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ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

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"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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ANNAŁA RİOĖHACHTA EİREANN.

AOIS CRİOST, 1501.

AOİP CRİOPT, MİLE, CÚICC CEO, A HAON.

SEAN mac ROPa mic TOMaİP óicc meĖuðİP baİ na ćanánać copaðh hİ cellocap, na pĖaprrŭn, 7 na aİpćİnnec ı nachað lupćaİP Saof eccnaİde eapccna İllaİvİn, 7 ı nĖaİvİllec pŕİ tİccĖ aİvİdað coİtćİno va Ėać aon nŕ pİccĖað a leap, 7 a Ėcc İn İd lŭn.

Nİall mac aİP mic euccaİn uİ nĖİll dĖcc.

RŭðpaİĖ mac uİ ćonćobāİP pāİĖĖĖ, .ı. mac caćaİŕİP mic cuİnn mic an ćalbāİĖ dĖcc.

RuðpaİĖ mac meĖmaćĖamna, .ı. bİİan mac Remaİnn do mārðað lā cloİnn mĖĖ aenĖuĖa.

Coccað eİİP oİĖĖİallāİb pŕİn, .ı. Sİoćć aİða puaİð, 7 pİoćć Remaİnn. MāĖ maćĖamna (ROPa) do bİİİć a ćaİpaİĖććta leİP POP an lućć tİĖe, 7 pİoćć Remaİnn do ćop ap an tİP amać ı cŕİn huİ nĖİll. MāĖ maćĖamna vİonnpaİccİð POP pİoćć Remaİnn, 7 tŕccmaİl dā poİle vİoİb acc āt an ćoİleİP.

^s *John, the son of Rossa.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this John was the son of Ross the Bishop, and that he died “*in id. Jun. mane die Dominico.*”

^h *Creaghts*, i. e. his cattle and their caretakers. —See note ^f, under the year 1496, p. 1224, *supra*.

ⁱ *Loughly*, or Louty, a territory which, as

appears from various old maps of Ulster, is now comprised in the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, and which was so called because it was allotted for the maintenance of Mac Mahon’s lućć tİĖe or household.—See Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 30, note 17.

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1501.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred one.

JOH^N, the son of Rossa^s, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who had been a canon chorister in Clogher, Parson and Erenagh in Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, who kept a house of general hospitality for all that stood in need of it, died in the Ides of June.

Niall, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Rury, the son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, died.

Rury, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. of Brian, the son of Redmond, was slain by the sons of Magennis.

A war [broke out] among the people of Oriel themselves, i. e. between the descendants of Hugh Roe and the descendants of Redmond. Mac Mahon (Rossa) brought his creaghts^h with him into the Lough^{ty}ⁱ, and drove the descendants of Redmond from the country to O'Neill. Mac Mahon pursued the descendants of Redmond, and they came to an engagement with each other at

See also Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 70, where the following notice of the term Lough^{ty} occurs :

"The Dynast, or Chieftane, being elected, supported himself and his train, partly out of certain Lands set apart for the Maintenance of

his Table, called Loghty" [or Logh-tee], "but particularly out of some tributary Exactions called COSHERINGS, which he imposed on all Lands except those of the Church, and of such to whom he granted special privileges of Exemption."

Toirpdealbác (.i. mac ingine an Iapla) mac cuinn mic enni uí neill do bñt acc congnam lá plioét Remainn. Toirpdealbác umorpo, mac tigearna a aoíri fodéin bá fñir do gaoidealaib do marbað lá mág maégaína annrin, 7 Mac mec domnaill gallocclac (Eoin mac Colla) do marbað co rocaib ele.

Mac meguibor tomár mac tomár oicc mic an giolla buib (.i. maguibor) do marbað ar pliab bñta lá cloinn brian mic Remainn meg maégaína co nár a muinire ina parrab. Aíad na maite po marbað ann. Giolla íora mac emainn, Tomár mac duinn mic emainn, 7 corbmac mac sfain mic emainn meguibor, Ruaidrí buide mac emainn oicc meguibor, 7 Emann, 7 Maénur eoganað da mac aoda mic brian méguibor, brian, 7 donnchað da mac taide mic dabsib mic giolla buide mic maénura, 7 cóiccfí don éinib cedna co rocaib oile do marbað amaille pñú.

Caipén pliccig do gabail le dheimuib, 7 toét fair anuar ar a bapp lá cloinn Ruaidrí mic toirpdealbaig éappraig uí concobair, 7 lá cloinn peðlimib mic toirpdealbaig éappraig uí concobair. An Calbac caoð mac domnaill mic eocain uí concobair do marbað ann, 7 Sfan mac Ruaidrí mic toirpdealbaig éappraig uí concobair do éuitim lár an ccalbac a pñitguin ar in laetar rin.

Aibne mac sfain í catáin do marbað lá a deapbpaetar pñirín brian pionn.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaig (giolla na naein mac ríde corbmaic mic airt) do marbað la peðlimib mac donnchaib mic tomár méguibor.

Emann mac Ricaird a búpc do gabail lé mac uilliam cloinn Riocaird ag toét ó turur San Sem. Fuarcclac mór do bñn ar, 7 bpaighe maite dia muinire imó mac.

^k *Ath-an-choileir*, i. e. the ford of the quarry. This name is now obsolete.

^l *The Earl's daughter*, i. e. the daughter of the Earl of Kildare.

^m *This Turlough*.—This is a remarkable instance of the defect of the style of these Annals. The language should be thus constructed :

D'ionnpaig mac maégaína for plioét Rémainn, 7 po tñgaímt d'a poile acc áe an éoiléip. Ro baol ag congnam la plioét Re-

mainn, toirpdealbác, mac ingine iapla éille daia, .i. mac cuinn, mic enni uí neill, an mac tigearna a aoire fodéin ba fñir do gaoidealaib an tan rin, 7 do marbað é ir in gcaé hipin, ꝛc.

ⁿ *Sliabh Beatha*, i. e. Bith's mountain, now Slieve Bāhā, or Slieve Beagh, a long range of mountains extending in a north-eastern direction through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh, and through the pa-

Ath-an-choileir^k. Turlough (i. e. son of the Earl's daughter^l), the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, assisted the descendants of Redmond; [and] this Turlough^m, who was the best son of a lord of the Irish of his time, was there slain by Mac Mahon, as was Mac Donnell Galloglagh (John, the son of Colla), with many others.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, son of Gilla-Duv, i. e. the Maguire, was slain on Sliabh Beathaⁿ, by the sons of Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, with a slaughter of his people along with him. The following are the chieftains who were there slain: Gilla-Isa, son of Edmond; Thomas, the son of Don, son of Edmond; and Cormac, the son of John, son of Edmond Maguire; Rory Boy, the son of Edmond Oge Maguire; Edmond and Manus Eoghanagh, the two sons of Hugh, son of Brian Maguire; Brian and Donough, the two sons of Teige, son of David, son of Gilla-Boy Mac Manus, and five of the same tribe, besides numbers of others.

The castle of Sligo was taken by [means of] ladders; and the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, and the sons of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, made their way into it from the top. Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, was slain in it; and John, the son of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, fell by [the hand of] Calvagh in the heat of the contest.

Aibhne, the son of John O'Kane, was slain by his own brother, Brian Finn.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Gilla-na-naev, the son of Cormac, who was son of Art), was slain by Felim, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Rickard Burke, was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, on his return from the pilgrimage of St. James [in Spain]. A great ransom was exacted for him, and good hostages of his people, besides his son.

ishes of Clones and Tedavnet, and along the western boundary of the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and through a part of the parish of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. For some account of the origin of this name the reader is referred to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys; Haliday's edition of the first part of Keating's History of Ireland, pp. 152, 154; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1. Colgan

describes the situation of this mountain as follows in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 216, note 13: "Est mons Beatha in Ultonia in comitatu de Monechan et de Fermanach confinibus." In the Down Survey the name of this mountain is correctly enough anglicised Slieve Beagh; but in Seward's Topographical Dictionary it is incorrectly made Slieve Baugh. The local and aboriginal pronunciation of the name will be

Μαοίεαῖλαινν mac uilliam meḡ raḡnaill ταιοιρεαῖ μυντιρε heḡlaip décc iar ccian aoíρ.

Ταḡ mac τοιρρḡealbais mic féilim finn do marḡaḡ lá cloinn Ruaiḡri meḡ διαρματα.

ḡrian mac Ruaiḡri meḡ διαρματα do marḡaḡ a cairlén tuillre amacḡ baon upcḡri poḡḡe, ḡ ní po haḡmaḡ cia por marḡb.

Creac la hua cconcobair por cconcobar mac διαρματα hi ccairiul bpa-cáin uf bpaoin, ḡ an baile do loḡccaḡ laip.

Doimnall ua huiccinn oide pccol epeann lé dán décc iar doct ó turur pan péin.

Donnchaḡ ócc mág carḡaiḡ mac donnchaḡ mic corḡmaic mic donnchaḡ mic διαρματα mic corḡmaic finn mic doimnaill móip décc, ticcḡna Ealla eipḡe.

Τοιρρḡealbac o brian ticcḡna tuaḡmuḡan do loḡccaḡ cconḡae luim-nḡh, ḡ coipri máḡi pan nḡinḡbḡh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1502.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Mίλε, cúicc cév, a dó.

Semur mac Rúḡruige meḡ maḡaimna comarḡa cluana heoair décc.

Arḡ ua ḡallcḡbair ḡ eóin ó loirte diar abbaḡ baí in imḡraim pḡia poile in abbaine eapa ruaiḡ, ḡ a nécc in aén ló co noḡḡe.

Μαιριτιρ na mḡraḡar pan ccaban do ḡnouccac la hua Raḡallaiḡ ón Róim do na bḡaḡriḡ de obḡepuanḡia, i nacchaḡ na mḡraḡar de comuni uita.

recognised by the Irish scholar from the phrase used in the parish of Clones by the natives in welcoming their visitors, namely, Sé do beaḡa ap Shlaḡ ḡeaḡa.

^o *Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Brocain*, i. e. the cashel or stone fort of Bracan O'Brocain.—See this place mentioned before at the year 1472. The ruins of this cashel are still to be seen in the townland of Carrickmore, a short distance to the south-east of the town of Boyle, in the parish and barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^p *Ealla*.—This is a river which gives name to the territory now barony of duḡaiḡ Ealla, or Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork. The head of this branch of the Mac Carthys took the name or title of Mac Donough.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, chap. vi.

^q *Cois-Maighe*, i. e. along the River Maigue, now Coshma, a barony along the River Maigh, or Maigue, in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster con-

Melaghlin, the son of William Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died at an advanced age.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Felim Finn, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

Brían, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain by a dart cast from the castle of Tulsk; and it was not confessed who it was that killed him.

O'Connor took a prey from Conor Mac Dermot at Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Bhrocaín^o, and burned the town.

Donnell O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor to the schools of Ireland in poetry, died, after his return from the pilgrimage of St. James.

Donough Oge Mac Carthy, the son of Donough, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Finn, son of Donnell More, died. He was Lord of Ealla^p.

In the Winter of this year Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, burned the county of Limerick and Cois-Maighe^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1502.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred two.

James, son of Rury Mac Mahon, Coarb of Clones, died.

Art O'Gallagher and John O'Loiste, two abbots who contended with each for the abbacy of Assaroe, died on the one day.

The monastery of the friars in Cavan^r was procured from Rome, by O'Reilly, for the friars of the order De Observantiâ, in opposition to the friars [of the order] De Communi Vita.

tains the two entries following, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1501. The daughter of Mac Manus died this year, i. e. More, the daughter of Cathal, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, and wife of O'Fialain, i. e. Farrell, an undeniably distinguished woman.

"The Scots sustained a great defeat on Patrick's day this year, and sixty of them were slain by Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his

kinsmen. The most distinguished of those who were killed on this occasion were the son of the Lord of Aig, and the three sons of Colla, son of Alexander Mac Donnell, i. e. Turlough, Donough, and Luda^r."

^r *Cavan*.—According to Ware the monastery of Cavan was founded by Gelasius Rufus O'Reilly, in the year 1300, for Friars Minor, and given to the Friars Minor of the Observance in the year 1502.

Ταῖς mac-cuinn mic domnaill uí neill, Domnall mac feilim uí neill, Eocchan boét mac neill mic enní uí neill, γ Domnall mac Pílip meguíðip décc.

Ταῖς mac tomaltaiḡ an einḡ mac diarmata tanairi maiḡe luipce do marbað ḡo haíḡḡraḡ lá cloinn Ruaidri meic diarmada hi coilltiḡ cléiriḡ.

Maíðm na toléa finne .i. i nḡlónn Eíðmḡe do ḡabairt la cloinn toirp-dealbaiḡ óicc mic toirp-dealbaiḡ mic neill ruaið, ap ó mbaoiḡill deapbpaḡair a naḡar .i. Níall buíðe, dú in po marbað ó baoiḡill, Níall cona diaḡ mac .i. Ruðraiḡe γ domnall ballac co nḡpuḡe ele, γ ba he ó baoiḡill po inuill celce for cloinn toirp-dealbaiḡ dia po marbað é buíðin.

Inḡraiccið lá hua paiḡilliḡ (Sḡan mac caḡail) ap Pílip mac toirp-dealbaiḡ méguíðip, γ maiḡḡréiðe an típe op cín cloinne hamlaoiḡ do ruibal γ do loḡcað leó, γ Eḡann mac Pílip ruabaiḡ mic amlaoiḡ co nḡpuḡe oile do marbað. Ro marbað on tḡluaḡ rin uí Raḡallaiḡ, Mac uí Raḡallaiḡ buíðin .i. Domnall an maḡa γ mac mic maolmarḡain concobaḡ.

Donnchað mac concobaḡ mic tomaiḡ óicc meguíðip décc do ḡaiḡ cpo na nḡon do paḡað fair hi maíðm ḡleibe bḡa.

Aḡe mac enni mic eoccam uí neill do marbað lá harḡ mac cuinn mic enni mic eoḡain uí néill.

Eoḡan mac aoḡa mic aḡe uí neill do marbað la hað mac cuinn uí neill.

Caḡal mac maoileclainn duib méḡḡraḡpaḡann do marbað le cloinn ui paḡallaiḡ ap tarrpaiḡ mic bḡian γ a cloinne.

Slóicceað la hað ócc mac aoḡa ruaið uí domnaill, γ Maḡuíðip Sḡan do dol la mac uí domnaill ap ionnḡraiccið i nḡarḡpaiḡe coimnḡri ap mac Sḡan

¹ *Owen Bocht*, i. e. Owen or Eugene the poor.

² *Coille Cleirigh*, i. e. the clerk's or clergyman's woods. This name, which was that of a woody district in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, is now obsolete.

³ *Tulach-finn*, now Tullaghfin, a townland in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

⁴ *Glenn-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley

in the same parish. Tulach-finn is situated exactly in the middle of this valley. The River Eidhneach, which was the ancient boundary of the territory of Tir-Bogbaine, now the barony of Banagh, discharges itself into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156, note ².

⁵ *Mac Awley*.—This was the name of the chief of a branch of the Maguires, seated in the barony of Clánawley, in the south-west of the

Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill ; Donnell, the son of Felim O'Neill ; Owen Bocht^s, the son of Niall, son of Henry O'Neill ; and Donnell, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was exultingly slain at Coillte Cleirigh^t, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

The defeat of Tulach-finn^u, in Glen-Eidhnighe^w, was given by the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, to O'Boyle, their paternal uncle, i. e. Niall Boy, where O'Boyle himself and his two sons, Rury and Donnell Ballagh, and others, were slain. It was O'Boyle himself that had plotted a snare against the sons of Turlough, by which he himself was killed.

An incursion was made by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) against Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and he traversed and burned the level part of the district lying above Clann-Awley, and slew Edmond, the son of Philip Reagh Mac Awley^x, and some others. Of O'Reilly's own army were slain O'Reilly's own son, Donnell-an-mhagha^y, and the son of Mac Mael-Martain^z, i. e. Conor.

Donough, the son of Conor, who was son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died of the virulence of the wounds inflicted on him in the battle of Sliabh Beatha^a.

Art, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Hugh, the son of Con O'Neill.

Cathal, son of Melaghlin Duv Magauran, was slain by the sons of O'Reilly, at the instigation of the son of Brian [Magauran] and his sons.

Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, mustered a force, and, being joined by Maguire, i. e. John, they made an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi^b, against the

county of Cavan.

^s *Donnell-an-mhagha*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, of the plain. This place is now called m^ag in Irish, but strangely anglicised Muff. It is situated in the parish of Enniskeen, about four miles from the town of Bailieborough, in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. Here are still to be seen the ruins of a castle erected by Conor, the son of Conor More O'Reilly.

^z *Mac Mael-Martain*.—This name is now always anglicised Martin.

^a *Sliabh Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh.—See note under the year 1501.

^b *Dartry-Coninsi*, now Dartry, a barony in the west of the county of Monaghan. Coninsi, the latter part of this compound name, is the genitive case of *Cu-insi*, a man's name, signifying *dog of the island*.

buidé méḡ máṭḡamna, 7 baile míc Sfaín buide 7 an tír uile do lomlopcad leó. Cpeaca an tíre do éifíctm rímpo. Oirḡialla ó abainn na heóḡanaaca arteaó do bhrít porra, 7 Shioct peidlimiú uí Raḡallaig, 7 rlioct donnchaio meḡuidir. Mac uí doinnail 7 Maguidir do imteaet co croda corccarac ar eiccin orra rin uile, 7 mapbaó do denam doib ar an tóir im feilim mac concóbaip mic féilim uí Raigallig co rocaioib oile, 7 toet rlan dia tciḡib.

Donnchaó ua bhian do écc. Mac ríde bhian mic concóbaip mic Máṭḡamna mic Muiréscraig mic toirpdelbaig mic taioḡ mic concóbaip na ríúdaine mic donnchaio cairpriḡ ḡrā. Topar ríó 7 raiobrisra muman ar mldón, tigeapna ó at dapa ḡo luimneach, 7 on mbaile nua co mainistir an aonaig. Tigeapna íthoplac 7 choille beithne an donnchaio hí rin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1503.

AOIS CRIOST, Míle, cuicc céd, atpí.

Ua beóllain comarba colaim cille i nḡruim éliaó décc.

Maguidir Sfaín mic Pílip mic tomaip moip (.i. an ḡiollaioib) én poḡa duirraioib epeann ina aimpí, an taon ḡaioideal fá mó tpoacaie 7 daonnaet, 7 ar fearp do éaomáin, 7 do éoráin a éir, 7 a éalam, do bfeapí do éléet coccad i nacchaio aimpíne, 7 coiccríoc, fá fearp rmaet, peet, 7 ríḡar. hi

^c *His town*.—In the original unnecessary tautology is used, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows:

"A hosting by Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, O'Donnell, and Maguire, John, went with the son of O'Donnell, on an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi, against the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, and the town" [seat] "of John Boy, and all the territory, were completely burned by them," &c. &c.

^d *Fled before them*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "rpeio an tír do éirchio pompa, i. e. the people of the territory fled before them with their cattle."

^e *Owenagh*.—For the situation of the river

and territory so called, see note under the year 1457.

^f *Adare*, át dapa.—See note ^a, under the year 1464, p. 1034, *supra*.

^g *Baile-nua*, now Newtown, in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Pubblebrien, and county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance map, sheet 4.

^h *Mainistir-an-aenaigh*, now Mannisteranagh, situated about five miles to the north-west of the little town of Bruff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick. O'Brien, King of Thomond, founded here, about the year 1151, a monastery for Franciscan Friars, the magnificent ruins of which still remain in tolerable preservation.

son of John Boy Mac Mahon; and they totally burned his town^c and the whole territory. The spoils of the country fled before them^d. The people of Oriel from the River Owenagh^e inwards, the descendants of Felim O'Reilly, and the descendants of Donough Maguire, came up, and opposed them; but the son of O'Donnell and Maguire made a brave and triumphant retreat from them all, and slew some of their pursuers, among whom was Felim, the son of Conor, son of Felim O'Reilly, with many others, and returned safe to their homes.

Donough O'Brien died. He was the son of Brian, son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor-na-Siudaine, son of Donough Cairbreach, &c. This Donough was the fountain of the prosperity and affluence of all Munster; he was Lord of [that district extending] from Adare^f to Limerick, and from Baile-nua^g to Mainistir-an-aenaigh^h, (and) Lord of Aharlaghⁱ and Coill-Beithne^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1503.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred three.

O'Beollain, Coarb of St Columbkille at Drumcliff, died.

Maguire, i. e. John, son of Philip, son of Thomas More, i. e. Gilla-Duv, the choice of the chieftains of Ireland in his time, the most merciful and humane of the Irish, the best protector of his country and lands, the most warlike opponent of inimical tribes and neighbours, the best in jurisdiction, authority, and

Before the erection of the monastery the place had been called Aenach-beg, i. e. the small fair-place.

ⁱ *Aharlagh*, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about three miles due south of the town of Tipperary. It lies between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, the former being on the north side, and between it and the town of Tipperary.

^k *Coill-Beithne*, now Kilbehiny, an ancient church, giving name to a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Coshlea (comp. *pléithe*), in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the two following passages under this year which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1502. The daughter of Rory Caech Maguire died in this year, i. e. Meave, who was wife to Teige Mac Gaillghille" [now Lilly], "and who had brought forth children for the young abbot.

"There was much inclement weather this year so that it killed the most of the cattle of Ireland, and prevented the husbandmen from tilling the earth."

ccill γ ι ττυαιε̃ decc ina longporc fñi ι mñip cñtñionn dia doñnaiγ̃ do ðonn-
pað iar nñpct̃c̃t aipñinn, an Seētmað callainn Appil, iar mbuaiõ onγ̃ta
γ αι̃pñicche, γ α̃ ðñnacal ι maimp̃cip na mbpãtap ι nõñ na ngall iar t̃toγ̃a
ðó mñte.

Mac uí doñnaĩll .i. donnchað na noip̃ðoc̃c do γ̃abáil lé cloinn c̃uinn uí neill,
γ albanaiγ̃ baðap hi ppappað cloinne c̃uinn dia bñit̃ leó do ðaic̃cið uí doñ-
naĩll aod̃ puað, γ doñnaĩll mac uí doñnaĩll do p̃ccat̃að doñnchað (.i. ocon
aðainn ðian hainm an ðaol) γ α̃ écc̃ ðe.

ðpian mac aod̃a m̃éγuiðip̃ ðécc̃.

Emann mac eoγ̃ain mic aod̃a m̃éγuiðip̃ conã m̃ac, Mac corbmaic̃ mic
aod̃a m̃éγuiðip̃, γ mac toip̃p̃ðeal̃baγ̃ uí m̃aioileõñ do m̃ap̃bað ι noib̃ñp̃cc̃
oið̃ce lá cloinn ðpian mic aod̃a m̃éγuiðip̃.

M̃ac uí cat̃áin (Rip̃ññ) do p̃ccat̃að lá α̃ ðeap̃ðpãtaip̃ fñi doñnaĩll
cl̃ñp̃eáð.

Tebóiõ mac uãt̃eip̃ α̃ búpc̃ tic̃c̃ñna conmaic̃ne cúile t̃ólað c̃ñn ðaon-
nãc̃ta γ ðaγ̃oiñγ̃ gall connãc̃t ðécc̃ iar p̃eandatað.

Toip̃p̃ðeal̃bað̃ occ̃ uã concõbaip̃ (.i. uã concõbaip̃ doñn) ðécc̃ ι m̃baile
cob̃aip̃ bñiγ̃ðe iar t̃p̃eðloiõ ðãa.

M̃aiõm aod̃al m̃óp̃ lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocaĩp̃õ p̃op̃ uã c̃ceallaiγ̃, γ
p̃op̃ ðp̃ñm do c̃onmaic̃nõb̃ cúile õú in p̃o m̃ap̃bað̃ ep̃m̃óp̃ α̃ ngall̃oγ̃lað̃ ðib̃l̃nõb̃
do cloinn noñnaĩll, γ do cloinn t̃p̃uib̃ne α̃ t̃im̃ceall̃ α̃ c̃conp̃ap̃al, γ in p̃o
m̃ap̃bað̃ uãt̃eip̃ mac S̃ñain α̃ búpc̃ p̃aoí c̃ñnp̃ñ̃na ep̃iðe.

Tebóiõ mac uãt̃eip̃ α̃ búpc̃ tic̃c̃ñna m̃up̃c̃c̃p̃aiγ̃e cuĩpc̃ do m̃ap̃bað̃ la
doñnchað̃ an c̃ũl̃inn mac uí ceap̃baill̃ γ la coñc̃ũap̃ uã noib̃iðip̃.

¹ *To O'Donnell*, do ðaic̃cið uí doñnaĩll, i. e. to, or towards O'Donnell. Do ðaic̃cið, or do ðoiγ̃ið̃ is used in the best Irish manuscripts for the modern ðionnpoiγ̃ið̃, to, or towards, i. e. ad, or *usque ad*.

^m *Dael*, now the River Deel, or Burn Deel, which rises in Lough Deel, in the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, and, winding its course in a south-east direction, discharges itself into the River Foyle, a short distance to the north of Lifford. According to the tradi-

tion among the natives this river was called Dael, i. e. the chafer, because it bends and winds itself like that insect.

ⁿ *Muscraighe-Chuirc*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary. The name Clanwilliam is derived from the clan, or race, of William Burke, who were seated therein for many centuries. Keating, who was well acquainted with the situation of this territory, mentions the church of St. Beacan at the foot of

regulation, both in Church and State, died, in his fortress at Enniskillen, on Sunday, the 7th of the Calends of April, after having heard mass, and after the victory of Uinction and Penance, and was buried in the monastery of the friars at Donegal, which he had selected [as his place of interment].

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donough-na-nordog, was taken prisoner by the sons of Con O'Neill, and some Scots who were along with them (the sons of Con), and brought to O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe; and Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, maimed Donough (at the river which is called Dael^m), in consequence of which he died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Edmond, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, with the son of Torlogh O'Muldoon, were slain, in a nocturnal affray, by Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire.

The son of O'Kane (Richard) was maimed by his own brother, Donnell Cleireach.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh [in the county of Mayo], head of the humanity and hospitality of the English of Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Turlough Oge O'Connor (i. e. O'Connor Don) died at Ballytober-Bride [in the county of Roscommon], after a long sickness.

Mac William of Clanrickard gave a very great overthrow to O'Kelly and a party of the people of Conmaicne-Cuile, where the greater part of the gallows-glasses of both the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sweeny were slain around their constables, and where Walter, the son of John Burke, a distinguished captain, was also slain.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Muscraighe-Chuircⁿ, was slain by Donough-an-Chuilinn, the son of O'Carroll, and Conor O'Dwyer.

Slieve Grott, one of the Galty mountains, as in Mus-craighe Chuirc. His words are:

“*Ócán naomha do beannuig a gail béa-cán a Mucpaige Chuirc do'n leiz éuaib do Shluaib g-Crot*, i. e. the holy Becan, who blessed Kilbecan in Muscraighe Chuirc, on the north side of Slieve g-Crot.”—*Reign of Dermot, the Son of Fergus*.

The church of this saint is now called Kil-

peacon, and is situated in the parish of Killaldriff, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, at the foot of that part of the Galty mountains still called Slieve Grott. It should be also remarked that there is a lough, called Lough Muscraighe, on the Galty mountains, on the south boundary of the parish of Templeneiry, in the barony of Clanwilliam.—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 111.

Ιαπλα cille δαπα δο δολ ηι Σαχαϊβ, γ α τεατ πο βυαδ ειρτε γ α mac βαϊ ηι λαμ πιγ παχαν δο εαβαιρε ληρ.

Sluaicéas lap an iapla ccéona lá gallaib γ la gaoidealaib laigén go maḡline go carraicc fíccura dia po bñir caiplén beóil perrne, γ dia nðearna conrtábla ηι carraicc fíccura δο mac an epantálaig.

Sluaicéas aóbal mór la niall mac cuinn mic aóda buíde cona comáontaó gall γ gaoídel ι τήρ eoḡain dia po iméig tíρ eoḡain co hiomlán, γ uí eaódaó uile co pucc a lupcc iomlán dia éig.

Maídm lá cloinn bñiam mic neill gallba in po marbaó γ in po gabaó maíte gall éairrige fíccura.

Raḡnall mór mac giollaearpoig mac mic doínnail conrapal albanac épeann, δο écc ι nouibepian ulaó.

Aó mac concóbar mic uí concóbar puaió, γ Ruaióρi mac donnchaíó oubpuilg dá éanaip eoccaíde δο marbaó a meabail lá Shioct ócc peíðlimið pinn uí concóbar.

Peíðlimið mac maolpuanaíó meḡraḡnail daḡaóðbar taoíricc póp a óuchaiḡ, γ donnchaíó baipileip mac maóilteuile décc.

Maḡ captaig mór .i. taócc mac doínnail óicc décc, copnamac a aḡarða, ipliḡtéóip a namat, apðaiḡtéóip a éparat an taóḡ ipin.

Copbmac mac donnchaíó mic doínnail puabaig décc. Pñi ga paibe tighearpnair γ éanaipτεατ ó ccaippe δο nímicéð óñbpaḡar a aḡar .i. diaρmata an dúnaíó.

Rioipe an ḡlinda décc .i. Emann mac tomair, mic Pílip mic Sñain mic an pñioipe.

Taócc boipneac, Mupchaó, γ Maḡamain, clann Maḡamna í bñiam Concóbar mac bñiam mic muipéñtaig mic bñiam puaió, γ Mac uí loclann concóbar mac Ruaióρi mic Ana, γ Muipéñtaó, mac Toiprðealbaig, mic

° *In the custody of the King of England.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that his son had been eight years in captivity in London; and that on his being set at liberty he married him in England to the daughter of an Earl.

p. *Magh-line.*—This name, which is anglicised Moylinny, is that of a level territory lying

principally in the barony of Upper Antrim, in the county of Antrim. According to an Inquisition, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin (7 Jac. 1), the territory of Moylinny was bounded on the south and south-east by the River Six-mile-water; on the north and north-west for two miles by the stream of Glancurry [now ḡleann a' coipe, Glenwherry], as far as

The Earl of Kildare went to England, and returned home with success, bringing with him his son, who had been in the custody of the King of England^o.

A hosting by the same Earl, attended by the English and Irish of Leinster, to Magh-line^p [and] to Carrickfergus; and he demolished the castle of Belfast, and made the son of Sandal^a constable of Carrickfergus.

A very great army was led by Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, with his English and Irish confederates, into Tyrone, and traversed all Tyrone and Iveagh, and brought all his men in safety to his house.

A battle was gained by the sons of Brian, son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], in which the chiefs of the English of Carrickfergus were slain or taken prisoners.

Randal More, son of Giolla Easpuig, who was son of Mac Donnell, Constable of the Scotsmen of Ireland, died in Duibhthrian-Uladh^r.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, and Rory, the son of Donough the Black-eyed, two select tanists, were treacherously slain by the young descendants of Felim Finn O'Conor.

Felim, the son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, worthy heir to the chieftainship of his country, and Donough Baisileir Mac Maoiltuile, died.

Mac Carthy More, i. e. Teige, the son of Donnell Oge, defender of his patrimony, humbler of his enemies, and exalter of his friends, died.

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Donnell Reagh [Mac Carthy], died. [He was] a man who had retained the lordship and tanistry of Hy-Carbery in despite of his father's brother, Dermot-an-Duna.

The Knight of Glynn died, namely, Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of John, son of the Knight.

Teige Boirneach^s, Murrough and Mahon, two sons of Mahon O'Brien; Conor, the son of Brian, son of Murtough, son of Brian Roe; the son of O'Loughlin, i. e. Conor, the son of Rory, son of Ana; and Murtough, the son of Turlough,

the mountain of Carnally; its boundary then extended southwards to Connor, and thence, in a southern direction, to Edenduffcarrick [now Shanescastle, near the town of Antrim], where the aforesaid River Six-mile-water discharges itself into Lough Neagh.

^a *Sandal*.—This Anglo-Irish family gave name to Mount Sandal, near Coleraine, in the

county of Antrim. It is now a family of no distinction in Ireland. In England it is usually written Sandell.

^r *Duibhthrian-Uladh*, i. e. the black third of Ulidia, now Dufferin, a barony stretching along the left side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^s *Boirneach*, i. e. of Burren, a rocky district,

mupchaib mic taidce do dól la mac uí plaitébrtaig .i. Eogan i maréar con-
naét co rochaide moir maille ppiú iar ná tappareng don eogan céona i
naghaib a bpaitepe (Ruaidrí ócc γ domnall an báid dá mac í plaitébertaig).
Ar ann báoparide ar a ccionn a bpoplongpopt ag an ccaolráile puadh.
Ro ionnpaigret riol mbriain γ eogan an poplongpopt, γ do monpat cpeca γ
évala. Leanait clann í plaitébrtaig γ an tír a ttopaigeét iad go po pígib
iorgal stoppa, go ttopépatar clann Matgamna í briain, γ eogan ó plaitébr-
taig lá muintri plaitébertaig don chur rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1504.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cúicc céo, a cftair.

Giollapatreicc ó conólaig (.i. mac enpi) abb cluana heoar, iar
ngnoncáid eppcopoide clocair dó décc.

Pilip ó Ragallaiγ abb cfnannra, γ a órbrátair Eogan, cananaé baof
ipm mbaile céona décc.

Maghnar mac briain mic donnchaib abb mainirre na trinoíde pop loch
ce compar γ cipe coimeda eccna γ eolair connáet décc, hi ccill duibúin,
γ a aðnacal in oilén na trinoíde ar loc cé.

Toirpdealbac maguib cananaé copad i clocar, pfpín doipe maoláin γ
ppióir loca deirce do éuitim do sdaiγre cloc i mbaile atá buide im féil
Patraic co po écc de, γ a aðnacal i mainirri an chabhain.

Ruaidrí mag matgamna biocair cluana heoar décc.

now a barony in the north of the county of
Clare.

^t *Cael-shaile-ruadh*, i. e. the narrow, reddish
brine, now the Killary harbour, which forms
the southern boundary of the barony of Mur-
resk, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies*,
Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 482,
and note ⁸, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.
The name is now corruptly pronounced by the
natives of Murresk and Connamara, as if written
caol-ráile puad, of which Killary is a further
anglicised form.

^u Under this year the Dublin copy of the
Annals of Ulster contain the two passages fol-
lowing, omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1503. The wife of the King of Eng-
land, Isabel, the daughter of King Edward, died
this year. She was the most illustrious for
charity and benevolence from Italy to Ireland ;
and the daughter of the King of the Castles”
[Castile] “was married by the King.

“The Mape” [of Maperath, in Meath] “was
killed this year in his own castle by the sons
of Edmond, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, in con-

son of Murrough, son of Teige; went with Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, into West Connaught, with numerous forces, the same Owen having drawn them thither against his kinsmen (Rory Oge and Donnell of the Boat, two sons of O'Flaherty), who were encamped at Cael-shaile-ruadh^t, awaiting them. The O'Briens and Owen attacked the camp, and carried away preys and spoils. The sons of O'Flaherty and [the people of] the country followed in pursuit of them, so that a battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Mahon O'Brien and Owen O'Flaherty were slain by the O'Flahertys^u.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1504.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred four.

Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly^w (i. e. the son of Henry), Abbot of Clones, died, after having obtained the bishopric of Clogher.

Philip O'Reilly, Abbot of Kells, and his brother Owen, who had been a canon in the same town, died.

Manus, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, repertory^x and repository of the wisdom and knowledge of Connaught, died at Cill-Duibhdhuin^y, and was buried in the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key.

Turlough Maguire, who had been Canon Chorister at Clogher, Parson of Doire Maelain [Derryvullan], and Prior of Lough Derg, fell down a stone staircase at the town of Athboy, about the festival of St. Patrick, and died of the fall; and he was buried in the monastery of Cavan.

Rory Mac Mahon, Vicar of Clones, died.

sequence of which a war arose between the English and Irish, during which the English sustained great injuries, and Mac Simon" [Fitz-Simon] "was slain by the Irish.

"The son of Thomas Plunkett, i. e. Alexander, died this year after the Earl of Kildare's return. He was a man of great dignity, and the best English youth of his time."

^w *Gilla-Patrick O'Connolly*.—He died of the pestilence called cluic in pig, i. e. the king's

game, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See also Ware's Annals, under the year 1504.

^x *Repertory*.—Compōp means an envelope, or any thing in which precious articles are deposited for protection.—See Book of Fenagh, p. 2, col. 2, line 15.

^y *Cill-Duibhdhuin*, i. e. Dubhduin's church, now Killadoon, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of

Concóbar mac Ruaidrí mic diarmatta tanaíri íil maolruanaíð, mac tigearna bá tpeiri taimcc dá dúthaiḡ ré cian daimpir do mairbáð la mac diarmatta i mbealaí na nurbríontíðh.

Art mac cairppe mic aeða uí neill cona mac ḡ cona dñbrátaí do mairbáð la Slíocht Rémann méḡ matḡamna.

ḡrian mac meḡuðir (Sfán mac pílip) ḡ Maḡ raíraðain emann décc.

Mac diarmatta moíḡe luícc (Concóbar mac Ruaidrí mic diarmatta) do mairbáð lá maolruanaíð mac tomaltaiḡ mic diarmatta.

Faíðbríac mac failḡe mic brian mic eaba do mairbáð lé brian mac Alaxandair oícc mic cába.

O cianáin ḡiollapattarícc mac taiðcc, Maoileclainn mac aḡairne uí íóðora, O cairíde cuile (.i. píarur mac tomair) ollam leaḡa meḡuðir, Saol deapbáta i lñḡionn, ḡ hi píricceacá, píri tḡe aoiðí coitcinn, ḡ Ainḡriar maḡcraíḡ mac comarba tírmoínn daíeócc bíataí coitcín décc.

Maíðm beoil aḡa na ḡarbáan do éabairt lá Sfán a búrc mac uillícc mic mic uillícc mic Ríocairí tanaíri cloinne Ríocairí for ua cceallaiḡ du hi ttoráair uatér mac Sfáin mic tomair a búrc aḡbúr tigearna conmaíne co rochaíde móir amaille píur do cloinn ndoínnail, ḡ do cloinn ndubḡail.

Tíri cairléin lá hua cceallaiḡ do bñreáð lé Mac uilliam (.i. an tír uillícc) .i. an ḡarbóoire, Muine an ínía, ḡ ḡallach conaí tírímbíride do éuaí ó ceallaiḡ. Maoileclainn déccaóine a ímíð píur an iurcír dia ro cuireáð maíðm cnuic tuagḡh.

Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 485, and map to the same work.

² *Bealach-na-n-Urbrointeadh*, i. e. the road or pass of the mill-stones.—See note ¹, under the year 1473.

³ *O'Keenan*, i. e. *Gilla-Patrick*.—This is the last entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. But the copy of these Annals used by the Four Masters came down to 1532, and the Bodleian copy has entries of events down to the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

⁴ *Cuil*.—This is often called cúil na n-oirceap, and is now anglicised Coole. It is a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

⁵ *Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the rough stones. This name is now obsolete.

⁶ *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell*, i. e. the families of Mac Donnell and Mac Dowell, or Mac Dugald, who were leaders of gallowglasses.

⁷ *Garbh-dhoire*, i. e. the rough oak wood, now corruptly Garbally, a townland in the parish of Moylough, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. Some portions of the ruins of a castle are still to be seen in this townland.

⁸ *Muine-an-mheadha*, i. e. the brake or shrubbery of the mead or metheglin, now Monivea, a village in a parish of the same name, barony of Tiaquin. According to the tradition in the

Conor, son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Sil-Maelruana, the most powerful son of a lord that had been for a long time born in the country, was slain by Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-n-urbrointeadh^z.

Art, the son of Carbry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, were slain by the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), and Magauran (Edmond), died.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Conor, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was slain by Mulrony, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot.

Faherty [*recte* Flaherty], son of Failge, son of Brian Mac Cabe, was slain by Brian, son of Alexander Mac Cabe.

O'Keenan, i. e. Gilla-Patrick^a, the son of Teige; Melaghlin, the son of Ahairne O'Hussey; O'Cassidy of Cuil^b (i. e. Pierce, the son of Thomas), Ollav to Maguire in physic, a man truly learned in literature and medical science, who had kept an open house of hospitality; and Andreas Magrath, son of the Coarb of Termon-Daveog [Termonmagrath], a general Betagh, died.

The defeat of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan^c was given by John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, grandson of Rickard, Tanist of Clanrickard, to O'Kelly, in which fell Walter, the son of John, son of Thomas Burke, heir to the lordship of Conmaicne, and many others of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell^d, were slain.

Three castles belonging to O'Kelly, viz. Garbh-dhoire^e, Muine-an-mheadha^f, and Gallach^g, were demolished by Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick the Third). O'Kelly, i. e. Melaghlin, went to the Lord Justice to complain of the injury done him, the result of which^h was, defeat of Cnoc-Tuagh.

country, the site of O'Kelly's castle of this name is now occupied by a mansion-house in Monivea demesne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 120, note ^c.

^g *Gallach*, now Gallagh, otherwise Castle-Blakeney, a small town in the barony of Killian. A few fragments of this castle still remain on a green hill near Castleblakeney.

^h *The result of which, &c.*—Sir John Davis in his *Historical Relations* asserts that this journey

was made by Kildare “not by warrant from the King, or upon his charge (as is expressed in the Book of Howth), but only upon a private quarrel of the Earl of Kildare.” And Ware has written the following remarks on this battle in his *Annals of Ireland* under the year 1504: “Some do not stick to report (how true I know not), that all this business took its first rise from a private grudge between Kildare and Ulick, which at last broke out into that open war.”—See edition

Slóiccheá aóbal do éscclamaídh lap an lurtir gíroitt mac tomair iarla
 óille dapa. Do deacattar céttur maíte leíte cuinn ina dócum .i. ó Dom-
 naill aóð puadh, 7 a mac co maíteib éenél conaill, 7 dponz do éonnaéatib .i.
 ua conóðair puad, aed mac peilim pinn, 7 mac diarmada tighina maíge
 luircc. Tangattar beór maíte ulaó cenmota ó néill ipin tisonol éetna .i. apt
 mac aedá uí neill tanairi éenel eoíam, doinnall mac mécc aéngura, Mag
 maégaíma, 7 ó hanluain. Tangattar dna ó Raíallai, o pírígaíl .i. an
 teppop, ó conóðair pailge Siol cceallai, 7 clann uilliam burc, 7 lé cuinn
 uile dupmór, ní po anpat na ploi, lan mópa hípin co pangattar co cloinn Rioc-
 aird. Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird dna, Ro éionól píde plóiz iomda aóbal
 mópa ina naígaí píde .i. Toirpdealbác ua brian (.i. mac taidcc) tigeapna
 tuadmunan cona bpaíteib cona éionol, 7 go Siol aedá aréna, Maolpuanaíó
 ua éiríbaill .i. tigeapna ele cona éuataibh 7 taoíreaéaib, 7 co maíteib ur-
 munan, 7 apadh. Do ponaó comairle epóda andpin la mac uilliam, 7 lá
 hua mbrian cona roépaíde .i. gan uíla na sídipída do éabairt don luét baí
 ap a écionn, ahte a píríccpa im eath hi cenoc tuagh do íonnpaó. Émísr
 cat epóda ítoppa dana pírí a íonnpaímaíl ip na dísídhéaib co élor co pava
 o na pídhacáib catair na écaítmílead, pídmanna na pírínbeó, Ruatár na

of 1705. The Book of Howth contains an exaggerated account of this battle, which the reader may see in full in the Additional Notes to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 149. In this account it is stated that O'Neill fought in this battle, but we learn from the *Annals of Ulster* that O'Neill was not present on the occasion. The Anglo-Irish writers have boasted much of the success of the English arms in this battle, but the boast is silly and stupid, because it was fought, not between the English and Irish, but, like the battles of Moy-Lena, Moy-Mucruimhe, and Moy-Alvy, between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha, and the southerners were, as usual, defeated. The honest Leland, who was disgusted with the petty insolence of the writer of the account of this battle in the *Book of Howth*, has the following remarks upon the subject in his *History of Ireland*,

book iii. c. 5:

"In the remains of the old Irish annalists we do not find any considerable rancour expressed against the English. They even speak of the actions and fortunes of great English lords with affection and sympathy. In the few memorials remaining of this present period, written by an Englishman, we are told that immediately after the victory of Knocktow, Lord Gormanstown turned to the Earl of Kildare, in the utmost insolence of success, 'we have slaughtered our enemies,' said he, 'but to complete the good deed, we must proceed yet farther,—cut the throats of the Irish of our own party.'—*Book of Howth, MS.*"

¹ O'Farrell.—Ware calls him "William Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh, sometime Lord of the Anally, even after his consecration."

² *The Clann-William Burke*, i. e. the Lower

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice, Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare. He was joined, first, by the chieftains of Leath-Chuinn, namely, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his son; then by the principal chieftains of Kinel-Connell, and a party of the Connacians, namely, O'Connor Roe, i. e. Hugh, the son of Felim Finn; and Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. There came also in the same muster [all] the chiefs of Ulster, except O'Neill, namely, Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Tanist of Kinel-Owen; Donnell, the son of Magennis; Mac Mahon, and O'Hanlon; also O'Reilly, and O'Farrellⁱ, i. e. the bishop; O'Connor Faly; the O'Kellys; the Clann-William Burke^k; and the forces of almost all Leath-Chuinn^l. These numerous forces marched, without stopping, till they arrived in Clanrickard. Mac William of Clanrickard mustered a great army to give them battle, namely, Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and his kinsmen, with their forces, the Sil-Aedha^m; and Mulrony O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, with all clans and chieftains, joined by the chieftains of Ormond and Araⁿ. Mac William and O'Brien, with their forces, then came to a brave resolution not to yield submission or hostages to their enemies, but to come to a battle with them exactly at Cnoc-Tuagh^o. A fierce battle was fought between them, such as had not been known of in latter times. Far away from the [combating] troops were heard^p the violent onset of the martial chiefs, the vehement efforts of the champions, the charge of the royal heroes, the noise

Mac Williams, or Burkes of Mayo. It is stated in the Book of Howth that "there was a sore fight after" [the battle of Knocktow] "between Mac William east and Mac William of the west. By reason of that field aforesaid they held not together; but he of the east had the worse."

^l *All Leath-Chuinn*.—It is quite evident from this list of chieftains that the main body of Kildare's army consisted of aboriginal Irishmen.

^m *The Sil-Aedha*, i. e. the race of Aedh, or Hugh. This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

ⁿ *The chieftains of Ormond and Ara*, i. e. the Mac-I-Briens of Ara, and the O'Kennedys of Ormond.

^o *Cnoc-tuagh*, i. e. the hill of axes, as trans-

lated by Campion in 1570, now Knockdoe, a remarkable hill in the parish of Clare-Galway, about eight miles north and by east from the town of Galway. According to the tradition at the place this battle was fought between the summit of the hill of Knockdoe and the townland of Turloughmore. Some musket balls and one cannon ball are said to have been found a few years since on the side of the hill. This battle was fought, according to Ware's Annals, on the 19th of August, 1504.

^p *Were heard*.—This vague description of the battle is taken nearly word for word from the Annals of Ulster. It is in that bardic prose style, which sacrifices sense to sound, and strength to alliteration.

ρίογλαδ, τορᾶνν na τερᾶτ, ἡ βρορρεαρ na μβυιδῆν ἀγα μβαογλucchao, μαιρη ἡ μῆνμᾶρᾶδ na μαρραῖδε, ταιρηριom na τερῆνῆεαρ acca τερᾶρρεαρᾶδ, ἡ ιomῆρρεαρᾶδ na νυαpαl ap na huipῆlḡb. Μαῖδεαδ̄ τpa an cat po deoid̄ ap mac uilliam ap ua mbriain, ἡ φοp λῆtmoγa, ἡ Ro λάδ a nár im Mupchaδ̄ mac uí briain apao co pochaide do ῥaopclandoib̄ oile. Αῖpim umoppo i paḡaτap na naoi ccoipḡt̄e galloclac̄ ina ccipe comōdaingḡn̄ c̄ata nḡ t̄pḡna oib̄ náma ac̄t maδ̄ aon c̄opucchaδ̄ ῥbaδ̄ach. Ro μαpḡaτe, ἡ po μυδ̄huiḡt̄e vponγa vḡpḡm̄e do ῥoc̄raide an iup̄tḡp̄ γep b̄o ῥḡmpa po ba paén. Δά d̄icu-maḡncc̄ aῖpḡn̄ n̄o aῖpḡn̄ḡp̄ in po μαpḡbaδ̄ do μαpḡcluaγ̄ ἡ do t̄p̄oiccheτacaib̄ ip̄in cat̄ p̄in ap b̄a voimτeacta an μαγḡn̄ φοpḡp̄ mb̄aτap la haḡb̄le ἡ lá h̄ol̄iomat na nécht̄ m̄onnc̄om̄ap̄tach̄ ina b̄p̄aoḡn̄l̄iḡib̄ ap na b̄p̄iaḡl̄ḡp̄aδ̄, na c̄ep̄aoipeac̄ ap na c̄coim̄mb̄p̄ipeaδ̄, na p̄ciaτ̄ ap na p̄colτaδ̄ na c̄cloiδ̄n̄ c̄ata ap na mb̄loḡaδ̄ na c̄colann̄ c̄coip̄p̄ta c̄ep̄oḡb̄uaḡt̄e ῥḡnt̄e ῥc̄m̄ap̄b̄, ἡ na nḡiollaδ̄ n̄oc̄c̄ naḡul̄caδ̄ co haτh̄eḡv̄iḡ ap na noideaδ̄. Iap̄ ῥp̄aoḡneaδ̄ an maḡma p̄in lap̄ an iup̄tḡp̄ po com̄ap̄leicc̄ p̄p̄i h̄ua voim̄naill̄ vol po c̄eḡvoip̄ γo γaill̄mh. ISeaō ac̄b̄ḡp̄ ua voim̄naill̄ p̄p̄i, po μαpḡbaτ̄, ἡ po μυδ̄huiḡt̄e ap p̄e pochaide oiap̄ muḡnc̄ip̄ ἡ aτa ap aill̄ oib̄ co h̄ḡp̄aτe inap̄ necc̄maip̄. ISeaō ip̄ t̄eḡta ann̄ aῖp̄ḡḡn̄ anoc̄t̄ ip̄in maḡḡin̄ po a m̄onnc̄om̄ap̄ta c̄op̄cc̄aip̄, ἡ φοp̄lonḡp̄oḡp̄e do ḡenaḡn̄ l̄inn̄ uaḡp̄ t̄iocp̄aτ̄ ap p̄p̄iaḡlac̄, ἡ ap naḡp̄aδ̄ inap̄ nooc̄um̄ la τab-

^a *The noise of the lords*, τορᾶνν na τερᾶτ, literally, “the noise of the lords or chiefs.”

^r *When endangered*, ἀγ a μβαογlucchao, being brought into danger, being thrown into such confusion as that death was inevitable.

^s *The triumphing*, ιomῆρρεαρᾶδ.—O'Rely explains this word “derout, defeat,” and quotes this very passage as his authority. In the Annals of Ulster it is written “imupcaḡb̄.”

^t *Chiefs of Leath-Mhogha*, i. e. of the southern half of Ireland. These were few in comparison with the overwhelming number of the northern Irish chieftains who were arrayed against them.

^u *One broken battalion*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the language is somewhat better arranged. It should have been constructed as follows:

“Mac William Burke, O'Brien, and the

southern chieftains, were at length defeated and cut off with such dreadful slaughter, that of the nine battalions which they had in a solid phalanx on the field, only one survived, and even this had suffered.”

Ware says that “the fight was sharply continued for some hours with equal loss on both sides;” but that “at last the victory fell on Kildare's side.”

^w *A countless number*.—The celebrated Edmund Campion, who wrote in 1570, asserts, in his *Historie of Ireland*, that “not one Englishman was killed or hurt in this battle”! and Ware remarks that the same “almost incredible thing was set down in the White Book of the Exchequer in Dublin”!! The fact would appear to be that there was no Englishman fighting in the battle on either side. According to

of the lords^a, the clamour of the troops when endangered^r, the shouts and exultations of the youths, the sound made by the falling of the brave men, and the triumphing^s of the nobles over the plebeians. The battle was at length gained against Mac William, O'Brien, and [the chiefs of] Leath-Mhogha^t; and a great slaughter was made of them; and among the slain was Murrough Mac-I-Brien-Ara, together with many others of the nobles. And of the nine battalions which were in solid battle array, there survived only one broken battalion^u. A countless number^w of the Lord Justice's forces were also slain, though they routed the others before them. It would be impossible to enumerate or specify all the slain, both horse and foot, in that battle, for the plain on which they were was impassable, from the vast and prodigious numbers of mangled bodies^x stretched in gory litters; of broken spears, cloven shields, shattered battle-swords, mangled and disfigured bodies stretched dead, and beardless youths lying hideous^y, after expiring. After having gained this victory, the Lord Justice proposed to O'Donnell that they should go immediately to Galway, and O'Donnell^z replied [as follows]: "A considerable number," said he, "of our forces have been slain and overpowered, and others of them are scattered away from us, wherefore it is advisable to remain in this place to-night, in token of victory, and also to pitch a camp, for our soldiers and attendants will join us on recognizing our standards and banners." This was accordingly done, and on the following day the Lord

the exaggerated and lying account given of this battle in the Book of Howth, nine thousand of Mac William Burke's people were slain; but Ware, whose knowledge was very accurate, thinks that the real number was two thousand.

^x *Mangled bodies*.—This part of the sentence is not in the Annals of Ulster, in which the language is simpler and better, as follows:

"*Ḑup ampeioigeabur an faigēi o na hec-
taib pe himad na cpairech 7 na cloibim 7 na
caērgiāc 7 na colonn cporbuailt comapēac 7
na plaedoglaē rinti pēcmarb 7 na ngillaē na
mulcāc neioigī naēbpeḡōa*, i. e. So that the
field became rough from the heaps of carnage,
from the number of the spears, the swords, the
battle-shields, the bodies cross-wounded, man-

gled, and of young men stretched in heaps of carnage, and of beardless boys, loathsome, unsightly."

^y *Hideous*, αἰέιοιγ. — This word is written ειοιγ in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It means, ugly, unsightly, &c., and is glossed by ḡpánna, in O'Clery's Glossary of old Irish words. The αἰ prefixed to this word by the Four Masters is an intensitive particle.

^z *O'Donnell*.—This reply is very different from what the Book of Howth makes Lord Gormans-town say to the Earl of Kildare after this battle: "We have, for the most number, killed our enemies; and if we do the like with all the Irishmen that we have with us, it were a good deed." If, however, O'Donnell and the other

airt aithe fop ar meirgíob, 7 fop ar mbriatacáib. Do rionad fairpium rin. Luid an iurair 7 o domnall ar abarach go gaillimh, 7 da mac mic uilliam, 7 a ingín a laimh lár an iurair, 7 bátar aohaid irin mbaile a fpoctair apoile co rubac roimínnach iarr an coorccar réimpráite. Lobar iaram co hát na ríog, 7 fuairrfe an baile fop a ccomur. Celebrad ua domnall 7 na maite aréna don iurair, 7 tñb eac uaidib dia ttiñb.

Fuabairt peille fop ua neill (.i. domnall) la tadcc ua nóccain cona clóinn hi ccairlén uí neill fñn .i. dungsñann, 7 an ccairlén do gabáil dñib. Ro diógail dia an gñom rin fopra po céoñu uair po bñad an baile diob, 7 po cpoctad tadcc 7 diar dia clóinn, 7 po rccathad an tñr mac do clóinn an tadcc céona.

Fingín (.i. mañ caréaig riabac) mac diarmada an dñad mégaréaig tñgarina ua ccairbre décc, 7 a bréair diarmait mac diarmata an dñad do gabáil a ionad.

Uilliam mac dauid mic Emainn décc. Tomar a bréair ina ionad.

AOIS CRIOST, 1505.

AOIS CRIOST, Mile, cúicc céo, a cúicc.

Donnchad ua catáin abb mainirre maíge coorccain do cpoctad la diarmait mac Ruaidrí mic mañnura uí catáin, 7 diarmad fñn do rccathad tñar an ngñomh rin.

Emanb dorca (do Shioct an rñdipe .i. an tñmunaiñ) pñioir fobair décc.

Labrar ua plannaccain pñioir daimñir décc.

Domnall mac airt mic eoñam uí neill do marbad la bñan mac cuinn mic enri mic eoccham uí neill.

Irish chieftains of their party had not assisted the insolent Gormanstown in this silly battle, O'Brien and Mac William of Clanrickard would not have found much difficulty in cutting off the forces of the Pale.

^a *Daughter*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare took with him four of Mac Williams children on this occasion, namely, two sons and two

daughters, diar mac 7 diar ingín.

^b *O'Hogan*.—This name is now made O'Hagan. The chief of this family was seated at Tullaghoge.

^c *Mac Carthy Reagh*.—A notice in the margin states that this entry belongs to the year 1505.

^d *Magh-Cosgrain*, i. e. Cosgran's plain, now anglicised Macosquin, a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry, situated about three miles to the south-west of the

Justice and O'Donnell proceeded to Galway, the Lord Justice carrying with him, as prisoners, the two sons, and also a daughter^a, of Mac William. They remained for some time together in this town, cheerful and elated after the aforesaid victory. They afterwards went to Athenry, and obtained possession of the town; [whereupon] O'Donnell and the other chiefs took their leaves of the Lord Justice, and went home to their respective houses.

A treacherous attack was made upon O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) by Teige O'Hogan^b and his sons, in O'Neill's own castle of Dungannon; and they took the castle. But God took immediate vengeance on them for that act, for the castle was re-taken from them; and Teige and two of his sons were hanged, and his third son was maimed.

Fineen (i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh^c), the son of Dermot-an-Duna, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

William Mac David, the son of Edmond, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1505.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred five.

Donough O'Kane, Abbot of the monastery of Magh-Cosgrain^d, was hanged by Dermot, the son of Rory, son of Manus O'Kane; and Dermot himself was maimed for that deed.

Edmond Dorcha (of the descendants of the Knight) Fitz Simon, Prior of Fore^e, died.

Laurence O'Flanagan, Prior of Devenish^f, died.

Donnell, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

town of Coleraine.—See Archdall's *Monasticon* at Camus; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1009; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 67, and iii. p. 146.

^c *Of Fore*, *ṛoḃaṛ*.—This place is called by the natives in Irish *baile ṛoḃaṛ*, which Ussher and Ware have incorrectly interpreted the town of books.—See note ^e, under the year 1176,

p. 22, *supra*. The great abbey of this place, of which the splendid ruins yet remain in tolerable preservation, was founded in 1218, for Benedictine monks, by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath.—See Ware's *Monasticon*.

^f *Devenish*, a celebrated island in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen.—See note ^e, under the year 1259, p. 372, *supra*.

O Domhnall aod ruad mac néill gairb mic toirpdealbais an fíona ticchírna tíre conaill, iní heogain, cenél moain, 7 iocair connaét fíh dár gíallattar fírmanaé, oirgíalla, clann aoda buíde, an rúta 7 catánais, Ro gíallpat dna goill, 7 gaoibh connaét ó mac uilliam cloinne Riocair anuap dó, 7 gíó eiríde ann do dhogail ó domhnall a anuila fíar a líte dol ina dúthais dā aindéoin co meime cona baí aen cfeiraimé fírainn ó rúca anuap 7 o Shíab o naeda don taoib éiar naé paise pó éiorcain dua domhnall. An tua domhnall rí tra ecca iomlan eimig 7 uairle an tuairceirt, fíh bá mó gínn, 7 gaircead, fíh bá fíh ionnraicéid 7 anad, fíh pob fíh rmaét, Reaét, 7 Riagail baí meirinn ina aimir do gaoidealaib, ar ní déntaí do éiméid i tair conaill pé a linn aét iadaó dorpair na gaoite nama, fíh bá fíh do éiond eccleair, 7 eicci, fíh po éioilaic almaria aibble i nonóir an éimé na ndul, fíh lar po tuicead 7 lar po cumdaigib cairlén cétur i ndun na ngall pó dais gomaó inneoin fopaiséi dia clannmaicne ina deadhaid, 7 mainirtir bpaéar de obrepuanca i tair conaill .i. Mainirtir dúin na ngall, fíh lar a ndearnaó iliomat do éreacrluagibais timéill pó eirinn, fíh dár dílr augur iartair éuairceirt eorpa do ráó fíh, dpaigail báir iar mbuaó ó domhan 7 o díman, iar nongad, 7 iar naitéige tocáige ina longpore fíh i ndúin na ngall dia haoine do fonnraó irin cuicéid ío iulí, irin oétmaó bliadain Síct-mogat a aoir, 7 irin cfeiramaó bliadain cfeiracat a plata, 7 a adnacal i mainirtir dúin na ngall.

Mag cáirtaig cairbpeac .i. fínghin mac diarmata an dúnaó mic domhnall riabais décc, 7 a díbbrathair diarmait do gabáil a ionaí.

Fídhlimó mac neill mic airt mic eocain uí neill do marbaó la cloint toirpdealbais ch uí maíleodúin.

^s *Who had obtained hostages*, literally, “to whom they gave hostages;” but the construction of the Irish could not be imitated in English. A critic, who read the work of the Four Masters, about two centuries since, has underlined the words *fírmanaé, oirgíalla, clann aoda buíde, an rúta* and *catánais*, in the autograph copy, and has written in the margin in Irish that it is “a bpeug gíameamail, i. e. a disgusting lie,” to say that those people had

given hostages to O'Donnell; and, after grumbling a good deal about their exaggerations of the exploits of O'Donnell, he concludes thus: “*Díre le baide atá ann do leabap la hua Domhnall. Conallac am éú*, i. e. a partial sentence for O'Donnell is in thy book. Thou art indeed a Tirconnellian!”

^h *Sliabh O n-Aedha*, i. e. the mountain of the race of Aedh, i. e. the mountain of Kinel-Aedha. This was the name of that part of the mountain

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Lower Connaught, died ; a man who had obtained hostages^s from the people of Fermanagh, Oriel, Clannaboy, and the Route, and from the O'Kanes, and also the English and Irish of Connaught, with the exception of Mac William of Clanrickard, who, however, did not go unrevenge^d for his disobedience, for O'Donnell frequently entered his territory, and left not a quarter of land from the River Suck upwards, and from Sliabh O n-Aedha^h westwards, which he did not make tributary to him. This O'Donnell was the full moon of the hospitality and nobility of the North, the most jovial and valiant, the most prudent in war and peace, and of the best jurisdiction, law, and rule, of all the Gaels in Ireland in his time ; for there was no defence made [of the houses] in Tirconnell during his time, except to close the door against the wind only ; the best protector of the Church and the learned ; a man who had given great alms in honour of the Lord of the Elements ; the man by whom a castle was first raised and erected at Donegal, that it might serve as a sustaining bulwark for his descendants ; and a monastery for Friars de Observantiâ in Tirconnell, namely, the monastery of Donegal ; a man who had made many predatory excursions around through Ireland ; and a man who may be justly styled the Augustus of the North-west of Europe. He died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and after [Extreme] Unction and good Penance, at his own fortress in Donegal, on Friday, the 5th of the Ides of July, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and forty-fourth of his reign, and was interred in the monastery of Donegal.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach¹, i. e. Fineen, the son of Dermot an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Felim, the son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

of Sliabh Echtghe, now Slieve Aughty, situated in the territory of Kinelea, on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 91, note ^k, and the map to the same work. The stream called Abhainn-da-loilgheach, i. e. the river of the two milch cows, divided Sliabh O'n-Aedha from the southern portion of Sliabh Echtghe.

¹ *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*, i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery, a territory now divided into four baronies, in the south-west of the county of Cork. *It is stated in the margin that this passage has been extracted from the Book of Mac Brody.—See it entered before, under the year 1504, by a mistake of the Four Masters.

Mac domnaill galloclach (.i. colla mac colla) conpapaí uí neill do marbhadh in arthmaí la giolla earpuice mac domnaile ruaid mic domnaill.

CReach lá cloinn giolla pátaraice mic emann meguibí ar éoinn óice an emann cedna, brian, 7 eocán, 7 eocchan do marbhadh lá cloinn giolla pátaraice a ttorraigeacht na creice, 7 fírgur mor mac caba do marbhadh o éoinn giolla pátaraice don éur rin.

Mac meguibí (.i. Sfan mac Pílip) .i. toirpdealbác, 7 dá mac taidg még garraí, 7 taidc occ mac emann mic gaillgille, co noct fíraib décc amaille fíru do bátaí i ccoite for loc eirne.

Mac uí flannaccam, corbmac mac corbmaic décc.

Sluaiccead la mac uí domnaill (aod ócc mac aoda ruaid) hi tair neo-echam, 7 baile i neill (.i. domnaill) dún ngfainn do lorcead líp, 7 baile aoda mic domnaill uí néill, 7 o abainn móir arteaí dimteaí do gan friébeart fíru. Suide fa cairlén na deirce do ar a iompú, an cairlén do gabail dó (.i. ar cloinn neill mic airt), 7 a uarda dparcbáil ann. Dól do ar rin go cill mic nenáin, 7 tigearna do gairm de fóir éir conaill an dapa lá daugur do éoil dé 7 daoine.

Cairppe mac brian uí uiccinn oide lé dán décc i maréar mide, 7 brian ócc mac brian mic domnaill cáim uí uiccinn décc.

Sfan mac Riocaird a búrc roga gall macaem Eireann do marbhadh a meabail hi mainirtir topair Pátaraice lá cloinn uillie a búrc.

Cairlén baile an tobair do gabail la hua concobair ndonn, 7 la mac diarmada for fliocht ghráinne ingine uí ceallaig. Síó do dénam dóib 7 a nouthaig do éabairt do fliocht ghráinne.

* *Mac Gaillgile*.—This name is still common in Fermanagh, but now incorrectly anglicised Mac Alilly, and by some shortened to Lilly.

¹ *Abhainn-mor*, i. e. the great river, now called the Blackwater.—See note ^a, under the year 1483, pp. 1125, 1126, *supra*.

^m *Laid siege to*, literally, “sat under Castle-derg.” In Cromwell’s time the English phrase was “sat round, or sat before the town or castle.”

ⁿ *Cill-mic-Nenain*, now Kilmacrenan, in the

county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1461, p. 1012, *supra*.

^o *Consent of God and man*, i. e. by the consent of the clergy and laity. For some account of the ceremony of inaugurating the O’Donnell at Kilmacrenan, the reader is referred to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 426–440. The inauguration stone of the O’Donnells, which is said to have been originally on the hill of Doon, near the village Kilmacrenan, and in latter ages in the church of Kilma-

Mac Donnell Galloglagh (i. e. Colla, the son of Colla), O'Neill's constable, was slain at Armagh, by Gillespick, the son of Sorley Roe Mac Donnell.

The sons of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, took a prey from the young sons of the same Edmond, namely, from Brian and Owen; and Owen, while in pursuit of the prey, was slain by Gilla-Patrick; and Fergus More Mac Cabe was slain on the side of the sons of Gilla-Patrick on that occasion.

Turlough, the son of Maguire (i. e. John, the son of Philip), the two sons of Teige Mac Caffry, and Teige Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Gaillgile^k, together with eighteen men who were along with them, were drowned in a cot on Lough Erne.

The son of O'Flanagan, i. e. Cormac, the son of Cormac, died.

An army was led by the son of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; and O'Neill's (Donnell) town, Dungannon, the town of Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, were burned by him; and he traversed from the Abhainn-mor^l inwards without meeting with any opposition. Upon his return he laid siege to^m Castlederg, took that castle from the sons of Niall, the son of Art, and left his warders in it; and he proceeded from thence to Cill-mic-Nenainⁿ, where he was nominated Lord of Tirconnell, on the 2nd day of August, by consent of God and man^o.

Carbry, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Professor of Poetry, died in Westmeath; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Donnell Cam O'Higgin, died.

John, the son of Rickard Burke, choice of the English youths of Ireland, was treacherously slain by the sons of Ulick Burke, in the monastery of Tober-Patrick^p.

The castle of Ballintober^q was taken by O'Conor Don and Mac Dermot from the descendants of Grainne^r, daughter of O'Kelly. A peace was [afterwards] made; and their patrimonial inheritance was given to the descendants of Grainne.

crenan, was preserved in the choir of the ruins of that church till about forty years ago, when it was stolen or destroyed.

^p *Tober-Patrick*, i. e. Patrick's well, now the monastery of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. This noble monastery is now undergoing repair, and its venerable walls and archi-

tectural features will be preserved for posterity.

^q *Ballintober*, i. e. Ballintober castle, in the county of Roscommon.

^r *The descendants of Grainne*, i. e. that sept of the O'Conors descended from Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1506.

Αοις CΡΙοτ, Mile, cuicc céo, α Sé.

Τομαρ buide mac corccraig, oipinneac cluana heoair, γ Sfan ó piaié oipinneac ap trian airiú ðporccaiḡ décc.

Mac méguiðir aed mac emainn mic tomair óig méguiðir do mairbað a tópaigeacé cpeice do rinnsó lá cloinn cúind mic enri uí néill ap cúil na noisfir, γ ba he Pílip mac Emainn mac giolla pattraice po mairbh eiriumh.

Semur mac pílip mic an giolla duib méguiðir pfr connail cráibdeac eiriðe do écc γ α aónacal ι ndún na ngall.

Maḡnar mac zoḡpaða puaió méguiðir γ Mac briam teallaiḡe scóac (.i. peilim) décc.

Τομαρ mac oilueri ploingced do mairbað la phioct Maḡamna uí paḡallaiḡ .i. lar an ccalbach mac pñólmíð, γ lá α cloinn. Coccab gall γ ḡaiðel óñrge trítirin.

Mac uí catáin .i. briam pionn mac Sfain do mairbað la domnall mac neill mic enri mic eoḡain uí néill, γ mac don briam rin do mairbað la donnchað ua catáin.

Mac uiðilín .i. ualtar mac corbmaic mic Sñicín do mairbað la hua ccatáin .i. tomair mac aibne, γ po mairbað aiaon pír dá mac tuatáil uí domnall, dá mac uí fḡra, tri mic uí baioḡellain, γ dá mac uí cúind, γ react pír décc do maitebh α éionól irin púta do ponnrað.

Αοð puab mac ḡlairne még maḡamna do mairbað la hua paḡallaiḡ (Sfan mac catáil) γ la α cloinn.

Domnall ua craiden, cñmaige craibdech coccupaé décc acc eirteaet aipirin ι ndun na ngall.

Ραιδίν ua maolconaire en poḡa Eireann ma aimpir lé Sñcúr, γ lé píliðeet décc.

^s *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1486.

^t *Descendants of Mahon O'Reilly*.—These were seated in and gave name to the barony of Clann-

mahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

^u *Between the English and the Irish*, i. e. between the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, and the Gaels, or mere Irish.

^w *Aibhne*, now anglicised Evenew.

^x *O'Craidhen*, now anglicised Crean. This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1506.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred six.

Thomas Boy Mac Cosgraigh, Erenagh of Clones, and John O'Fiaich, Erenagh of the third part of Airech-Broscaigh [Derrybrusk], died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain in pursuit of a prey which the sons of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, were carrying off from Cuil-na-nOirear^s. It was Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Gilla-Patrick, that slew him.

James, the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, a prudent and pious man, died, and was interred at Donegal.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Felim, the son of Brian of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Thomas, the son of Oliver Plunkett, was slain by the descendants of Mahon O'Reilly^t, namely, by Calvagh, the son of Felim, and his sons; in consequence of which, a war broke out between the English and the Irish^u.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Brian Finn, the son of John, was slain by Donnell, the son of Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill; and a son of this Brian was slain by Donough O'Kane.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin, was slain by O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne^w. There were slain along with him two sons of Tuathal O'Donnell, two sons of O'Hara, three sons of O'Boylan, two sons of O'Quin, and seventeen of the chief men of his tribe, in [the territory of] the Route.

Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny Mac Mahon, was slain by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) and his sons.

Donnell O'Craidhen^x [O'Crean], a pious and conscientious merchant, died, while hearing mass in Donegal.

Paidin O'Mulconry^y, only choice of Ireland in his time for history and poetry, died.

family afterwards acquired considerable property in lands, and are now represented by Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq. of Hollybrook, in the county of Mayo. There is a curious monu-

ment to this family in the monastery of Sligo, of which Mr. Petrie has made a careful drawing.

^y *Paidin O'Mulconry*, i. e. little Patrick O'Mulconry. He was the father of Maurice O'Mul-

Αὐτ' ἐρῶνιμ δο λορρεαὸ δο τεने δοαιτ.

Μαζ καρταῖζ καρβρεαὸ .i. διαρμαῖο mac διαρμαῖο an δύναιὸ mic δομ-
naill πιαβαῖζ δέcc.

Ο καταιν τομάρ mac αἰβne, ἡ clann τῖῖαιν mic αἰβne δομνchaὸ ἡ δομnaill
clepeaὸ δο ὅol ταρ banna πορ ζο τυuccρατ αιρῖῖῖa, ἡ ζρῖῖa ιομῖa leό, ἡ
τεαὸτ ζο ιολαὸ ἡ ζο ναῖῖρ πορ ccύla.

Caiteilin ιηῖῖ ιαρla δῖῖmuman .i. τομαρ mac ῖemair bainτιῖearna ua
ccairppe bῖῖ depcach δῖῖῖeimῖζ δέcc, ap lé δο pónavh an bῖῖῖn dub, ἡ δύν na
mbῖῖῖo.

Όροῖῖε πῖῖῖτ cpoiri πορ pionainn δο δέναιν la hua mbriain, τοιρρῖeal-
bach mac ταῖcc mic τοιρρῖealbaiῖζ, ἡ la δοmnaill a deapbpaῖταιρ, la heppcop
cille da lua ἡ la heppcop cille pionnabpach.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1507.

ΑοῖS CΡΙορτ, Mιle, cuicc céδ, aῖeachτ.

Seon. Ρaυιῖε eppcop na μῖῖe bpaῖταιρ ppepeuiplepῖῖe, ἡ pῖapup ua maol-
uῖῖῖr abb clocair δέcc.

ῖῖῖanne ιηῖῖ μῖῖῖuῖῖῖ (i. emann) bῖῖῖ Pῖlip mic τοιρρῖealbaiῖζ, bῖῖῖ
ῖῖῖῖaὸ δῖῖῖeimῖζ, ἡ catapῖona ιηῖῖ cōnconnacτ mic μαῖῖῖῖῖa μῖῖῖ μαῖῖῖῖῖῖa
δέcc.

Ο plannaccain τυaite παῖa Μῖῖῖῖeapτaὸ mac Μῖῖῖῖeapτaiῖζ δέcc.

ῖῖῖῖῖ οῖῖῖe lá miall puaὸ mac δοmnaill mic neill ζaiῖῖ.

conry, who made a beautiful transcript of the Book of Fenagh, in the year 1517, for Teige O'Rody, the Coarb of Fenagh.

* *Herds*, αιρῖῖῖa is the nominative plural of αιρῖῖe, a herd. The word occurs again at the year 1582.

* *Horses*, ζρῖῖῖa is the nominative plural of ζρῖῖῖ, a horse.

^b *Beann-dubh*, i. e. the black gable or pinnacle, now Banduff, or Benduff, otherwise Castle Salem, a strong castle situated about a mile to the north-east of Rosscarbery, in the county of

Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, books ii. c. 4, where he erroneously states that this castle was built by the Donovans. It was the principal seat of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, whose daughter, Joan, was married to Daniel O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, about the year 1584.

^c *Dun-na-m-beann*, i. e. fort of the gables, or pinnacles, now Dunmanway, a small town about twelve miles west of Bandon, in the county of Cork. Dr. Smith gives no account of the erection of this castle in his *Natural and Civil His-*

Ath-Trim was burned by lightning.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach, i. e. Dermot, the son of Dermot-an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, and the sons of John, son of Aibhne, namely, Donough and Donnell Cleireach, went eastwards across the Bann, and carried off from thence many herds² and horses², and returned in exultation and triumph.

Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, Lady of Hy-Carbury, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, died. It was by her that Beann-dubh^b and Dun-na-m-beann^c were erected.

The bridge of Port-Croisi^d upon the Shannon was erected by O'Brien, i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough; Donnell, his brother; the Bishop of Killaloe; and the Bishop of Kilfenora.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1507.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seven.

John Pauint^e, Bishop of Meath, a friar preacher, and Pierce O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Maguire (i. e. Edmond), and wife of Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Catherine, daughter of Cuconnaught, son of Manus Mac Mahon, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha, i. e. Murtough, the son of Murtough, died.

A nocturnal assault^f. Niall Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv.

tory of Cork, where he treats of the origin of the town, book ii. c. 4. This castle afterwards belonged to Mac Carthy of Gleann-a-Chruim, in whose possession it remained till about the year 1690.

^d *Port-Croisi*.—This name is yet preserved in that of the townland of Portcrush, situated on the Shannon, in the north-west end of the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Lime-
rick, where there was a wooden bridge across the Shannon.—See it again referred to at the

years 1510 and 1597.

^e *John Pauint*.—His real name was John Pain. He succeeded in 1483. He was the person appointed to preach the sermon, and proclaim the title of the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, at his coronation in Christ Church, in the year 1485, for which he received a pardon in 1488.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 151.

^f *A nocturnal assault*.—This entry is evidently left imperfect.

Ehri mac aeða uí neill rasoí cinnfóna duine bá fírr aítne ar gac ealað-
ain décc.

Peilim maz uinnennáin opicel tíre conaill bñitín tocáide rasoí cléirig
co ccapaíð 7 co ccaofngiomáib décc .12. iuln.

Siubán inígn mész matzámna (.1. Aeð ruasð) décc.

Slóicéasð lá hua ndóinnail (asð ócc mac asða ruasð) i tír eoíain.
Forlongrore dó óenám do im cárlén uí néill (dúngfhain) 7 rocharde do
márbasð do luét an baile im Mac gilla ruasð .1. brian, 7 ó néill do óenám
ríoda pñir ua ndóinnail. Ua ndóinnail do dol aride hi ccfnn an lurtir, 7
cenel Moan do éreacáð la hua neill na óeasðasð, 7 brian mac uí gairm-
leasðasð do márbasð lair.

Niall mac cuinn mic aeða buide mic brian ballaig uí neill do gabail lá
muinir cairrige fírgura, a bñt pé hachasð hi laim, 7 a légeasð amach iar
rin, 7 Sé braigde décc do buain arp.

Coccasð eter ó neill 7 clann cuinn uí neill. Clann airt do bñt do éasð
cloinne cuinn, 7 tri éreacá do óenám leó ar cenel fírasðasð. Éreacá moir
do óenám la hua neill ar cloinn airt fo óeasð.

Asðh mac toirpdealbais mic pilip méguoir do márbasð la mac uí ruairc,
tígrínán ócc mac eocchain.

Mac meguoir (asðcc mac concobair mic tomáir óicc) do márbasð lá
cloinn donnchasð meguoir 7 lá Remann ócc macc matzámna.

Cairlen móir cairrige fírgura, 7 mére an baile feirrin do gabáil lá mall
mac cuinn (ro gabasð leorom feact riam) 7 a braigde fñn do bí ran ccairlén
do buain amac óó.

Teampall achasð bñte do lorccasð, 7 erimóir maístra an tíre do lorccasð
ann.

Eman mac tomair óicc mic tomair óicc decc do tinnear ason oíðce.

Ua dúnám ndóinnais maíge da claoíne do márbasð do rásasð do rcfñ la a
bratair fñn giolla pasðascc mac pilip.

^s *Maguinnseinain*.—This name is still common in the counties of Meath and Cavan, where it is made Mac Elsinan by some, Gilson by others, and in some instances it has been changed to Nugent. The late Charles Gilson, the founder of the Pub-

lic School of Oldcastle, was of this family.

^h *Were taken*.—One verb is employed to express the taking of the castle and the capturing of the mayor, which would not be considered correct in English composition.

Henry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, a distinguished captain, a man most skilled in every science, died.

Felim Maguinnsenain^g, Official of Tirconnell, a select Brehon, an ecclesiastic eminent for piety and benevolent deeds, died on the 12th of July.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Roe), died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; he pitched his camp around O'Neill's castle of Dungannon, and slew numbers of the people of the town, besides Mac Gilroy, i. e. Brian. O'Neill made peace with O'Donnell, and O'Donnell thence went to the Lord Justice. After O'Donnell's departure O'Neill plundered Kinel-Moen, and slew Brian, the son of O'Gormly.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was taken prisoner by the people of Carrickfergus. He remained for some time in their custody, but was at last liberated, sixteen hostages being obtained in his stead.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Con O'Neill; and the sons of Art sided with the sons of Con, and they took three preys from Kinel-Farry. Great depredations were afterwards committed by O'Neill upon the sons of Art.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the son of O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen.

The son of Maguire (Teige, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire and Redmond Oge Mac Mahon.

The Great Castle of Carrickfergus and the mayor of the town were taken^b by Niall, the son of Con, who had some time before been taken by them; and he rescued his own hostages who were in the castle.

The church of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea] was burned; and the greater part of the riches of the country were burned within it.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, died of one night's sickness.

O'Dunan of Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine¹ was killed with a stab of a knife by his own brother, Gilla-Patrick, son of Philip.

¹ *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, i. e. the great Donagh, an old church giving name to a parish church of the plain of the two slopes, now in the barony of Trough, and county of Mo-

ḃrian mac meḡ raḃḃraḃáin (domnall bḡḡnác) do maḡḃaḃ la coirḡḡealḃaḃ mac aeḃa mic eocḃain meḡ raḃḃraḃáin.

Mac conmidhe (Solam mac Sḡain mic polaim) ollam uí neill Saol 1 nḃán 1 pḡoglaím, 7 hi pḡilḃeaḃt, 7 pḡi tige aoiḃḃ coitḃinn [ḃecc] .30. October.

Maḡeḡraíḃ, tomar (.i. mac Pḡilip mic tomar mic maolmuirḡ óḡ mic maolmuirḡ moir), ua cuill cḡḡḡaolaḃ, O ḃalaḡ pḡonn ḡḡḡaioḡ, O ḃalaḡ cairḡḡeaḃ aengur (.i. mac aengurḡ caolḃ) 7 ó ḡḡḡain (Sḡan .i. mac concoḃair) ḃecc.

Mac an ḃairḃ aḡḡiaḡ, ḡiollaḡaḡḡaice mac aoiḃa, 7 Tuatál buiḃe mac aoiḃaḡ ḡairḃ mic an ḃairḃ do maḡḃaḃ ar aon lá coimulaḃ uá conḃalaḡ 7 lá a ḃraíḡḡḃ.

Cairlén ḡḡoma ḃá eḃiar, 7 cairlén na ḃḡḡce do eḃuim.

An ḃarraḃ ruat Sémar mac Semair do ḃol dia oiliḡḡe don ḡḡáinn co maíḃ a muinnḡḡe araon ḡir, 7 iar nḃenaḡ a noiliḡḡe ḃóḃ do eḃatḡar hi luḡḡ do ḡoaḃ ina pḡḡiḡḡḡ 7 ní pḡi a mbáḡ nó a mbeaḃa óḡin alle. Domnall mac taíḃc mic ḡiolla míḃil í ḡiaíḃ ḡaíḃ eḡeann, 7 alban ḃoiḃe lé Sḡḡḡur a tuicḡḡi laíḡne, 7 pḡilḃeaḃta do ḃaḃaḃ hi pḡarraḃ an ḃarraḡḡ ar an oiliḡḡe ḡin a ḃuḃḡamaḡ.

Sḡan a búḡc, mac uilḡc, mic uilḡc, mic Riocairḃ óicḃ tanaḡḡe clóinne ḡiocairḃ ḡaor clann ḡall eḡeann ḡoiḃeaḃ lán ḃeineaḃ, 7 ḃḡḡḡinne, tḡinne cḡuaḃa lé coḡuccaḃ ḃecc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1508.

AOIR CRIOST, Mile, cuicḃ ceḃ, a hoḃt.

Maḡḡi maḡeḡraíḃ eḡḡcop cluana pḡḡḡa ḡaolḡ ḡaḃmaḡ ḡaḡaḡa ceillḡḡi cḡaibḃeaḃ, ḃecc, 7 ḃauḡḃ mac tomar a búḡc ḃecc ar ḡlicḃḃ na ḡóḡa iar na oirḃneaḃ ina ionaḃ ḡḡin ḡḡcopóide.

naghan. The ruins of this church are still to be seen near the village of Glasslough.

* *Mac Conmidhe*, now *Mac Namee*. The lineal descendants of this poet are still living in the village of Draperstown, in the county of Londonderry.

¹ *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red. This was

an Irish title assumed by the head of a branch of the family of De Barry. The name is still retained in the barony of Barryroe, in the south of the county of Cork, which was the patrimonial inheritance of this branch of the Barrys.—See *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. chap. 3.

^m *On board a ship*, &c., literally, “they went

Brian, the son of Magauran (Donnell Bearnach), was slain by Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran.

Mac Conmidhe^k (Solomon, the son of John, son of Solomon), Ollav to O'Neill, an adept in rhyming, [general] literature, and poetry, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of October.

Magrath (Thomas, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, son of Maelmurry Oge, son of Maelmurry More) ; O'Cuill (Kenfaela) ; O'Daly Finn (Godfrey, the son of Donough) ; O'Daly Cairbreach (Aengus, the son of Aengus Caech) ; and O'Geran (i. e. John, the son of Conor), died.

Mac Ward of Oriel, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh, and Tuathal Boy, the son of Adam Garv Mac Ward, were both slain by Cu-Uladh O'Connolly and his kinsmen.

The castle of Druim-da-Ether [Dromahaire] and the castle of the Derg [Castlederg], fell.

Barry Roe^l, i. e. James, the son of James, went on a pilgrimage to Spain, attended by many of the chiefs of his people ; and after having performed their pilgrimage they embarked on board a ship^m, to return home, but no further account, as to whether they survived or perished, was ever received. Upon the pilgrimage aforesaid, along with Barry, was drowned Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Michael O'Fiaich, qualified by his knowledge of Latin and poetry to become chief professor of history for Ireland and Scotland.

John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, the noblest of the English of Ireland, a vessel filled with hospitality and truth, and a link of steel in sustaining [the battle], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1508.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eight.

Maigi Magrath, Bishop of Clonfert, a prosperous, religious, wise, and pious man, died ; and David, the son of Thomas Burke, who was appointed his successor in the bishopric, died on his way from Romeⁿ.

into a ship to return back, and their death or their living has not been known ever since." This is the Irish mode of saying that they must

have most undoubtedly perished, as is evident from the subsequent part of the passage.

ⁿ *On his way from Rome*, literally, "on the

Tomar ó congaláin Eppcop Oilepinn, 7 Uatep a blác eppcop cluana mic nóir décc.

Uilliam ócc mac aipe mic caémasl ofganac clocair décc, deapbratair ríde deócchan deppcop clocair.

O maolmuaid (aod ócc) do marbað ina cáirlén ríirín lá a bpaiteirib buðósin.

Domnall ua bpiain (.i. mac eaidce mic toirpdealbais) tanairi tuasmu-man, 7 Seoirte mac aoda mic catail uí ragallais décc.

Mac mécc matgaimna, Remann ócc mac Remann do marbað i ndoimnac maige dá claoine lá péle Patraicc lá mac méguidir Pílip mac emainn. Dá hamlaib do rónaib an gníom hirín Pílip do dol i nonoiri Patraic déirteacht oipppinn don baile, 7 amail bátar occ an oipppinnn irín ecclair do ruacht Rémann ócc go mbuidin móir ina pocair imon tñmpall. Ro haðnaic tñinte leo hi cchíre hairuib an tñmpuill. Ar na cluinirín rín do mac méguidir do ráib naic léicceas tñmpall Patraicc do lorccas. Ro gñeir a muinirín im calma do denaib, ticc pílip cona bpaiteirib amac i nanmaim dé, 7 Patraic. Do pala stoppa cor tpaicpað Remann dia eoc 7 ro marbað iarain cona comalta amaille ríir .i. mac bpiain ruaid mic giollabrigde 7 gabtar beór bpaigde ann co ro móraib ainm dé 7 patraic tñit rín.

Corbmac ó cianáin raof Shíncasda 7 rírdána 7 donnchað mac bpiain mic pílip méguidir décc.

Muiréirteac mac aeda mic rírgail óicc mic rírgail ruaid megeocáccáin do marbað lá a bpaiteirib péin.

way of Rome," which may signify either on his way to or from Rome.

° *O'Conghalain*, now Conallan, or Conlan. This surname is formed from Conghalain, the genitive of Conghalan, which is a diminutive of Conghal. Surnames now often confounded with each other have been formed from ancestors named Conallán, Congalán, Comgiollán, Com-dealbán, and Caom-dealbán, but there is little or nothing known of the descents, pedigrees, or localities of any of them except O'Combealbán, now Quinlan, who was the Chief of Iveleary, near Trim, in Meath, and who was the lineal

descendant of Laeghaire, Monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time. Harris says, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254, that this Thomas O'Congalan, who died in 1508, was Bishop of Ardagh, and adds, "Some have called him Bishop of Elphin. But to give you my Sentiments of the matter, it seems evident to me that he never governed the see of Elphin."

^p *Owen, Bishop of Clogher*.—This is the prelate called Eugene Mac Camail in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187. He succeeded in 1508, and died in 1515.

^q *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, now Donagh,

Thomas O'Conghalain^o, Bishop of Elphin, and Walter Blake, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

William Oge, the son of Art Mac Cawell, Dean of Clogher, died. He was brother of Owen, Bishop of Clogher^p.

O'Molloy (Hugh Oge) was killed in his own castle by his own kinsmen.

Donnell O'Brien (i. e. the son of Brian), son of Turlough, Tanist of Thomond, and Garrett, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond Oge, son of Redmond, was slain at Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine^q, on St. Patrick's Festival, by the son of Maguire, i. e. Philip, the son of Edmond. This act was perpetrated thus: Philip went to the town to hear mass, in honour of St. Patrick, and while they [he and his attendants] were at mass within the church, Redmond Oge came around the church with a large party, and set fire^r to the four corners of the building. When Maguire heard of this, he said that he would not suffer the church of St. Patrick^s to be burned; and, exciting his people to courage, Philip, with his kinsmen, came out in the name of God and of St. Patrick. A conflict ensued, in which Redmond was thrown from his horse, and afterwards slain, together with his foster-brother, the son of Brian Roe Mac Gillabride^r; and prisoners were also taken there. And the names of God and St. Patrick were magnified by this occurrence.

Cormac O'Keenan, a learned historian and poet, and Donough, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh, son of Farrell Oge, son of Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, was slain by his own kinsmen.

in the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan. It is to be distinguished from Donaghmoynce, which is called in Irish Domnác maigin.—See note under the year 1507.

^r *Set fire, &c.*, literally, "fires were kindled by them in the four corners of the church, or fires were kindled by them in the church in the four opposite points," i. e. north, south, east, and west.

^s *Church of St. Patrick.*—Every church in Ireland whose name begins with Domhnach was

originally erected by St. Patrick, and they were so called, according to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 119, because the saint had marked out their foundations on Sunday: "In istis partibus in regione Kennactæ septem diebus dominicis commoratus septem Domino sacrarum ædium fecit fundamenta quas proinde Dominicas appellavit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 146. See also Jocelyn, c. 91, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 852.

^r *Mac Gillabride.*—This name is now anglicised

Pílip mac brian mic fíoláin uí Raḡallaiḡ cñó fíona, 7 fíí tige aoióídh, fíí lán daiúne ar ḡach ealaḡáin décc iar mbuaíó onḡta 7 aitépicche.

Tíechínnan ócc mac eoḡain (.i. ó Ruairc) uí ruairc do marbaḡ lá Sían mac tíḡínnáin fínn uí Ruairc.

Níall mac alaxanḡair mic cabba, 7 enrí mac brian mic caba décc.

O domnaill Aḡó ócc mac aḡḡa ruaiḡ do éóct i nḡraib fíor loḡ epne, 7 caiplén inrí cñéíonn ḡpaḡail do ó Ruaiḡrí maḡuiḡ, 7 o domnaill do éabairt an caiplén do pílip mac toirpḡealḡaiḡ méḡuiḡ, 7 braiḡḡe an típe ḡpaḡail ḡua domnaill. O neill .i. domnaill, 7 Maḡuiḡ .i. conḡḡar do éaḡt co hinrí cñéíídh do íaḡiḡ uí domnaill 7 a íaḡuccaḡ ḡoib, 7 fíó do ḡenaí fíur. Pílip mac brian méḡuiḡ do bḡreac a caiplén fínn ar sccla uí domnaill, 7 clann brian fínn ḡpáccbaíl an típe .i. Ruaiḡrí do ḡol hí cḡínn uí ruairc, 7 Pílip hí cḡídh airt óicc mic cuinn uí néill.

Mac uí caḡáin (ḡofraíḡ mac tomaiḡ) do marbaḡ la ílioḡt maḡnura uí caḡáin.

Eóin mac domnaill ḡuirín do marbaḡ lá mac uíóilín.

Slóicḡeaḡ lá hua ndomnaill i moḡtar connaḡt, 7 braiḡḡe ioḡtaíḡ connaḡt do éabairt laíḡ ḡia éiḡ.

Brian mac Pílip mic ḡonnaíḡ meḡuiḡ do ḡabáíl lá maḡuiḡ hí tḡfm-pall acharḡ lupcaípe.

Pílip ócc mac amlaib .i. mac Pílip íaḡaiḡ mic brian mic amlaíḡ mic Pílip mic amlaíḡ mic ḡuinn cappaíḡ meḡuiḡ décc. Cñí a aicme fínn 7 fíí tige aoióídh epíḡe.

Copbmac mac neill mic an ḡiolla ḡuib mic aeḡa do marbaḡ la tḡallac eaḡḡac, 7 lá cloinn Pílip mic brian meḡuiḡ ar ḡreíḡ oíḡe.

Emann mac maḡnura uí ḡairmlíḡhaiḡ do marbaḡ lá conn mac néill

Mac Bride in the county of Monaghan; but in the more northern counties of Ulster it is made Mac Kilbride, or Kilbride simply.

^u *Full of knowledge.*—An English writer would say, who was profoundly skilled in the sciences, but the Editor has attempted to preserve the idiom of the Irish.

^w *And delivered it.*—The language is unnecessarily redundant here in the original, and,

therefore, the Editor has not repeated the redundant nominative O'Donnell, but has substituted *he* for it. The literal translation is as follows:

“O'Donnell, Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, came in vessels upon Lough Erne, and the castle of Enniskillen was obtained by him from Rory Maguire, and O'Donnell gave the castle to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, a captain, and a man who kept a house of hospitality, and who was full of knowledge^u of each science, died, after gaining the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen O'Rourke (i. e. the O'Rourke), was slain by John, the son of Tiernan Finn O'Rourke.

Niall, the son of Alexander Mac Cabe, and Henry, the son of Brian Mac Cabe, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) went with boats upon Lough Erne, took the castle of Enniskillen from Rory Maguire, and delivered it^w up to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire; he also obtained the hostages of the country. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, and Maguire, i. e. Conor, came to Enniskillen to meet O'Donnell; and they gave him his demands, and made peace with him. Philip, the son of Brian Maguire, demolished his own castle through fear of O'Donnell. The sons of Brian left the country, i. e. Rory went over to O'Rourke, and Philip to Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill.

The son of O'Kane (Godfrey, the son of Thomas) was slain by the descendants of Manus O'Kane.

John Mac Donnell Gorm was slain by Mac Quillin.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught^x, and brought the hostages of Lower Connaught with him to his house.

Brian, the son of Philip, son of Donough Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, in the church of Achadh-lurchaire [Aghalurcher].

Philip Oge Magawley, i. e. son of Philip Reagh, son of Brian, son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Don Carragh Maguire, died. He was the head of his own tribe^y, and kept a house of hospitality.

Cormac, the son of Niall, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh [Maguire], was slain, in a nocturnal assault, by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw] and the sons of Philip, son of Brian Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Manus O'Gormly, was slain by Con, the son of Niall

the hostages of the country were also obtained by O'Donnell," &c.

^x *Lower Connaught*.—The northern part of Connaught, at this period the principality of O'Conor Sligo, was and is still usually "Lower

Connaught."

^y *Head of his own tribe*.—He was head of that sept of the Maguires who took the surname of Magawley, and gave name to the barony of Clanawley, in Fermanagh, which was their territory.

βήναις mic enpí mic eoḡain, ἡ conn fín do mārbað la brian mac cuinn mic enpí mic eoḡain ipin mí céona.

Insraicchið lá cloinn donnchaíð meḡuioir (τομαρ, πιλip, φιδλιμιð) ἡ lá cloinn τρλαιν buíðe meḡmatḡaíḡna ap mḡuioir concóðar. Maḡuioir úsriḡe ina nacchaíð ἡ bpipeað dó πορρα. Φιδλιμιð mac donnchaíð do mārbað leip. ὅριαν mac slain buíðe méḡ matḡaíḡna do bualað ἡ do ḡabail laip, ἡ eóccan mac tómar mic aipe puaið méḡ matḡaíḡna do ḡabail béop.

Cpeaáa mópa lá harp mac cuinn uí néill ap cénél peparoðhaiḡ. Eoḡan mac uí neill, ἡ clainn mec caetḡaoíð do bpiḡe fair. Aengur mac Somairle bacaiḡ do mārbað ó apt ἡ apt fín dimteaáe ap éiccin ἡ na cpiáa do bpiḡe laip.

Aibilin inḡsh uí cáetáin (.i. tómar), bñ eoḡain puaið meic uí neill décc.

Domnall (.i. mac ui brian ara) mac taiðcc mic toiprðealbaiḡ mic mupchaíð na paitiḡe, Saoí cinnpfoḡna bá caoín lé cairuib, bá hainduio lé hearccairuib décc iap ccaetḡn á ngar do céo bliaðain lé huairle, ἡ lé hoipbñe.

Ο hñoirpceoil móp concóðar mac pínḡin mic miccon décc. Fñ cpoða copantaá, cara na nórho, ἡ na nñeccf epíðe, ἡ a mac pinḡin dórhoðneað na ionað iap ná éabairp amac, ap po baóí hi laim hi ccorcariḡ tuilleað ap bliaðain.

Maḡ carḡaiḡ móp domnall mac taiðcc mic domnaill óicc fñ pḡḡainn poḡḡallḡa ḡa paiðe aietḡ ip na healaðnaið décc.

Coccað úsriḡe éter taiðḡ mac domnaill .i. mac don mácc cáρḡaiḡ rin, ἡ úsriḡraḡair méḡ cáρḡaiḡ .i. corbmac laðpaá mac taiðcc mic domnaill óicc dia tḡainicc úé daoíne uair do éuit oét piciḡe décc co tuilleað ftoppa.

Mac mic Piarair décc .i. Semur mac emainn mic Semair mic uilliam mic mic Piarair buitilep. Riðipe ap laim ἡ laoc ap ḡairpceað epíðe.

* *Upon Kinel-Farry*, i. e. the Mac Cawells, seated in the barony of Clogher, in Tyrone.

^a *Aibhilin*.—This name is usually anglicised Eveleen.

^b *Mac-I-Brian-Ara*.—The territory of Ara, or Aradh-Tire, which originally belonged to the O'Donagans, became the inheritance of a branch of the O'Briens (descended from Brian Roe O'Brien, King of Thomond) after the year 1318.

It is generally supposed that it was co-extensive with the half barony of Ara, or Duthaidh-Aradh, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary; but we have sufficient evidence to prove that it was originally more extensive, for the church of Kilmore, situated four miles to the south of Nenagh, and now in the barony of Upper Ormond, is mentioned in the Life of St. Senan as in the territory of Aradh-Tire. The

Bearnagh, son of Henry, son of Owen [O'Neill] ; and Con himself was slain in the same month by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen.

An attack was made on Maguire, i. e. Conor, by the sons of Donough Maguire (Thomas, Philip, and Felim), and by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon. Maguire opposed them, and routed them, and slew Felim, the son of Donough ; he also struck and took prisoner Brian, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon ; and also made a prisoner of Owen, the son of Thomas, son of Art Roe Mac Mahon.

Great depredations were committed by Art, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the Kinel-Farry². Owen, the son of O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Cawell, overtook him ; and Aengus, son of Sorley Bacagh, was slain on the side of Art ; but Art himself made his escape from them, and carried off the prey.

Aibhilin³, the daughter of O'Kane (Thomas), and wife of Owen Roe, the son of O'Neill, died.

Donnell (i. e. Mac-I-Brian-Ara^b), the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe^c, a distinguished captain, who was kind to friends, and fierce to enemies, died, having spent nearly one hundred years in nobleness and illustrious deeds.

O'Driscoll More (Conor, the son of Fineen, son of Maccon) died. He was a brave and protecting man, the friend of the [religious] orders and the learned ; and his son Fineen was installed in his place, after being liberated, for he had been imprisoned in Cork for more than a year.

Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge), a comely and affable man, and who had a knowledge of the sciences, died.

A war arose between Teige, the son of Donnell, i. e. the son of that Mac Carthy, and Mac Carthy's brother, i. e. Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, whence came the destruction of [their] people, for upwards of three hundred and sixty^d persons fell [in the conflicts] between them.

The son of Mac Pierce died, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, son of William, the son of Mac Pierce Butler. He was a knight in [dexterity of] hand, and a hero in valour.

river of Nenagh, which was anciently called Finnshurth and Abhainn-O-gCathbhath, formed for many miles the boundary between Aradh-Thire and Muscraighe-Thire.

^c *Murrough-na-raithnighe*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Fernes.

^d *Three hundred and sixty*, literally, "eighteen score."

Μαινιρτιρ baile uí Ruairc da ngoiréirí carpuice pærpuice hī cconnaéatáib in eppcopóideēt ARdachaid do éionnirghaó lá hua Ruairc Éóghan γ lá a mnaoi Μαιρghéγ inghn concóbar uí bhíain.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1509.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cúicc céo, a naoí.

δRian mac ταιόcc meg uinnpennáin offícel cloóair décc.

Donnchaó mag puaidirí airéinneac macáire na cpoire, pñi umal inipeal ar pñeirc nóé, γ pñi congmalá tighé aoidé [décc].

Mac uí neill arτ mac cuinn mic énrí mic eoγain do γabáil a bñioll lé harτ an cáirlén mac neill mic arτ mic eoγain uí néill iar mbñic na cáirdeir cñioρτ aicce, γ iar na éocuiréac éuicce dia cáirlén pñi, γ a mac mall mac arτ γ pñilim ua maofleacláinn do γabáil amaille pñir, γ a τtabairτ hil-láimh uí domhnaill, γ buaidhñídh móρ do theacht épér an ngabáil pñi.

Slóicéacó lap an iurτir iarla cille dapa hī ττίρ eocchain ar τappanγ cloinne cuinn uí neill, γ cairlen éuine γhainn (i. cairlén í neill) dpaγail do cloinn éuinó pñia pñú τainic an iurτίρ na éimcell. An iurτίρ do, dol ar pñi. im cáirlén na hoγmuγe co po γabaó lair. Ro γabaó lair ann τoirpdealbáac mac neill mic arτ uí neill, γ eocchan puacó mac Síubne. Ro bñireacó an cairlén lap an iurτir, γ do cóið iarpñi dia éicch.

O neill domnall mac enñi mic eocchain tighaína tñpe heoγain, pñi ar mó po mill γ imor milleacó, γ ar mó do póine do cóccacó, γ do éreacóib acc

^e *O'Rourke's town.*—Ware calls this monastery “Cruleagh or Balli-ruark.” The place was afterwards called Craebhliath, i. e. the grey bush or branch, and the name is now anglicised Creevlea. It is situated near the village of Dromahaire (which is the O'Rourke's town of the annalists), in the parish of Killanummery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. Ware says that this monastery was founded in 1509, by Margaret, wife of Eugenius Ruark. The friars were living in cottages near the abbey in 1718, when a poor friar of this convent

was the first who put a Latin grammar into the hands of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare.—See *Memoirs, &c.*, by Dr. O'Connor, p. 157. Considerable ruins of this abbey still remain, with the tombs of O'Rourke, and of some of the more distinguished of the local families.

^f *Carrickpatrick*, carpuic pærpuic, i. e. Patrick's rock. This monastery is said by tradition to have been on or near the site of a primitive church of this name erected by St. Patrick, but the Editor has not been able to get any evidence to support this tradition. For the

The monastery of O'Rourke's town^c, which is called Carrickpatrick^f in Connaught, in the diocese of Ardagh, was commenced by O'Rourke (Owen) and his wife, Margaret, the daughter of Conor O'Brien.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1509.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nine.

Brian, the son of Teige Maguinnsennain^g, Official of Clogher, died.

Donough Mac Rory^h, Erenagh of Machaire-na-Croiseⁱ, an humble, meek man, for the love of God, and a man who kept a house of hospitality [died].

The son of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was treacherously taken prisoner by Art of the Castle, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, although he was his gossip, and had been invited by him to his own castle; and his son, Niall Mac Art, and Felim O'Melaghlin, were also taken prisoners along with him, and delivered into the hands of O'Donnell. Great troubles arose out of this capture.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, into Tyrone, at the instance of the sons of Con O'Neill; but the sons of Con had obtained O'Neill's castle of Dungannon before the Lord Justice arrived at it. The Lord Justice proceeded thence to the castle of Omagh, and took it, making prisoners of Turlough, the son of Niall^j, son of Art O'Neill, and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny. The Lord Justice demolished the castle, and then returned home.

O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen), Lord of Tyrone, a man who [of all the Irish chieftains] had destroyed most men, and about whom the most had been destroyed, who had carried on the most war, and committed most depredations in contending for^k the lordship, until he finally gained it,

acts of the Irish apostle in this neighbourhood the reader is referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 103. The great monastery erected by St. Patrick in this neighbourhood was at Druim-lias, about a mile east of the town of Dromahire.

^g *Maguinnsennain*, now anglicised Gelsinan.

^h *Mac Rory*, now often anglicised Rogers.

ⁱ *Machaire-na-Croise*, i. e. the plain of the

cross, now Magheracross, a parish in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^j *Turlough, the son of Niall*.—Ware says in his Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Kildare on this occasion released Arthur, Con's son, who had been kept prisoner in the castle.

^k *Contending for*, *copnam* means contention as well as defence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note ^q.

cornam ticéfhinar co po gáb é po deóid, décc an Seiréad lá do mí augur, 7 ar mac aóda mic eoḡain uí neill doirpnead ina ionad.

Slóicéad lá hua ndóinnall aóð ócc mac aóda puad ar mac ndiarmata co po mill móran hi maig luirc. Tomar mac Remann mic Pílip méguoir do marbad ón tplaig, 7 ó domnall dionnúó tar a air don turur rin.

Ο βασιγίλλ (emann buide mac neill) do marbad irin oide daon upcor gae la concobar ócc ua mbasiγίλλ hi luacpor.

Αρτ ό neill do léccead ar a bpaigóshur, 7 bpaigde ele do dol ar .i. a mac pín, 7 a óshpatair brian.

Pílip mac brian mic pílip meguoir, Maolmóroa mac paulge mic domnall bán uí raḡallaiḡ, 7 eoḡan mac cuinn mic aóda buide uí neill décc.

Indraicchid lá brian mac cuinn uí neill ar phioct ingine mec murcad ar brú loca laogaire. Enrí ócc mac enrí óicc, eoccan mac neill éfhnaig uí néill, brian mac neill éfhnaig, 7 Mac aóda bailb uí neill do marbad lair, 7 cítepe heic ar tri píctib do buain ósobh.

Corbmac mac Ssain mic concobar óicc meguoir, Diarmait mac ploinn mic an bairb, 7 caóḡ ó cianain décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocairb, uillecc mac uillecc mic Riocairb óicc, psh cñdair lé cáiruib, eccñdair le hñccairuib décc.

Mac an píló gollacpirt mac amlaib raos pírdána décc.

Αν τοτέταυθ King Henry do pioḡad of Sxarib .22. April.

¹ *In this army*, ón tplaig, i. e. *ex exercitu*, i. e. Thomas, the son of Redmond Maguire, who accompanied O'Donnell on this expedition, was slain.

^m *Luachros*, now Loughros, which gives name to a bay situated between the baronies of Banagh and Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. The point of land originally called Luachros is that extending westwards from the village of Ardara, between the bays of Loughrosbeg and Loughrosmore.

ⁿ *Loch Laeghairc*, i. e. the lake of Laeghaire Buadhach, one of the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in the first century.—See other notices of this lake at the years 1150, 1325,

1431, 1436, and 1500.

^o *Hugh Balbh*, i. e. Hugh the Stammering.

^p *Mac an Philidh*, i. e. son of the poet. This name, which is common in Ulster, is now anglicised Mac Nilly.

^q *The 22nd of April*.—This is the true date of the accession of Henry VIII.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 333. He was crowned on the 24th of June following. The style first adopted by Henry VIII. was, “Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ; but in the thirty-third year of his reign it was resolved in the English Cabinet that an Irish Parliament should confer the title of King of Ireland upon

died on the sixth day of the month of August ; and Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was inaugurated in his place.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) against Mac Dermot, and he destroyed much in Moylurg. Thomas, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire, was slain in this army^l. And O'Donnell returned from that expedition.

* O'Boyle (Edmond Boy, the son of Niall) was slain at night, with one cast of a javelin, at Luachros^m, by Conor Oge O'Boyle.

Art O'Neill was released from captivity, and other hostages were given in his stead, namely, his own son, and his brother Brian.

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire ; Maelmora (Myles), son of Failge (Faly), who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly ; and Owen, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

An attack was made by Brian, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the descendants of the daughter of Mac Murrough, on the margin of Loch Laeghaireⁿ. Henry Oge, the son of Henry Oge ; Owen, son of Niall Bearnach O'Neill ; and the son of Hugh Balbh^o O'Neill, were slain by him ; and sixty-four horses were taken from them.

Cormac, the son of John, son of Conor Oge Maguire ; Dermot, son of Flann Mac Ward ; and Teige O'Keenan, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge), a man kind towards friends, and fierce towards enemies, died.

Mac an Fhiledh^p (Gilchreest, son of Auliffe), a learned poet, died.

Henry VIII. was made King of England on the 22nd of April^q.

him and his heirs. The Lord Deputy, St. Ledger, was commissioned to summon a Parliament, which enacted, that "forasmuch as the King and his progenitors ever rightfully enjoyed all authority royal, by the name of Lords of Ireland, but for lack of the title of King had not been duly obeyed, his Highness, and his heirs for ever, shall have the style and honour of King of Ireland, and that it should be deemed high treason to impeach this title."— See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1542,

Statutes of the Realm, 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3, and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 7. The object of conferring this title upon Henry was to enable him, with the more authority, to carry on the Reformation, and to confiscate the abbey lands in Ireland. Some ordinances of state made shortly afterwards by the Irish Parliament, for the regulation of those districts in Ireland not entirely consonant to the English laws, are admirable, such as that laymen and boys should not be admitted to ecclesiastical preferments.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1510.

ΑΟΙC CΡΙΟCΤ, Μίλε, cúicc céo, aβeich.

Μυρécφταχ mac μupχαθ mic τοιρρθεαλβαίγ eppcop cille Πιοννάβραc
 décc.

Ο Ραγάλλαίγ Sfan mac catail décc. ΑS λαιρρθε tuccaθ cetup bπαίτpe
 de obrepuantiaε don cábán a hugoappap an pápa.

θpian puaθ mac doínnailł mic aοθα uí neill décc.

θpian mac pilip uí paγallaίγ do mαpθαθ la cloinn Remainn mic γλαίρne
 még maτγamna a τοπαίγεcτ cpeίce.

Μάγ caba bpeίρne .i. pailim, γ mac loclainn .i. uaiθne décc.

Ο Ρialán pφγαλ oíde oφpccaίγτε lé uán, γ eocchan mac bpiain uí uiccinn
 oíde Epeann décc.

Mac an baίpθ cίpe conaill eoccan puaθ décc i mup mic an ouipn.

Sloicceαθ lá γφóio iaπla cille oapa (.i. an iupcιp) hι ccúicceθ muñan γo
 maίtib gall γ γaoídeal laiγen laiρ dia po cumθαίγ cailpén θαímdéoin γaoídeal
 muman hι ccappaicc cιtaλ. Leanaiρ ó doínnailł é co nuathaθ pochaíde
 tpiap an míde, γ ipin muñain piap co coímpainic ppiup ann pin. Tiaγait i
 nθαlla apídeín, γabaic cailpén cinnuipc, γ aipccic an cίp. Tiaγaitt iappin
 i noφmumain móip, γabaic cailpén na Paίlipi, γ cailpén ele ap bpú maínge

^r *Murtough*.—This is the prelate called Maurice O'Brien in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 624. He succeeded in 1491.

^s *Mac Loughlin*.—He was the head of a once powerful family of the Kinel-Owen, at this period reduced to insignificance, and seated in the territory of Inishowen, in the now county of Donegal.

^t *Inis-mic-an-duirn*, now Inishmacadurn, one of the cluster of islands opposite the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^u *Lord Justice*.—Henry VIII., by new letters patent, constituted Garrett, or Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, and intimated to him by letters his father's decease and his

own succession to his kingdoms.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1509, 1510.

^v *Carraig-Cital*, now Carrigkettle, a remarkable rock in the parish of Kiltelly, barony of Small-county, and county of Limerick. The castle is shewn on the map engraved from the Down Survey, under the name of Carrickittle. The natives state that the castle stood on the top of the Rock of Carrigkettle, but no part of its ruins now remains.

^w *Ceann-tuirc*, i. e. the head, or, perhaps, hill of the boar, now Kanturk, a small town situated at the confluence of the rivers Allo and Dalua, whose united streams flow into the River Blackwater, about two miles below the town. No part of the older castle of Kanturk now remains,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1510.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ten.

Murtough^r, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) died. It was he who, by permission from the Pope, first brought the Friars of the Observance into Cavan.

Brian Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, died.

Brian, the son of Philip O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon, while in pursuit of a prey.

Mac Cabe of Breifny, i. e. Felim, and Mac Loughlin^r, i. e. Anthony, died.

O'Fialan (Farrell), a distinguished Professor of Poetry, and Owen, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of [all] Ireland, died.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Owen Roe) died at Inis-mac-an-Duinn^r.

An army was led into Munster by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice^u of Ireland, attended by the chiefs of the English and Irish of Leinster; and he erected a castle at Carraig-Cital^v in despite of the Irish. O'Donnell followed with a small number of troops [to assist him] through Meath, and westwards into Munster, until he joined him at that place. Thence they passed into Ealla [Duhallow], and they took the castle of Ceann-tuirc^w, and plundered the country. Then, proceeding into Great Desmond, they took the castle of Pailis^x, and another castle on the bank of the River Mang^y, after which they returned in

but the walls of the more magnificent one commenced by Mac Donough Mac Carthy in the reign of Elizabeth, and which was never finished, still remain in good preservation.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6.

^x *Pailis*.—This castle stood on an eminence in a townland of the same name, a little to the north of the lower lake of Killarney in Kerry, and in view of Laune Bridge; but it was destroyed in the year 1837, by a road jobber who removed its materials for the repair of the adjoining highway.—See Windele's *Historical and*

Descriptive Notices of Cork, &c., second edition, pp. 386, 387.

^y *Castle on the bank of the River Mang*.—This castle gave name to the village of Castlemaine, which is called in Irish *Caisleán na Mange*, and is situated on the River Maine, or Mang, which falls into the harbour of Castlemaine, about two miles below the village. There is a view or map of this castle given in Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*, according to which it was a bridge-castle across the river. It was demolished by General Ludlow during the Parliamentary wars.—See Smith's *History of Kerry*.

7 tseccaitte rlan tar a nair hi cconntae luimniḡ. Do nías aitécionól rluaiḡ iarrin, 7 cruinnḡite gearraitaiḡ na munán im Shemur mac iarla dšmuman co ngallaiḡ munán aréfná, 7 Mácc cáptaiḡ riabách, Domhnall mac diarmada mic ríngin, Corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mac tairḡ, 7 goill 7 gaoiḡil Miḡe, 7 laiḡín, 7 tiaḡait iarām go luimneac. Tionóilíḡ coirpḡdealbácc mac tarḡcc uí brian ticeḡfina tuadmunán go líon a roḡraide, Mac conmapa síol aḡda 7 clann Riocairḡ rloḡḡ lánmópa ele ina naḡhaiḡ. Ticc an iarla (.i. an iurḡir) cona rluaiḡ tḡé bealac na raudaiḡe, 7 tḡé bealac na ngamna co raimcc dḡoiḡte cḡoinn (.i. dḡoiḡte ruiḡte cḡoiri) do rónaḡ la hua mbrian for Sionainn, 7 bḡiríḡ ríom an dḡoiḡte, 7 anair oíḡe hi rḡorlongḡort ir in tḡir. Gabaiḡ ó brian forlongḡort ina coḡpoccur co ccluineac cach uioḡ guth 7 coḡpaḡ aḡoile in oíḡe rin. Iar na mairac ro orḡaiḡ an iurḡir a rluaiḡ 7 ro cúir goill 7 gaoiḡil muman ar túr, Goill miḡe, 7 aḡa cliaḡ ar deirḡ a rloḡḡ. Coirḡlḡíḡ ó domnaill an bseccán buíḡne ro baí, 7 anair ar deirḡ amḡcc gall aḡa cliaḡ 7 miḡe, 7 gabait an aḡḡoḡirḡ tḡé moín na mbraḡar go luimneac. Ro ionnraḡḡirḡ rluaiḡ ril mbrian an rluaiḡ gall, 7 marḡḡar leó barún cirt, 7 bḡinaualac cḡcurcúum, 7 rochaiḡe do deaḡḡaoíḡn nácc airimḡḡr. Tiaḡait ar an rluaiḡ gall a ccóir maḡma roait, rluaiḡ ril mbrian iar naitḡr 7 iar néḡalaiḡ ionḡa 7 ní baí do ḡallaiḡ na do ḡaoiḡdealaiḡ ar an dá rluaiḡ rin én lam bá mó clú cḡḡḡaḡta 7 ḡairccíḡ in lá rin ina ó domnaill acc bḡíḡe deirḡíḡ rloḡḡ na ngall lair.

Mac muiḡir ciáppaiḡe, Emann, mac comair, mic paḡraicín roideac lán dseca, 7 doineach décc.

Diarmad mac domnaill mic domnaill mḡḡ carḡaiḡ cluairḡ décc.

^z *Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-n-Gamhna.*—These were old names of roads or passes on the south side of the Shannon, between the city of Limerick and the townland of Portcrusha; but they are now obsolete.

^a *Porteroise*, now Porterusha, a townland in the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. This place is not to be confounded with O'Brien's Bridge.—See other notices of it at the years 1507 and 1597.

^b *Moin-na-m-brathár*, i. e. the bog of the friars,

now Monabraher, a townland in the parish of Killeely, on the north side of the Shannon, near the city of Limerick.

^c *The short cut to Limerick.*—From this account it would appear that the Earl's party did not wait to fight their enemies. Ware gives a different account of this rencounter in his *Annals of Ireland*, thus :

“Both parties resolved on a Battel, and begun a sore Fight, with great loss on either side; but on the Earl's side fell the greatest loss, his

safety to the county of Limerick. They then mustered additional forces; and the Geraldines of Munster, under the conduct of James, son of the Earl of Desmond, and all the other English of Munster, and also Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, son of Dermot, who was son of Fineen), Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige, and the English and Irish of Meath and Leinster, then proceeded to Limerick. Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, with all his forces, and Mac Namara, the Sil-Aedha, and the Clanrickard, mustered another numerous army to oppose them. The Earl (i. e. the Lord Justice) marched with his army through Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-nGamhna², until he arrived at a wooden bridge (i. e. the bridge of Porteroise^a), which O'Brien had constructed over the Shannon; and he broke down the bridge, and encamped for the night in the country. O'Brien encamped so near them that they used to hear one another's voices and conversation during the night. On the morrow the Lord Justice marshalled his army, placing the English and Irish of Munster in the van, and the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear. O'Donnell and his small body of troops joined the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear; and they [all] took the short cut through Moin na m-brathar^b to Limerick^c. O'Brien's army attacked the English, and slew the Baron Kent and Barnwall Kircustown^d, with many other men of distinction not enumerated. The English army escaped by flight, and the army of the O'Briens returned in triumph with great spoils. There was not in either army on that day a man who won more fame for bravery and prowess than O'Donnell^e, in leading off the rear of the English army.

Mac Maurice of Kerry (Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Patrickin), a vessel of wisdom and hospitality, died.

Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell Mac Carthy Cluasach, died.

Army being laden with spoils and spent with long marchings. Night ended the Battel. The next day the Deputy by advice of his Officers (the Armies keeping their Ranks), withdrew, and without any other loss returned home."—Edition of 1705.

^d *Kircustown*, now Crickstown, a townland and parish in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance map of the county

of Meath, sheet 39.

^e *O'Donnell*, literally, "There was not of the Galls, or Gaels, in the two armies any hand of greater fame for bravery and prowess on that day than O'Donnell in carrying off the rear of the English army with him."

The Four Masters praise O'Donnell whether he defeats or is defeated! But this is pardonable in them as long as they keep within bounds of truth.

O domnaill aod mac aoda ruaid do dól don róim dia oiliéire, ⁊ an cefin do bai amuicch batтар a pann ⁊ a éaraid i mbrón, i ndoḡailrí, ⁊ i ndoimín-main ina deaðhaib, ⁊ Maḡnar ó domnaill a mac dfaḡbáil dó aḡ iomcoraib an tíre an cefin no biaó ina péccmair.

AOIS CRIOST, 1511.

Aoir Crioḡt, Mile, cuicc céu, a haonécc.

Aḡt mac cuinn uí neill (baóí hillaib acc ua ndomnaill occ iméaéct dó don Róim) do léccaó ar a bpaḡdshur la Maḡnar mac uí domnaill, ḡan cfo dua domnaill, ⁊ a mac .i. mall ócc dó éche ar i ngioll lé comall ḡac rioé-chána da ndearnaḡt.

Tomar mac anḡriu méḡbpaḡaḡ eppcop ⁊ aipéinneac an dá bḡeipne ppi pé tpiocéat bliadaib, aoin cfin po ppaḡaḡrioct ḡoill, ⁊ ḡaoidil, Saóí i neacna ⁊ hi cpaḡbaó, loépann polurta no poillricéac tuata ⁊ eccalpa tpe ppiocfcal ⁊ ppiocfpt, aḡaibe tairipi na hḡailrí iar noiponeacó Saccart ⁊ aora ḡaáa ḡraib aipéna dó iar ccoirpeccaó éfmpall ⁊ peilccfó nomóda, iar ttióḡnacal Seóó ⁊ bíó do tpiuaḡaib ⁊ tpenaib, po faoib a ppiat docum nime an .4. calaib do maḡta (no augur) dia maḡt do ponnaḡó i ndruim da eiaḡar, iar ttoct do ccoirpeccaó fcailpe ipin mḡeipne iar an feaéctmaó bliadaib Sḡrccat a aoirí, ⁊ a aḡnacal hi mainḡtḡar an cabáin dia haofne ar aóí laite Seaéctmae.

Copbmac mácc paḡpaḡaib dia po ḡoipeacó eppcop ipin mḡeipne décc pia nottlaicc.

Urimóḡ pfin oibpe éfmpaill apḡamaáa do loḡccaó.

O concóḡaḡ paḡḡe, caéaḡ mac cuinn mic an calbaicé peicfín coitcfin dáiocpib, paóí éinnpéna ppi ḡallaib, ⁊ ḡaoidelaib do maḡbaó la ḡpuing dia éinb pfin .i. clann tairécc uí concóḡaḡ, ⁊ clann tḡfain ballaḡ uí concóḡaḡ lá taóḡ mainḡtḡeacó pḡoḡaḡ.

^r After him, i. e. in his absence.

^s Thirty years.—According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, this prelate succeeded to the bishopric of Kilmore in 1489, which would leave him but twenty-two years.

^b A faithful shepherd of the Church, aḡaibe

tairipi na hḡailrí. This phrase is translated, "Pastor fidelis Ecclesiae," by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

ⁱ Druim-da-ethiar, now Dromahaire, a village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a pilgrimage to Rome. While he was abroad, his adherents and friends were in grief and sadness after him^f; and his son, Manus O'Donnell, was left by him to protect the country, while he [himself] should be absent from it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1511.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eleven.

Art, the son of Con O'Neill, who was in O'Donnell's custody at his setting out for Rome, was liberated from his captivity, by Manus, the son of O'Donnell, without leave from O'Donnell; and Niall Oge, the son of Art, gave himself up in his stead, as a pledge for the observance of every peace which they had concluded.

Thomas, the son of Andrew Mac Brady, Bishop and Erenagh of the two Breifnys during a period of thirty years^g; the only dignitary whom the English and Irish obeyed; a paragon of wisdom and piety; a luminous lamp, that enlightened the laity and clergy by instruction and preaching; and a faithful shepherd of the Church^h—after having ordained priests and persons in every degree—after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries—after having bestowed rich presents and food on the poor and the mighty, gave up his spirit to heaven on the 4th of the Calends of March (or August), which fell on a Tuesday, at Druim-da-ethiarⁱ—having gone to Breifny to consecrate a church, in the sixty-seventh year of his age—and was buried in the monastery of Cavan, the day of the week being Friday.

Cormac Magauran^k, who was called Bishop in Breifny, died before Christmas.

The greater part of the old works of the church of Armagh were burned.

O'Connor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh), general patron of the learned, a distinguished captain among the English and Irish, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, by the sons of Teige O'Connor and the sons of John Ballagh O'Connor, beside Mainistir-Feorais^l.

^k *Cormac Magauran*.—This is the Bishop Cormac mentioned in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, as having contested the right to the see of Kilmore with Thomas Brady, mentioned in the last entry. Both assisted at a

provincial synod held at Drogheda on the 6th of July, 1495, in an act of which they are styled, "*Thomas et Cormac Dei Gratiâ Kilmorensis Episcopi*."

^l *Mainistir-Feorais*, now Monasteroris, near

O ceallaiḡ Maoilpreaclainn mac taidcc, mic donncharb, mic maolfeaclainn, mic uilliam mic donncharb muinnig décc. Fbh coḡaicéte a éirice, a carpat, 7 a élan maicne. Feicfm coitcfnd dam 7 deoraib, fbh lár a ndearnaoh cairlen gallaig an garbhóirpe 7 Muine an mba.

Mac mupéaḡa, Mupéaḡ ballac mac donncharb mic airt décc.

Tomár mac glairne mic concóbar uí raigillig, 7 emann mac glairne décc.

Glairne mac concóbar mic Sflain uí raigillig do marbaḡ lá luét tige mégmaḡganna.

Eogan mac brian puab mic caḡail uí raigillig décc.

O doḡarḡaiḡ Sflain mac doinnail mic concóbar décc, 7 ó doḡarḡaiḡ do ḡairm do concóbar éarḡac.

Mac donncharb típe hoilella Sflain décc, 7 a dearbḡarḡair ele fbhḡal tanairte típe hoilella do marbaḡ la mac diarmata.

Airt mac cuinn mic enrí i néill do ḡabáil tuarḡarḡail ó aoḡ mac doinnail mic enrí.

Seaan mac Emainn mic tomáir óig mēḡuib do écc.

An diolmaicneac (.i. Semar) macairpe cuirne décc.

Aoḡ mac feilm mic maḡnura do marbaḡ lá Sémur mac Sflain, mic an eppcoir mēḡuib.

Dubḡac mac dubḡaiḡ uí dubḡfhán raol lé rfnḡur, fbh ronara, 7 raibḡarḡa moir décc.

Sloicḡeaḡ lá hua néill airt mac aoḡa hī tír conail dár loircc ḡleann pinne, 7 ó ruibḡ anall, 7 bhair bḡarḡde dua doḡarḡaiḡ.

Edenderry, in the barony of Coolestown, in the north-east of the King's County. This abbey was founded in the year 1325, for Conventual Franciscans, in the territory of Totmoy, or tuacḡ oá maḡe, in Offaly, by Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who was called Mac Feorais by the Irish, and after whose Irish surname the monastery was called.—See Ware and Archdall, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, Tuam, p. 610. The notice of the death of O'Connor Faly is entered as follows in Ware's

Annals of Ireland, edition of 1705 :

"In these days Charles, or Cahir O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, was slain by his own Countrymen, near the Abbey of Friars Minors of Monaster-Feoris."

^m *Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-mheadha*, now Gallagher, Garbally, and Monivea.—See the exact situations of those castles pointed out under the year 1504, pp. 1274, 1275, *supra*.

ⁿ *Household*.—The territory of Mac Mahon's household is called by English writers the

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Melaghlin, son of William, who was son of Donough Muimhneach), died. He was a supporter of his territory, friends, and sons, and a general patron of the learned and distressed. It was he who erected the castles of Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-Mheadha^m.

Mac Murrough (Murrough Ballagh, son of Donough, who was son of Art), died.

Thomas, the son of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, and Edmond, son of Glasny, died.

Glasny, the son of Conor, who was son of John O'Reilly, was slain by the householdⁿ of Mac Mahon.

Owen, son of Brian Roe, who was son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Donnell, son of Conor) died; and Conor Carragh was called O'Doherty.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (John) died; and his brother, Farrell, Tanist of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Dermot.

Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, accepted stipend^o from Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry.

John, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died.

The Dillon (i. e. James), of Machaire-Chuirene [Kilkenny West], died.

Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Manus, was slain by James, the son of John, son of the Bishop Maguire.

Duffy, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and a man of great affluence and riches, died.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art, son of Hugh) into Tirconnell; and he burned Gleann-Finne^p and [the country] from the Swilly^q hitherwards, and also forced O'Doherty to give him hostages.

Loughy. It is comprised in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

^o *Stipend*.—This was a token of Art's inferiority to Hugh. He who accepted of *tuagar-cul*, among the ancient Irish, was considered the servant or vassal of him who paid it.

^p *Gleann-Finne*, i. e. the vale of the River Finn, a romantic valley in the parish of Kiltree-

voge, lying to the south-west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

^q *The Swilly*, a river in the county of Donegal, which flows through the romantic valley of Glenswilly, and discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny.—See other references to this river at the years 1258, 1567, 1587, 1595, and 1607.

Cenel fíraðaiḡ (.i. i tír eóccain) do léir éreachaḃ la maḡnar ua nḃoinnaill.

O neill art mac aḡḃa do éruinniuccaḃ rluaiḡ do ḃol hī títir cónaill iar nḃol í ḃoinnaill docum na roíma. Ro ḡaḃ maḡnur ó ḃoinnaill ḡ na tír míc ruiḃne ḡ arḃ taitiríḡ ceneoil cónaill acc corḃam, ḡ acc iomcómíte na tíre aḃaill ar ḃeaḃ ro féḃrat. Ar a aoi tpa ro imtíḡ ó néill cóna rluaiḡ ó rluab roir, ḡ roair ḃia tíḡ ḡan cpeich ḡan caḃ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1512.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Míle, cúicc céḃ, a do ḃécc.

Αοḃ ó maolmóceirḡe comarḃa ḃroma líḃain do ḃaḃaḃ.

Ḣiapaḃ mac cpaḃin ḃeccanaḃ cloinne haḃḃa ḃécc.

Niaill mac cuinn mic aḡḃa buíḃe mic ḃriain ballaiḡ í neill tíḡearna tírī conḡail, ríri eiriḡ coitcīnn, ḡ medaiḡte óro, ḡ ecclar ríri aḡmari aít-eapach na tucc ciór nó comā do cloinn neill no do cloinn nḃalaiḡ na ḃriop ionaḃ Riḡ Saxon, ríri bá cianḃḃa rén ḡ raoḡal, ríri ríccna eolac ar ḡac nealaḃain etir Shíncur, ḃan, ḡ Shínm do écc .ii. Appil.

Art mac cuinn mic neill ḡairḃ í ḃoinnaill ḃecc (33. december) do éaom tírī hī mýr na mḃraḃar i nḃun na ngall, ḡ a aḃnacal ḡo honoraḃ ír an maíriḃtír.

Tuaḃal ó cleiríḡ (.i. ó cleiricḃ) mac taíḃec caim raoí hī ríncur ḡ hī nḃan, ríri tíḡe aoiḃḃ coitcīnn do érénaib, ḡ do éruaḡaib ḃécc iar nongao, ḡ iar naítríḡe .12. nouember.

O ḃoinnaill Αοḃ mac aḡḃa ruaiḃ do éoiḃeaḃt ón Roim iar rḃorḃaḃ a oíḃre iar mḃíḃé ré réctmaíne ḃécc hī londain acc ḃol roir, ḡ ré réctmuíne

^r *The mountain*, i. e. the range of Barnesmore, lying to the north-east of the town of Donegal.

^s *Without prey or battle*, literally, *sine pradā, sine pralió*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing “without acquiring any spoils or coming to battle.”

^t *O Maelmocheirḡe*.—This name, which is correctly anglicised O'Mulmoghery in the Ulster

Inquisitions, is now translated to *Early*. Mael moceirḡe, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies, “chief of the early rising,” and hence Early is considered a sufficiently full translation.

^u *Clann-Hugh*, a district comprising the mountainous portion of the barony of Longford, in the county of Longford.

Kinel-Farry, in Tyrone, was totally plundered by Manus O'Donnell.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh) mustered an army, and proceeded into Tirconnell, after O'Donnell had set out for Rome. Manus O'Donnell, the three Mac Sweenys, and the principal chieftains of Tirconnell, proceeded to protect and defend the country as well as they could; and O'Neill passed on with his army from the mountain^r eastwards, and returned to his house without prey or battle^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1512.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twelve.

Hugh O'Maelmocheirghe^r, Coarb of Dromlane, was drowned.

Pierce Mac Craidin, Dean of Clann-Hugh^u, died.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Congail^w, a man of general hospitality, exalter of the [religious] orders and of the churches, a successful and triumphant man, who had not paid tribute to the Clann-Neill or Clann-Daly^x, or to the deputy of the King of England,—a man of very long prosperity and life, and a man well skilled in the sciences, both of history, poetry, and music, died on the 11th of April.

Art, the son of Con, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of a fit of sickness, on the 23rd of December, in Mur-na-mbrathar^y, at Donegal, and was honourably interred in the monastery.

Tuathal O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), the son of Teige Cam, a man learned in history and poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died, after unction and penance, on the twelfth of November.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) returned from Rome, after having finished his pilgrimage, and having spent sixteen weeks in London on his way to Rome, and sixteen weeks on his return. He received great honour and

^w *Trian-Congail*.—This territory comprised the districts in the counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy, Upper and Lower.—See other references to this territory at the years 1383, 1427, 1450, 1471, 1473, 1483, 1485, 1489, and 1493.

^x *The Clann-Neill, or Clann-Daly*, i. e. to the

O'Neills, or O'Donnells, who were the two dominant families in Ulster at this period.

^y *Mur-na-mbrathar*, i. e. the house of the friars. This name is still preserved, and is now applied to the rector's house, in the town of Donegal, which occupies the site of the house of the friars.

décc ele acc téadé anoir. Fuairíomh dóna onoir 7 airíomhín ó Rígh Saxan King hanrí, táinic iaramh plán co heirinn, 7 baof lé haetáid hi pfiabpur ran mide, 7 iar pfağbáil pláinte dó táimicc díá tíccé, 7 bá rubac porpfaoihig cealla 7 tuata díá tóidect.

Coccaó móir eirí ó ndomnaill 7 ó neill airt mac aóda. Coccaó ele beór eirí ó ndomnaill 7 mac uilliam bupc .i. Emann mac Riocairb, Ro fórt ua domnaill cúicc céo décc tuacé hi eirí éonail hi pfiab manac, 7 hi ccúicc-eaó éonnaéct, 7 do maó buannaéct dóib ar na hionadab rin, do éaó rom iaramh 7 Mağnar cona roépaide amaille ppiu ó dóiré go pangadap ióctap éonnaéct, arpióe i ngailhgaib, 7 ruioit im éairlén beóil an élaip, 7 po gabab an baile laip. Págbair a bapda ann, loctap tap anair anuar epré rliab gam, 7 hi eirí píaépac, battap anpióe aetáid dá naipirí. Oo éuala Mac uilliam búpc an m rin táimicc go lion a roépaide a ttiméall an éairlén rin beóil an élaip in po páccaib ó domnaill a bapda, O Ro clop lá hua ndomnaill mac uilliam do bñt imon mbaile, luó go haetam iméccaó tap a air ruar epré rliab gam, O Ro pirtir mac uilliam ó domnaill do bñt díá pargió po páccaib an baile conac pucc ua domnaill papi, do éaó mac uilliam hi eirí píaépac, 7 po éuir lón 7 bapda hi éairlén eirépeac abann iar na bñn do dúécapacab an baile pñn díá tapad ó domnaill é piar an tan rin. O Ro púoir ó domnaill gup ab hi eirí píaépac do gab mac uilliam po lñ go nñmlpcc nñmjaóal é tap a air apír tappra plebe gam. Oo éuala mac uilliam rin págbair a

² *Gaileanga*.—The country of the Gaileanga, or O'Haras and O'Garas, in Connaught, comprised the entire of the diocese of Ardagh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name is now retained in the barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

^a *Bel-an-chlair*, now Ballinclare, a townland in the parish of Kilmaeteige, barony of Leyny (a part of the ancient Gaileanga), and county of Sligo, where there is an old castle in ruins, said to have been erected by the family of O'Hara. The situation of this castle appears from the following passage in Dockwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham:

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bennada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye' marched towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye in the highway towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight myles from the abbeye of Belclare."

^b *And they*.—The language of the original of this passage is very faulty in the use of the pronouns, and the Editor has been obliged to deviate from it. The literal translation is as follows:

respect from the King of England, King Henry. He arrived safely in Ireland, but was for some time [lying] ill of a fever, in Meath. On recovering his health, he went home to his house ; and the clergy and laity were glad and joyous at his return.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell and O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). And another war also [broke out] between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard). O'Donnell hired fifteen hundred axe-men in Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and the province of Connaught, and billeted them on those places. He and Manus afterwards marched with their forces from Derry, until they reached Lower Connaught, and from thence into Gaile-anga² ; and they besieged the castle of Bel-an-Chlair^a ; and they^b took the town, and left their warders in it ; they then returned over Sliabh Gamh^c, into Tireragh, where they remained for some time. When Mac William Burke heard of this [occurrence], he marched with all his forces, and surrounded the castle of Bel-an-Chlair, in which O'Donnell had left his warders ; [but] when O'Donnell heard that Mac William was besieging the town, he returned vigorously and expeditiously over Sliabh Gamh. Mac William, being apprized of O'Donnell's approach, left the town, so that O'Donnell was not able to overtake him. Mac William then proceeded into Tireragh, and placed provisions and warders in the castle of Eiscir-Abhann^d, having [previously] taken that castle from its hereditary possessors, to whom O'Donnell had sometime before given it up. When O'Donnell was informed that Mac William had gone into Tireragh, he followed him eagerly and expeditiously back again over Sliabh Gamh ; but Mac William being made aware of this, he left his son and heir, Ulick, son of

" He went afterwards, and Manus with their forces along with them, from Derry until they reached Lower Connaught, thence into Gaile-anga, and they sat around the castle of Bel-an-chlair, and the town was taken by him. He leaves his warders there. They went back up through Sliabh Gamh, and into Tireragh."

The sudden change from *they* to *he* in this construction is very inelegant, and the Editor has not adopted it in his translation in the text.

^c *Sliabh Gamh*.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285 and 1490.

^d *Eiscir-Abhann*, now Inishcrone, near the River Moy in Tireragh. On an old map of the coasts of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of Uskarowen, and placed near the margin of the " Baye of the Moye," opposite the island of Bartragh, and in the parallel of Killala. In the year 1432, this castle was in the possession of Teige Reagh O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 169 and 305.

mac γ α οἶρε, uillsc mac Emainn, mic Riocairn, γ barba ele amaille rir
 irin ccairlén rin eipeceac abann, γ do luib fín poine amail ar déine con-
 ráimic doctum airn na rias. Ruccrat arail do marcpluaig í doinnail padarc
 ar mac uilliam, γ llicceit ina deaðhaiḡ iate go po cuirpse a maidm é po
 rinám na muaidé. Ro lshaḡ tar muaid anonn é, γ do bshaḡ eic γ daoine iomḡa
 de, γ térna ar lliccin uaidib. Sḡair ó doinnail cona pluaig, γ ruidit pá
 cairlén eipeceac abann airn ambaosí mac mic uilliam. Ro gabad an cairlén
 leó fḡ ófno csiere lá iar mór paoḡtar, γ do bshet eimeac γ anacal don barba.
 Eirgabḡtar mac mic uilliam lair go mbaosí i ngiallur aige. Ro pḡpconḡair an
 cairlén do ḡor ar uaidnshaid iar rin, γ po lscad go lár, do ḡoib iaram dia
 ticḡ co mbuaid γ corccar. Tanaiice tra mac uilliam ina uaid iar rin go dún
 na ngall, γ do bshet a ḡḡriar dua doinnail, léigib ó doinnail a mac la mac
 uilliam dia ticḡ.

Slóicḡeas lá hua ndoinnail hī ttip eḡḡan go maidib iḡḡair conaḡt γ
 pshmanaḡ, γ co mbuandaidib iomḡa, do pḡigib í neill airt mic aḡḡa. Mill-
 tear γ loipeccetar leó cédur tip eḡḡain pshpa nó ḡa pangattar dún ngshainn.
 batḡtar peḡctmain irin tip ḡḡa millead co tḡaratt ua néill pib dḡib, γ co po
 maie dua doinnail ḡac accra do mbaosí shir a rinnsḡaid .i. cḡor ceneoil
 moain, innir heḡḡain, γ pshmanaḡ uile. Ticc ua doinnail iarrin don ḡḡmaiḡ γ
 cumḡaidḡir cairlén na hoḡmaiḡe pḡí pé aoin tḡeḡctmaine iar na bḡiread la
 hiarla cille dapa peḡt piam γ pḡḡbair ua doinnail a barba ann.

Slóicḡeas la ḡshḡit, iarla cille dapa iurtip na hepearn tar át luain hī
 cconnaḡḡaid, Cḡeacair γ loipeir clann conmaiḡ, ḡabair Ror comain γ
 páccbair barba ann, Tsh iar rin hī maiḡ luipcc γ ḡabair cairlén baile na
 huamā iar millead mḡpáin don tip. Ticc ua doinnail pluaig mḡr dia coir
 irin coirpḡliab dagallam an iarla γ do dénam a dāla rir. Ticc tar a air an
 oibḡe céuna co bḡicḡliab da pḡrlongpḡrt psh, γ po marbad bscán dia

^e *Be placed upon posts*, i. e. when a breach was made in one of the walls towards its base, to introduce a prop to sustain the superincumbent weight while the men would be undermining the next wall, under which, when undermined, a similar prop should be introduced, and so on till all the base of the walls of the building were removed. The props were

then dragged from under it by means of ropes pulled by men or horses, and the edifice tumbled often without breaking into fragments.

^f *Permitted his son*, literally, "O'Donnell let his son [go] with Mac William to his house."

^g *Before them*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing "as they passed along."

^h *Baile-na-huamha*, now Cavetown, near the

Edmond, son of Rickard, and other guards along with him, in the castle of Esker-Abhann, and he himself marched forward, with all the speed that might be, for Ardnarea. Some of O'Donnell's horsemen, espying Mac William, went in pursuit of him, and drove him to flight, and to swim across the Moy. He was followed across the Moy, and many horses and men were taken from him; but he made his escape from them. O'Donnell returned with his army, and laid siege to the castle of Eiscir-Abhann, wherein the son of Mac William was; and after four days' great labour, they took the castle; and O'Donnell gave protection and guarantee to the warders. He took the son of Mac William prisoner, and detained him as a hostage. He then ordered that the castle should be placed upon posts^c, and it was tumbled to the earth, after which he returned home with victory and triumph. Mac William afterwards followed O'Donnell to Donegal, and gave him his own demands; [and] O'Donnell permitted his son^f to go home with Mac William.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, accompanied by the chiefs of Lower Connaught and Fermanagh, and many hired soldiers, into Tyrone, against O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). They first ravaged and burned Tyrone before them^g, until they reached Dungannon. They were for a week in the country destroying it, until O'Neill made peace with them, and relinquished in favour of O'Donnell every claim that had been [in dispute] between their ancestors, namely, the rents of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and all Fermanagh. O'Donnell then came to Omagh, and in the space of one week re-erected the castle of Omagh, which had been some time before broken down by the Earl of Kildare; and O'Donnell left his own warders in it.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, across [the Shannon at] Athlone, into Connaught. He plundered and burned Clann-Conway, took Roscommon, and left warders in it. He afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and took the castle of Baile-na-huamha^h, after having destroyed a great part of the country.

O'Donnell set out with a numerous army on foot to the Curliou mountains, to confer with the Earl, and to form a league with him. He returned back the same night to Breic-Shliabhⁱ, to his own camp; but a few of his people were

small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See other references

to this castle at the years 1487, 1492, and 1527.

ⁱ *Breic-Shliabh*, i. e. the speckled mountain.

muintir acc teac̃t cap a air ipin mbealãc mbuid̃e. Ro fũĩd iapãm im c̃airl̃én Slícc̃ĩg, 7 po milleãd lair d̃ú̃c̃ãĩg r̃leãc̃ta b̃riãin í conc̃obãir uile, 7 ní pó̃c̃t lair an baile do g̃ab̃ãil don c̃ur riñ.

Slóic̃ceas lá g̃r̃ó̃id̃ iap̃la cille d̃apa iur̃tir na hepeann ar t̃riãn cong̃ail dia po g̃ab̃ c̃airl̃én beõil r̃f̃ir̃re, 7 dia po b̃rĩr c̃airl̃én mic eõin na ng̃linne, 7 d̃ar aircc na g̃linne, 7 mó̃rãn don t̃ir, 7 tuc mac neill mic cuinn i mb̃rãĩg-d̃ñur lair.

Iñd̃raic̃c̃ĩd la dõm̃nall mac b̃riãin mic dõm̃naill mic eñrí í neill ar g̃iolla-p̃á̃t̃raic̃c̃ mac P̃ilip mic toir̃p̃dealb̃ãĩg mẽgũĩd̃ir, bá̃t̃tar r̃liõc̃t r̃lãĩt̃ber̃taic̃c̃ mé̃gũĩd̃ir in r̃f̃ar̃rãd dõm̃naill, dõl d̃ó̃ib̃ ar baile bon ãb̃ann, 7 c̃reãc̃a do g̃lac̃ãd leó, b̃rĩr̃tear iapãm r̃õr̃ra, 7 po b̃ñ̃ãd a c̃c̃reãc̃a d̃í̃b̃. Ro mãr̃b̃ãd, 7 po bá̃ĩdeas̃ d̃rõñg d̃á muintir im mac mãg̃nãr̃ra mic b̃riãin mic conc̃obãir óic̃c̃ mé̃gũĩd̃ir ẽtir baile bono ãb̃ann, 7 iñur mó̃ir, 7 dõm̃nall mac b̃riãin r̃fiñ do g̃ab̃ãil h̃i t̃cãm̃nãĩg an r̃í̃c̃a h̃i r̃f̃f̃rãnn na har̃da muintire lũiñín 7 naoñbar d̃á muintir do b̃ãdãd h̃i c̃c̃arãĩd̃ muintire bañain an lá c̃é̃ona.

P̃ilip mac toir̃p̃dealb̃ãĩg mé̃gũĩd̃ir cona c̃loinn, 7 clann tõmãir mic mãg̃nãra mé̃grãm̃pãd̃ãin do d̃ol ar ioññraic̃c̃ĩd h̃i t̃c̃eallãc̃ eac̃dãc̃, 7 c̃reãc̃ do d̃é̃nam̃h dõib̃ ar toir̃p̃dealb̃ãc̃ mac ãõda mé̃grãm̃pãd̃ãin (t̃anãir̃te an t̃í̃re), 7 toir̃p̃dealb̃ãc̃ r̃fiñ do mãr̃b̃ãd h̃i t̃c̃opãĩg̃ẽc̃t na c̃reic̃e h̃í̃rin, lõt̃tar ar̃r̃ĩde r̃ó c̃rãñt̃óic̃c̃ mé̃grãm̃pãd̃ãin r̃õ g̃abãd leó an c̃rãññócc, 7 mac rãm̃pãd̃ãin r̃fiñ g̃é do bãõí t̃inn, r̃á̃caib̃tear iapãm mac rãm̃pãd̃ãin d̃ãĩg ní̃r

now Brickliff, or Bricklieve, a mountain situated to the west of Lough Arrow, in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See note ^x, under the year 1350, p. 598, *supra*.

^k *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow road, an old road over the Curliue mountains.—See note ^x, under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*, and also the year 1499, p. 1252.

^l *Laid siege to the castle of Sligo*, literally, “sat round the castle of Sligo.”

^m *Of Brian O'Conor*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *lũg̃ñĩg̃*, which is correct, for all the O'Conors of Sligo were descended from Brian Luighneach, one of the sons of Turlough More

O'Conor, King of Ireland.

ⁿ *Bun-abhann*, i. e. the river's mouth, now Bunowen, the name of a level district at the mouth of the River Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. There is an island in the lake opposite this district called Greagh-Bunowen.

^o *Inis-mor*.—This is the island called Inismor Loch-mBerraidh, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*, where the Editor has inadvertently stated that these names are now obsolete. It should have been there stated that the name of the island is now corrupted to Inishore, and

slain on his return through Bealach-Buidhe*. He afterwards laid siege to the castle of Sligo¹, and destroyed all the country of the descendants of Brian O'Conor^m, but did not succeed in taking the town on that occasion:

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy]; and he took the castle of Belfast, demolished the castle of Makeon [Bissett] of the Glynnns, plundered the Glynnns and a great portion of the country, and led the son of Niall, son of Con [O'Neill], away into captivity.

An attack was made by Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, being joined by the descendants of Flaherty Maguire, against Gilla-Patrick, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He made an irruption into the townland of Bun-abhannⁿ, and seized upon spoils; but he was afterwards defeated, and stripped of those spoils. Many of his party, besides the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, were slain and drowned between the townland of Bun-abhann and Inis-mor^o. Donnell, the son of Brian himself, was taken prisoner at Tamhnach-an-reata^p, in the land of Arda-Muintire-Luinin^q; and nine of his people were drowned at Caradh Muintir-Banain^r on the same day.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, with his sons and the sons of Thomas, son of Manus Magauran, made an incursion into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and took a prey from Turlough, the son of Hugh Magauran, Tanist of the territory; and they slew Turlough himself [as he followed] in pursuit of the prey. From thence they proceeded to the Crannog of Magauran, which they took; and they also made a prisoner of Magauran himself, although he

that the name Loch m-Berraidh is still preserved and correctly anglicised Lough Barry. It is a part of the Upper Lough Erne, and contains several islands, which belong partly to the parishes of Derryvullan and Aghalurcher, on the east of the lake, and partly to the parish of Cleenish, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west of the lake. The island now called Inishore-Lough Barry contains an area of nine acres, and belongs to the parish of Aghalurcher.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheets 27 and 33.

^p *Tamhnach-an-reata*, now Tawny, in the parish of Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkenedy and county of Fermanagh.

^q *Arda Muintire Luinin*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan aforesaid. For a curious notice of the family of Muintir Luinin, or O'Luinins, see note ^r, under the year 1441, p. 924, *supra*.

^r *Caradh-Muintir-Banain*, i. e. the weir of the family of O'Banan, now capad Uí Dhánán, anglice Carryvanan, in the parish of Derryvullan, about fifty chains to the south of Belle Isle

πέδαταρ α έαβαιρε λεό. Rucc ιαρομ mac uí Raigillig .i. emann ruad mac
aoða mic catail ar na mancaðaib rin 7 ar mac maḡnair. Dripcir lair orra,
7 Ro marbað donnchað mac Remainn mic Pilip méguiðir, Pilip mac eoḡain
mic doḡnaill ballaig méguiðir, Aoð mac eoḡain mic toirpðealbaig méguiðir,
Muiréscrað ruad mac murchað, 7 Sémar mac mic crait méguiðir co ro-
aioib ele, 7 Ro beanað beór eic iomða diob ipin ló rin.

Mac méguiðir brian mac émainn mic tomar décc.

Mac ramraðáin catail mac aeða mic eocáin décc, 7 tigearna do ḡairm
do tomár mac maḡnura mégramraðáin.

Mac tigearnáin (.i. uilliam) teallaiḡ duncáða décc.

Failge mac maolmóroða uí raḡallaiḡ do marbað la cloinn tḡfain mic
eoḡain mic doḡnaill báin 7 la remur mac toirpðealbaig mic eocáin i noḡuim
lḡtain.

Taðcc mac doḡnaill uí brian décc, 7 brian mac doḡnaill mic taidcc
mic toirpðealbaig décc pó éno lḡ páite iaram.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1513.

Αοίρ Cρίοτ, Míle, cúicc céo, α τḡí décc.

Muirir ó píḡceallaiḡ aipdeppoc tuama maiḡirteir diaðaḡta po ba mó
clú cleipdeáḡta ina aimpir féin décc.

An toirpicel maḡcongail décc.

Rorra mac Maḡnara még mathḡamna ticḡearna oirḡiall, 7 Taðcc mac
maileclainn uí ceallaiḡ (.i. ticḡsḡna ua maine) décc.

Porlongpoḡt do denam dua doḡnaill i taimcell Sliccig ó fel bḡighoe co
cinctiðir, ar α aoí ní po ḡab an baile pḡir an pé rin, 7 po marbað duine
uapal do muinḡir uí doḡnaill don cup rin .i. Niall mac Eḡemóin do cloinn
tḡuibne pánaḡt.

House. See the Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

^s *Mac Tiernan*, now Kiernan and Kernan, a name very numerous in the barony of Tullaghdonaghy, or Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

^t *Six weeks*, lḡ páite, i. e. half a quarter of a year.

^u *O'Fihelly*.—For a curious account of this singularly gifted prelate, who was called *Flos Mundi* by his cotemporaries, and “who had for many years taught the liberal arts with univer-

was sick, but they afterwards left him behind, because they could not [conveniently] take him with them. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal, afterwards came up with these men of Fermanagh, and with the son [*recte* grandsons] of Manus, defeated them, and slew Donough, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Turlough Maguire; Murtough Roe, son of Murrough; and James, the son of Magrath Maguire, besides many others; and many horses were taken from them on that day.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas) died.

Magauran (Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen) died; and Thomas, the son of Manus Maguire, was styled Lord.

Mac Tiernan^e of Teallach-Dunchadha (William) died.

Failghe, the son of Maelmora O'Reilly, was slain at Drumlane by the sons of John, son of Owen, son of Donnell Bane, and James, the son of Turlough, son of Owen [O'Reilly].

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died; and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, died in six weeks' afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1513.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirteen.

Maurice O'Fihelly^a, Archbishop of Tuam, a professor of divinity of the highest ecclesiastical renown, died.

The Official Mac Congail^w died.

Ross, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

O'Donnell formed a camp around Sligo, and remained there from the Festival of St. Bridget to Whitsuntide; he did not, however, take the castle in all that time. A gentleman of O'Donnell's people was slain on that occasion, i. e. Niall, the son of Heremon, of the Clann-Sweeny of Fanad.

sal applause at Padua," see Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, pp. 613, 614, and Writers, pp. 90, 91.

^w *Mac Congail*.—This name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is usually anglicised Magonigle.

Catal ócc mac doimnaill mic eocchain uí concobair, mac ticéirna ba fíor eimec 7 íngnam, gaoir 7 gliocur baí i moctar connacht do marbad la a ósbrátair fíin .i. Eóccan mac doimnaill hi fíuill la taob baile uí gíollgáin, 7 teaéit do bhréiminnar díreac dé, eógan fíin do cpochar la hua ndoimnaill po éinn epí lá iarran tanpín.

Eógan ua máille do téit luét epí long go cuan na cceall mbécc ipín oíde, 7 maíte an típe an tan pín ap éirge amac i fparpaó uí doimnaill, Aircceit, 7 loircceit an baile, 7 gabair bpaigde iomda ann. Rucc doimínn poppa gur bo híccín dóib anamain i nimeal an típe do níad éinnite, 7 éin-bála in impoccur a long. Rucc macasín ócc aísóbach do cloinn truibne poppa .i. brian 7 clann brian mic an eapraic uí gallcubair, 7 buidín peolócc 7 baclac, 7 ionnpaigíte iad co dhígmínniúg, 7 marbair leó Eógan ó máille 7 cuícc píct nó a pe amaille fíur, 7 bñtar dá luíng díob, 7 na bpaigde po gabair epí miorbúilbh dé 7 caiteiríona ipa baile po rápaigíot.

O doimnaill do díol bñccán fíona in Alban ap tócuiréad píg Alban, iap ceop líreac 7 teaéit ap a éin, 7 iap ndol poip dó fuaip onóir, 7 arccad mórna on Ríg, 7 iap mbñt ráite dó ina fparpaó, 7 iap ccaímluó comhairle don Ríg gan téit in epínn amail po épiall, ticc ó doimnaill dia tíg iap fpaigal gupacáta móip dó pop muip.

Mac william búrc Emann, mac Riocair, mic Emann, mic tomáir, fíi váp bo muinip na huip, 7 na hollamain do marbad hi fíuill cloinn a ósbrátair .i. tepóio piabach, 7 Emann cíocapac dá mac Uáteir mic Riocair.

Slóicéad lá hua neill .i. Apt mac Aóda hi epian congail dia po loircce maíline, 7 dia po éreac na glinne. Rucc mac neill mic cuinn [7] mac uíolín ap cúo don epiaig, 7 po marbad Aó mac uí néill don cúp pín. Tecemau an pluaig 7 an tóip fíi apóile ap na marach, 7 po marbad Mac uíolín .i.

^x *Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain*, i. e. O'Gilgan's town, now Ballygilgan, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

^y *Killybegs*, *cealla beacca*, i. e. the small churches. This is the name of a small town giving name to a harbour in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^z *St. Catherine*.—St. Catherine is the patron saint of Killybegs.

^a *On his arrival there*, literally, “after his going to the east,” Scotland lying east of O'Donnell's country.

^b *Changed*, *caímluó*.—This word is translated *mutatis* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295, and it occurs again in these Annals in that sense at the year 1536. It would appear from

Cathal Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, son of a lord, best in hospitality, prowess, wisdom, and prudence, of all that were in Lower Connaught, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Owen, son of Donnell, adjacent to Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain^x. The just judgment of God followed, for Owen himself was in three days after this evil deed hanged by O'Donnell.

Owen O'Malley came by night with the crews of three ships into the harbour of Killybegs^y; and the chieftains of the country being all at that time in O'Donnell's army, they plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it. They were overtaken by a storm [on their return], so that they were compelled to remain on the coast of the country; and they lighted fires and torches close to their ships. A youthful stripling of the Mac Sweenys, i. e. Brian, and the sons of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, and a party of farmers and shepherds, overtook them, and attacked them courageously, and slew Owen O'Malley, and five or six score along with him, and also captured two of their ships, and rescued from them the prisoners they had taken, through the miracles of God and St. Catherine^z, whose town they had profaned.

O'Donnell went over to Scotland with a small band, at the invitation of the King of Scotland, who had sent letters and messengers for him. On his arrival there^a, he received great honour and gifts from the King. He remained with him a quarter of a year. After having changed^b the King's resolution of coming to Ireland, as he intended, O'Donnell arrived at his house, after having encountered great dangers at sea.

Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), a man whose domestics^c were the Orders [Friars] and the Ollavs [Chief Poets], was treacherously slain by the sons of his brother, viz. Theobald Reagh and Edmond Ciocrach^d, two sons of Walter, the son of Rickard.

An army was led by O'Neill (i. e. Art, the son of Hugh) into Trian Chongail, by which he burned Moylinny, and plundered the Glinns. The son of Niall, son of Con, and Mac Quillin, overtook a party of the army, and slew Hugh, the son of O'Neill. On the next day the army and the pursuers met

this passage that King James IV. of Scotland meditated an invasion of Ireland. O'Donnell's advice, and the recollection of the fate of Edward Bruce, would appear to have deterred him.

^c *Whose domestics*, ὅσιν ἦν μὴντις, i. e. to whom they were as a family.

^d *Edmond Ciocrach*, i. e. Edmond the greedy, or ravenous.

Ríordro mac Ruohruide, 7 dhong dalbanchaib lair an rlog, 7 ticc ó néill tar a air iaram.

Cairlen dúinlir do gabail la hUa ndomnaill ar cloinn geroite mic uidlin, 7 a éabairt do cloinn Ualtair mec uidlin.

Aré mac néill mic airt uí neill décc .6. augur, 7 a adnacal i ndun na ngall.

Eogan ruad mac ruibne do marbad la cloinn a dearbpaetar fín, 7 le donnchað mac toirpdealbairg uí baioigill.

Inoraicchið cille do éabairt la taðcc na línna ar corbmac laðpac mac taðcc mic domnaill óicc, ar ngairm méz cáptairgh da gach fín óib, 7 an tsgh i raibe Corbmac do lorpcað, 7 é fín 7 a conrapail do dol amach ar an tsgh, 7 conrapal Taðcc do marbad leo, 7 corbmac cona muinistir dimtecht go haigmar aitéfach. Oírmuina do poimn ar dó etir corbmac 7 taðg co bar taðcc.

Mac maégaína décc .i. taðcc, mac toirpdealbairg, mic taðcc mic donnchað na glaise.

O maégaína Concoðar pionn mac concóðair mic diarinata uí maégaína décc, fín do éuaibh tar lamuibh rínnfín 7 ríorfín hi ccfhóur a duntche an concóðar hírin.

* *Then returned home*, literally, "and O'Neill comes back afterwards," which is very rude and imperfect, and the Editor has taken the liberty of substituting *then* for afterwards.

[†] *Dunlis*, i. e. the strong fort. A compound of *dún* and *lior*, in which *dún* becomes an adjective to *lior*, and signifies strong or fortified. The name is now anglicised Dunluce, which is that of a celebrated castle on the north coast of the county of Antrim. The word *dunlior* is used by Keating in the sense of a fortified residence, as will be seen in the following sentence: "Deirne Turgesius a lamh go dunlior Mhaolpeachlainn map a raibe pealab a ngeibionn uca, i. e. they conveyed Turgesius a prisoner to the *dunlios* of Maelseachlainn, where they detained him for some time in captivity." This name is latinized Dunliffia by Colgan, and

written *dun libre* by the writer of a short journal of the Irish civil wars of 1641, which is the present Irish form of the name Dunluce; but that by *Dunlios* the Four Masters meant Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, no doubt can be entertained. Ware says in his *Annals of Ireland* under this year, that "Donald [the son of Walter] Mac Guillin took the Fort of Dunluse in Ulster by assault." For some account of this castle the reader is referred to Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim*, pp. 64, 578, 609, and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 7, 117.

[‡] *A treacherous attack*, *mōpacchið cille*, i. e. *clāen-mōpacchið*. The *l* should not be doubled in *cille*. In Cormac's Glossary the word *cil* is explained by *clāen*, false, treacherous.

[§] *Teige-na-Leamhna*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or

each other, and Mac Quillin, i. e. Richard, the son of Rury, and a party of Scots, were slain by the army. And O'Neill then returned home^e.

The castle of Dun-lis^f was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Garrett Mac Quillin, and given up to the sons of Walter Mac Quillin.

Art, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died on the sixth of August, and was interred at Donegal.

Owen Roe Mac Sweeny was slain by the sons of his own brother and Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle.

A treacherous attack^g was made by Teige na Leamhna^h upon Cormac Ladh-rach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, each having been styled Mac Carthy: and the house that Cormac was in was burned, but he himself and his constable made their way out of the house, and slew Teige's constableⁱ; and Cormac and his people departed successfully and triumphantly. Desmond was divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige, until the death of Teige.

Mac Mahon^j (Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough na Glalice) died.

O'Mahony (Conor Finn, the son of Conor; son of Dermot O'Mahony) died. This Conor made his way to the chieftainship of his native territory in despite of the Sinsear and the Soisear^k.

Timothy of the Leamhain, anglice Laune, a river in the county of Kerry, which rises in the north-west extremity of the lower lake of Killarney, and discharges itself into the bay of Castlemaine. According to the Bardic Histories of Ireland this river first began to spring in the reign of Sirna Scaghlach, or Sirna the Long-lived, who was monarch of Ireland, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, in the year of the world 3360. Dr. Smith thought that the name of this river was derived from *lan*, full; but the name is not *lan*, but *leamhain*, which might be interpreted the insipid river, or river of the elm trees; but, according to the Irish Shanachies, it was derived from the name of a lady. There is a river of the same name, and more correctly anglicised *Leven*, which flows out of Loch Lomond in

Scotland.— See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 252, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 32 and 81.

ⁱ *Teige's constable*, i. e. the captain of his retained Gallowglasses.

^j *Mac Mahon*.—This was Mac Mahon of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare, in Munster, not Mac Mahon of Oriel, in Ulster.

^k *In despite of the Sinsear and Soisear*, i. e. in despite of his senior and junior rivals; *sup lámaib* in this sentence means literally “beyond their hands,” i. e. beyond their exertions; the hands of both senior and junior rivals being raised to prevent him from making his way to the *cfnour*, headship or chieftainship of his native territory of Ivahagh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1514.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, a cftairi décc.

Ρατραicc ó duibléacháin abb cfnannra, γ Αοó mac gillceirir í fiaic bioc-
áiri Αιριó bporcca décc.

Ο Νέιλλ Αιρ, mac Αοóα, mic eoḡain, mic neill óicc décc. Ξήρ tuiccreac
τοτάεταέ, αιρβήρταχ, εαλαόnach, εροόα, cfnararach, ειριόε, αρ rob annam
mac τάναιρτε na τiccérna por énel eoḡain riam riómé. Αιρ mac Cuinn
mic Enri διορνεαó na ionaó.

Donnchaó mac concobair uí brian do mārbaó go naimósmail míoḡaolmar
la cloinn τοιρρóεalbair mic niurchaó í brian .i. Muirchaó, γ donnchaó. Τοḡα
ξήρ nepeann do láim γ do τοτάέτ, do éruar, γ do éróδαέτ an tí τορóair
annrín.

Ταócc na lánna, mac doimnaill, mic ταιócc méz capéairz décc pé haóarτ
mar nar raoilíó, ξήρ αρ mó po mill, γ imór milleaó da τταιmic dia aicme
le cuimne cáich.

Cfnour ξfóna mór lá hiarla cille dapa, uair do iméiz τpe coicceaó ulaó
co cappaic ξήrḡura, γ an muma go Pailir mézcapéairz. An iarla céona do
dol im lán í banáin, γ ní dob annam lair zan an cairlén do bpipeaó nó do
ḡabáil, αρ ní po péo ní dó. γ τfíó dia éiz do éionól plóiz γ opḡanair baó mó.
Αθεαó ταιmic de rin dóρom ḡalar a écca dia ḡabáil co nérbaile de. ba
Riour αρ ḡarτ ḡairccíó, ba rioḡóa, piaḡalta bpiáéra γ bpiéa an tí τfíra
annrín .i. Ξερίóττ iarla.

¹ *O'Duibheachain*, now anglicised Doolaghan, without the prefix O.

^m *Been Lord of Kinel-Owen*, na τiccérna por cinel eoḡain .i. 'na éizearna oriona éizearna, i. e. in his lord, i. e. a lord. His father, Hugh, who was the tanist, never attained to the chieftainship, and it had seldom occurred that the son of a tanist, who had not succeeded to the sovereignty, had the good fortune to be made O'Neill.

ⁿ *Unbecomingly*, míoḡaolmar, i. e. in a manner unbecoming kinsmen.

^o *Teige-na-Leamhna*.—See note ^h, under the

year 1513, p. 1325, *supra*.

^p *Pailis*.—See the situation of this pointed out under the year 1510. The word *pailir* is generally applied to old forts, in the sense of palace of the fairies.

^q *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, i. e. O'Banan's leap. This castle bears its name to the present day among the few who speak Irish in its vicinity, but it is now generally called by the translated name of the *Leap Castle*. It is situated in the barony of Ballybritt, which is a part of Ely O'Carroll (now in the King's County), and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1514.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fourteen.

Patrick O'Duibhleachain¹, Abbot of Kells, and Hugh, the son of Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Airidhbrosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Oge) died. He was an intelligent, powerful, nobly-acting, scientific, brave, and majestic man; and seldom, indeed, had the son of a Tanist been Lord of Kinel-Owen^m before him. Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Gonor O'Brien, was vindictively and unbecominglyⁿ slain by the sons of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, namely, by Murrough and Donough. The slain had been the choice of the men of Ireland for his dexterity of hand, puissance, vigour, and bravery.

Teigè-na-Leamhna^o, the son of Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, died in his bed, as was not expected, he being a man who had destroyed more, and about whom more had been destroyed, than any one that came of his tribe, within the memory of man.

Great generalship [was exhibited] by the Earl of Kildare; and he overran the province of Ulster as far as Carrickfergus, and Munster as far as the Mac Carthy's [castle of] Pailis^p. The same Earl went to Leim-Ui-Bhanain^q, and, what was seldom the case with him, he neither broke down nor took the castle, for he was not able to do it any injury. And he [therefore] returned to his house, to collect more forces and larger ordnance; but it happened that he was taken with a disease, of which he died. The man who thus died, namely, Garrett, the Earl^r, was a knight in valour,^s and princely and religious in his words and judgments.

nearly midway between Birr, Kinnity, and Roscrea.—See other notices of this castle at the years 1516 and 1557.

^r *Garrett, the Earl.*—The Four Masters should have entered the death of this Earl under 1513. According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, this Earl, after having resolved to prosecute the war with sufficient forces in Ely-O'Carroll, at length, in the month of August, 1513, collecting his

forces, he began his march, but on his journey he fell sick at Athy, where he kept his bed for a few days, and died on the 30th of the Nones of September. Immediately after his death the government of Ireland was, by assent of the Privy Council, conferred on his son, Gerald, by the name of Lord Justice, and the King afterwards, by new letters patent, constituted him Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Slóicceadh lá hiarla cille dapa *Ḥepóirt* ócc mac *Ḥepóirt*, irin mbreipne, 7 uíe móir do dénuim dóib innce don cúir rin .i. O Raigillig Aod mac cátail do mairbháid lair, Pílip a dshbhraéair, 7 mac do pílip, 7 *Ḥepóirt* mac Emainn mic tomáir uí raigillig. Áctmað enní do mairbháid céirpe pír décc duairlib 7 dardmairib muintipe raigillig cenmo tá rocharde dia muintir. Ro gabadh ann bfor Mág caba .i. Maine mac matganna.

Cairlén cúla raéain do gabáil, 7 do bpireadh la hua ndomnaill in éraic a plána do bpireadh do domnaill ua cátail.

Craéca móra do dénam la hUa ndomnaill i ngailíngaib dár loircc 7 dár aircc an tír go cruachan gailíng, 7 mairbháir ó Ruadhain lair 7 rocharde ele.

Coccað dshirce-ctir ó ndomnaill (Aod mac Aoda puaid), 7 ó néll (Art mac cuinn), 7 móran daoineadh dshoradh doib ar gac tairib, 7 a mbíe a bfaid hi pporlongporp i naghaidh apoile, 7 a tect do ghráirib an rpirair naíim, 7 do cómairle a ndağdaoineadh ríð cairdsháil do dénam doib pe poile, 7 a ndol hi ccfnd apoile ar droicte Ardarráta, 7 cairdsh cpirt do dénam doib le chéle, 7 carptacha nuas (amaille le daingniuccadh na ríncáirpach) do tábairt la hua neill dua domnaill ar énel moán, ar inir Eogain, 7 ar fshairb manac, 7 ó domnaill do tábairt a mshic mar airccid dua néll .i. Niall ócc baí arfad mar an tan rin illáim airce i ngioll le cairpíact.

Coblaé long ffaða, 7 báu do éarraing la hua ndomnaill por loc Érne, 7 a bíe pé foda na cóinnairde i nimir cétlenn. Airccir 7 loirccir oiléin cúil na noirir, 7 do gni ríð pe fshairb manach iar ccor a cumact porpa.

Mac an iarla móir .i. henry mac *Ḥepóirt* do gabáil lair an iarla ócc .i. *Ḥepóirt* ócc.

Indraicchið la hAod mac domnaill, í néll, 7 lá conn mac neill ar Shfan mac Cuinn go cluain dábail, 7 baile Shfain do loirccadh leó. Craéca an tírpe

^s *Cruachan-Gaileang*, now Croaghan, a well-known district in the parish of Killasser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 487, and map to the same work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

^t *O Ruadhain*, now anglicised Rowan, without the prefix O.

^u *They became gossips to each other*, i. e. they

agreed that O'Neill should become sponsor, or godfather, to the first child that should be born to O'Donnell, and that O'Donnell should become sponsor to the first child that should be born to O'Neill. This formed a most sacred tie of religious relationship among the ancient Irish.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 72.

^v *The islands of Cuil-na-noirear*.—These are

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett) into Breifny, and committed great havock in that country on that expedition, i. e. he slew O'Reilly (Hugh, son of Cathal), his brother Philip, a son of Philip, and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Reilly; in short, fourteen of the gentlemen and principal chieftains of the O'Reillys, with a great number of their people, were slain. Mac Cabe (Many, the son of Mahon) was, moreover, taken prisoner.

The castle of Coleraine was taken and demolished by O'Donnell, in revenge of Donnell O'Kane's violation of his guarantee.

O'Donnell committed great havock in Gaileanga; he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileang^s, and slew O'Ruadhain^t, and many others.

A war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Art, the son of Con); and they hired many persons on both sides, and remained for a long time encamped opposite each other. It happened, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, and the advice of their chieftains, that they made a friendly peace with each other, and came to a meeting with each other on the bridge of Ardstraw; and they became gossips to each other^u. And new charters were given by O'Neill to O'Donnell (together with a confirmation of the old charters) of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh. O'Donnell also delivered up, as a free gift, to O'Neill, his [O'Neill's] son (Niall Oge), whom he had for a long time before in his custody as a hostage for the observance of fidelity.

O'Donnell went with a fleet of long ships and boats upon Lough Erne, and took up his abode for a long time in Enniskillen. He plundered and burned the islands of Cuil-na-noirear^v, and made a peace with the people of Fermanagh, after imposing his authority upon them.

The son of the Great Earl [of Kildare] (i. e. Henry, the son of Garrett) was taken by the Young Earl, i. e. Garrett Oge.

An irruption was made by Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, and Con, the son of Niall, into Cluain-Dabhaill^w, against John, the son of Con; and they

beautiful islands in the Upper Lough Erne, opposite the barony of Coole, which was anciently called *cúl na n-oipear*, i. e. *angulum portuum*, the corner or angle of the harbours. There are other

references to this place at the years 1486, 1506. See this passage repeated under the year 1515.

^w*Cluain-Dabhaill*.—On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or James I.

burned John's town, [and] they sent the preys of the country before them. O'Neill and Mac Donnell, with a strong body of troops^x, pursued and overtook them, deprived them of the preys, and routed them [in a conflict, in which] were slain five of the descendants of Art O'Neill, i. e. Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Art; Failghe, the son of Niall; Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Art; Donnell Ballagh, the son of Art-an-Chaislein; and Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Art O'Neill. There fell also on the side of Hugh^y the two sons of Mac-aghiorr [Mac Kerr], i. e. Art Oge and Brian. There were also slain there Felim Oge O'Meallain and Con O'Connor; and thirty horses were taken from Con on that occasion.

Pierce, the son of the great abbot, Maguire, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Felim Mac Manus, died.

O'Daly of Corcomroe (Teige, the son of Donough, son of Teige, son of Carroll), a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at Finaigh-Bheara^z, and was buried in the abbey of Corcomroe^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1515.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifteen.

Meanma Mac Carmac^b, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Owen, the son of Art, son of John, son of Art Mac Cawell^c, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Gilla-Patrick O'Hultachain, Parson of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea], died.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the Abbot Maguire, was slain by Maguire, the Coarb, on the land of Claoininis [Cleenish].

is called the abbey of Burren, and the abbey of the east of Burren. This abbey, which was founded in the year 1194, by Donnell O'Brien, King of Thomond, is situated in the parish of Abbey, in the barony of Burren. Its church, which was built in a beautiful style, is still in good preservation; and its chancel contains a tomb having a figure of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, who was killed by O'Loughlin Burren in 1267, at Bel-a-chlogaidh, at the head of

Pouldoody, and interred in this abbey.

^b *Meanma Mac Carmac*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274, he is called Mene-la-us (or Menma) Mac Carmacan. He was educated at Oxford, and died in the habit of a Franciscan friar on the 9th of May, 1515, and was buried at Donegal in the convent of the same order.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—He succeeded in 1508.—See Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187.

Domnall mac aoda ruaid í domnall do marbad le haod mbuidé ó ndomnall ra tuat blaðaiḡ, 25. november.

An golla dub mac toirpdealbaiḡ méguidir décc.

Taðcc mac toirpdealbaiḡ méguidir décc tré bitin fccair ruair.

Taðcc ó huicinn, ḡ uater bristnac diar racair do baðad lá taob leara-gabail.

Catal mac ffrigail mic domnall bain uí ragallaiḡ décc.

Coblaḡ long ffrada lá hua ndomnall aod ócc mac aoda ruaid for loc eirne, ḡ an loc go Port na cruma dimteact ḡ do ffrisd lair daimdeoin na tíre, marbta, ḡ loircete ile do dénam lá a flógaib for oilénaib cloinne emainn méguidir.

Slóiccead lá hua néill (Art) 1 noirgiallaib, ḡ tccmair do oruing don trluaḡ ffr muintir meḡ maḡamna, ḡ art balb mac méḡ maḡamna raod éimfona do marbad lár an fluaḡ, ḡ ua conbalaḡ .i. emann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1516.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céu, aḡé décc.

Uilliam mac donnchaḡ uí ffrigail eppcop na hangaile décc.

An toircinneac ó muirḡeapa .i. mall décc.

O doḡartaiḡ (concoḡar caprac) décc.

Mac méguidir brian mac concoḡar mic tomair óicc do marbad lé brian ócc mág maḡamna, ḡ lé cloinn donnchaḡ méguidir.

Mac domnall cloinne ceallaiḡ .i. colla do marbad.

Coccaḡ mór déirḡe etir ó ndomnall ḡ ó néill, ḡ forbad mór daoíne do dénam lá gaḡ tíḡeapna aca. Cpeaca mópa do dénam lá Maḡnur ó ndomnall ar enrí mbalb ó néill, ḡ upmór an tíre uile ó fliaḡ arteaḡ do loircad lair. Cpeaca aḡble ele do denam lá brian ó néill h1 ccenel Moéin.

^d *Tuath-bhladhach*, a district in the north of Tircconnell, which according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, anciently belonged to the families of O'Cearnachain and O'Dalachain.

^e *A fall, eapcap*.—This word is used throughout these Annals to denote a fall, the same as

cuizim, and so translated by D. F.

^f *Port-na-cruma*, i. e. the port or harbour of Crum, an island in the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole, or, as it was anciently called, Cúil na n-oipear, on which Crum Castle now stands.—See this overrunning of Lough Erne,

Donnell, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, at Tuath-bhladhach^d, on the 25th of November.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died, in consequence of a fall^e which he got.

Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned alongside of Lisgool.

Cathal, son of Farrell, who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) went with a fleet of long ships upon Lough Erne; and he passed over and searched all the lake as far as Port-na-Cruma^f, in despite of all the country. His troops upon this occasion perpetrated many slaughters and burnings upon the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art) into Oriel; and a part of this army met Mac Mahon's people, and slew Art Balbh^g, the son of Mac Mahon, a distinguished captain, and O'Conolly, i. e. Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1516.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixteen.

William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], died. The Erenagh O'Morissy (i. e. Niall) died.

O'Doherty (Conor Carragh) died.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by Brian Oge Mac Mahon and the sons of Donough Maguire.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (i. e. Colla) was slain.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill; and each lord hired a great number of men. Great depredations were committed by Manus O'Donnell upon Henry Balbh O'Neill, and the greater part of the country from the mountain inwards was burned by him. Other great depredations were committed

by O'Donnell, already entered, evidently from a different authority, under the year 1514, where the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire are called Oiléin cúile na noipeap, the island of Coole-na-norior. Crum island is one of these, and still belongs to the barony of Coole-na-norior.

^g *Art Balbh*, i. e. Art the stammering.

by Brian O'Neill in Kinel-Moen. O'Donnell afterwards went to Tyrone, and burned Kinel-Farry^b, and the whole country, as far as the river called Unaⁱ, and afterwards returned safe to his house.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after it had been a long time out of his possession. It was thus he succeeded in taking it: A French knight came upon his pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory on Lough Gerg^k; and on his arrival, and at his departure, he visited O'Donnell, from whom he received great honours, gifts, and presents; and they formed a great intimacy and friendship with each other; and the knight, upon learning that the castle of Sligo was defended against O'Donnell, promised to send him a ship with great guns; and the knight, too, performed that promise, for the ship arrived in the harbour of Killybegs. She was steered directly westwards to Sligo; and O'Donnell and his army marched by land, so that they met from sea and land at the town. They battered the town very much before they obtained possession of it, and O'Donnell gave protection to the warders. From thence O'Donnell proceeded into Tir-Oililla, and on the same day took the castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney], the castle of Lough Deargan^l, and the castle of Dun-na-mona^m; in some of these he left warders, and he brought away hostages and prisoners from the others. Mac Donough of Ballymote and his son were slain, as they were coming towards the army of O'Donnell, by Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle. O'Donnell then returned home with victory and triumph.

The castle of Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rath-Maelainⁿ, fell.

O'Donnell made two incursions into Tyrone, without battle or opposition, or without sustaining or inflicting any remarkable injury^o, except traversing the country.

A war broke out among the Fitzgeralds; and James, the son of Maurice, the heir to the earldom, laid siege to Loch Gair^p. The chiefs of his army were

town consisting of a single street on the west margin of Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The castle of Rathmullan was soon after rebuilt by Mac Sweeny Fanad, and in the year 1618, this castle, and a small Carmelite abbey attached to it, were converted into a dwelling-house by the family

of Knox, which has preserved the walls in tolerable preservation to the present day.

^o *Remarkable injury*, *οιοζβαίλ οιοεαυρ*, i. e. without receiving or inflicting any celebrated harm.

^p *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, a lake in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County,

.i. domnall mac fínghin, Corbmac óg mac corbmaic mic taidcc, Corbmac mac donnchaíð óicc még carṫaig̃ tigeapna Ealla, an Ríoirpe fionn, Ríoirpe an ḡlínna, ḡ an Ríoirpe ciarpaiḡeac̃, Mac muirir, ḡ ó concóbari, ḡ tuir iom-pulaing̃ an tḡluaiḡ mag carṫaig̃ mór .i. corbmac laḡpac̃. Ticc Sṫan mac an iarla deccaoíne a imne lé dál ccair ar po baí coḡac̃, ḡ clínnar̃ fcorra, uair bá hí mór ing̃ín donnchaíð mic bḡiaín duiḡ b́ín an tSṫain rin. Eirḡir ua bḡiaín fḡri báíð ḡ cónnalḡur, ḡ tioroilir̃ tuaoḡm̃uim̃nig̃, ḡ ticc piarur mac Semuir buitiléḡ, ḡ arailc̃ da pann ina dócom, ḡ tiaḡaíð do raiḡið an tḡlóiḡ ḡḡalṫaig̃. Oð connairc̃ mac an iarla maiṫe mórḡluaiḡ ḡil mbḡiaín dá ionnraiḡið arí comairle do rónḡat ḡan teaccm̃ail pé poile, ḡ fáccbáil an baile ḡan baogluccáð ḡo po ḡḡarḡat pé poile am̃laíð rin.

Mag carṫaig̃ mór .i. corbmac luḡpac̃ mac taidcc tigeapna d̃írmuḡan an tí ar f́íḡri fuair tigeapnar, ḡ ar mó fuair do cōccáð nó ḡo raiḡe na tigeapna ḡan fḡrṫab̃ra, an tí ba f́íḡri do ćínn deḡraíð ḡ deiblén ba f́íḡri p̃ícc̃ ḡ raiḡail do tḡḡḡnaḡaḡb̃ l̃íṫe mōcc̃a décc.

Cairlén baile í ćíḡbaill .i. l̃íḡm í b́ánáin do ḡabáil le hiarla cille dapa ḡḡróið mac ḡḡróið iar f́íḡm̃óḡḡ a ḡabála dia aṫair, ḡ ar d̃ícm̃aic̃ ma po baí irin aimir rin cairlén do bað cḡuaíde corḡam̃ ḡ congḡm̃ail inar ḡo po bḡireac̃ im ćíḡḡ a b̃arḡaḡḡ hé.

Maíðm mór do ṫabairṫ demann mac comair buitiléḡ ar piarur buitiléḡ, ḡ ar mac mic piarair, ḡ dḡonḡ m̃ór dá muirṫir ḡ dá mbuaḡḡaḡaḡb̃ do buain d̃íbh.

Mac conmiḡe bḡian ócc mac bḡiaín ruaið d̃écc.

and county of Limerick, about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Bruff. Here are the ruins of a great castle and other military works erected by the Earls of Desmond.

¹ *Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives.

² *Of the race of Brian*, Sil mbḡiaín, i. e. of the O'Briens, who descend from Brian Borumha, who was Monarch of Ireland from 1002 till 1014.

³ *The resolution he came to*, ar í comairle do rónḡat, literally, *consilium quod ceperunt*. Here the construction of the sentence is faulty, because the son of the Earl is the leading nomi-

native. It should be constructed as follows: Oð connairc̃ mac an iarla maiṫe mórḡluaiḡ ḡil mbḡiaín dá ionnraiḡið, ar í comairle do raiḡe ḡan teaccm̃ail fḡriu, ac̃c̃ an baile d̃íaccbail ḡan baogluḡac̃; aḡur po ḡḡarḡat pé poile am̃laíð rin. The meaning is, that when James, the son of Maurice, who was besieging the fortress of Lough Gur, had perceived the army of the O'Briens marching upon him to raise the siege, he retreated with his besieging forces so expeditiously that the O'Briens did not think it prudent to pursue him.

⁴ *Parted from each other*, po ḡḡarḡat pé poile,

[the following]: Mac Carthy Cairbreach (Donnell, the son of Fineen); Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige; Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla [Duhallow]; the White Knight; the Knight of Glyn; the Knight of Kerry; Mac Maurice; O'Connor; and the sustaining tower of the army, Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach). John, the son of the Earl, went to complain of his distress to the Dal-Cais^a, for there existed friendship and affinity between them, for More, the daughter of Donough, son of Brian Duv [O'Brien], was the wife of this John. O'Brien, with friendship and respect, rose out and assembled the Thomonians, and was joined by Pierce, the son of James Butler, and others of his confederates; and they advanced to meet the Geraldine army. When the son of the Earl perceived the nobles of the great army of the race of Brian^r approaching, the resolution he came to^s was, not to come to an engagement with them, but to leave the town unharmed; and thus they parted from each other^t.

Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige), Lord of Desmond, one who had best acquired [earned] his lordship, and who had encountered most hostility until he became Lord without dispute, the best protector of the destitute and the needy^u, and of best law and regulations, of all the lords of Leath-Mhodha, died.

The castle of O'Carroll's town, i. e. Leim-Ui-Bhanain^w, was taken by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett), his father having failed to take it. There was scarcely any castle at that period better fortified and defended than this, until it was demolished upon its warders.

A great defeat was given by Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler, to Pierce Butler and the son of Mac Pierce, and he deprived them of a great number of their people and bonaghtmen [hired soldiers].

Mac Namee (Brian Oge, the son of Brian Roe) died.

i. e. they parted *with* each other; and this idiom is still used in English, though evidently faulty.

^u *The needy*, *oeibléen*.—This word is used in old Irish manuscripts in the sense of orphan, or any helpless person. In the Feilire Beg, a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is glossed by "*debilis .i. anéann*."

^w *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the castle of the

Leap, in Ely-O'Carroll, near Roscrea.—See note ^a, under the year 1514. This fine old castle now forms a part of the residence of H. Darby, Esq. It occupies a high bank immediately under the hill of Knock, and commands a splendid view of the lofty acclivities of the mountain of Sliabh Bladhma, the ancient bulwark of the O'Carrolls. Ware, in his Annals

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac brian uaine í gallcubair comarba na cairpcece décc.

Mac brian éaoíe mic ταιδεε mic εοζαιν uí concobair do mārbað hi pfioll la mac ταιδζ na τuaiγε mic pailim mic eoccain, 7 do pfiocet an éspribair.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1517.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, a Secht décc.

O concobair pailge brian mac ταιδεε mic an éalβαicc décc, 7 an calβαc mac ταιδεε διορνδoh na ionað.

Donnchað mac τοιρρδεαλβαiz uí baioizill pñr acumaçta roba pñr do ðuine uapal, ap mó do pinne do éoccað, 7 do ζuairβñptaib dá τάmicc dá éimð pñn, do ðol lucet báio co τopaiζ, 7 ζaoç dia bpuaðac ipin bpaiprζε piai, 7 ní po pñth aon pocal dia pçélaib ó pin.

Sñan mac cuinn mic enñí mic eoccain í neill, mac τιζεapna bá mó τοice, 7 τpom éonach i nultair ina pé décc.

Pilip mac τοιρρδεαλβαiz méguiðip paó éinn pñna décc.

Pilip mac Sñann buide még mātζamna pñr pá maie caieññ 7 copnañ décc.

ARτ mac aóða mic domnaill uí néill do mārbað lé miall mac cuinn, mic aipr uí nell.

O τuaçtal .i. ARτ do mārbað lá a bpaiepñb.

An ziolla duð mac donnchað mic tomáip méguiðip décc.

Tomar mac uillicc, mic uillicc a bupe do éabairt cpeice a hupñmñain, τopaiζεçτ epom do bññt aip hi pope omna, Muñtñi 7 mapcpluaζ éomair do éop do ðpuim na cpeac lap an τtopaiζεçτ, na cpeacá do buain ðib, 7 tomár do mārbað, pñr a aoiip pa pñr oipβñpt τaimic do gallair epeann ina aiprip, ap ip leip do haipeceað 7 do pápaiζoh mainiz peacht pñamh.

Cairlén an loca do ζabáil ap cloinn copbmaic laðpauζ, 7 a ccop pñn ap

of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1516, incorrectly calls this the castle of Lemevan, which is an attempt at writing Lem-i-vanan, léim í Bánán.

* *Brian Uaine*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby the Green.

† *Teige-na-tuaiγhe*, Teige, or Thaddæus, of the hatchet, or battle-axe.

* *Dangerous exploits*, do ζuairβñptaib, i. e. of exploits, acts, or deeds, the accomplishing of which was attended with danger.

* *Who had come*, da τάmicc, i. e. who had been born of his race and name.

† *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal.—See note *.

Turlough, son of Brian Uaine^x O'Gallagher, Coarb of Carraic, died.

The son of Brian Caech, son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the son of Teige-na-tuaighe^y, son of Felim, son of Owen, and the descendants of the Cearrbhach [the gambler].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1517.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventeen.

O'Conor Faly (Brian, the son of Teige, son of Calvagh), died ; and Calvagh, the son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, a man who, for his means, was the best gentleman, and who had carried on the most war, and performed most dangerous exploits^z, of all who had come^a of his own tribe, set out with the crew of a boat for Torach^b ; but a wind drove them westwards through the sea, and no tidings of them^c was ever since heard.

John, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, a son of a lord, the most affluent and wealthy of his time in Ulster, died.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

Philip, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, a man of good spending and protection, died.

Art, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill.

O'Toole, i. e. Art, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Thomas, the son of Ulicke, son of Ulick Burke, carried off a prey from Ormond, but was overtaken by a strong body of pursuers. The people and cavalry of Thomas were driven from the prey, and the prey was taken by the pursuers ; and Thomas himself was slain, the most noble-deeded Englishman of his time, for it was by him that the Hy-Many had, some time before, been plundered and desolated.

The castle of the Lake [Killarney] was taken from the sons of Cormac

under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

^c *No tidings of them*, literally, "one word of tidings of them has not reached [their friends]

from that time." This is a very peculiar Irish idiom, which occurs very frequently in old romantic tales.

οὐβίρετ hi lñt mñic muirip. Cpeacá mópa lá mac muirip dár lépairec maḡ
ó ccoinnéind ó enocaiḡ amiaḡ.

Slóicéacḡ lap an luptip ap tarraince cloinne ingine an iapla hi ttip
eocéain, ḡ cairlén í neill (.i. Aḡt mac cuinn) .i. dun ḡḡhainn do bḡireacḡ laip
don cup rin.

CReacá mópa lá hua ccsḡbail (Maolpuanaíḡ) i noelbna. Cairlén cinn-
coracḡ do ḡabail laip, ḡ a apccain. Coccacḡ mór tḡiḡriḡe etip ó ccsḡbail ḡ
dealbna, O maolaeclainn, ḡ iatḡroim do tarruings an iapla dia po bḡirḡḡ
cairlén an poḡairi delbna (.i. ḡarḡa an cairlén).

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1518.

Αοιρ Cḡiḡστ, mile, cúicc ced, a hoct décc.

Maimḡtip na mbḡatap i naḡḡmacá do ḡnouccacḡ do cum na mbḡatap
de obḡepuantiá.

Acḡ mac Ropa mic tomaip óicc méḡuiḡiri cananaḡ coracḡ hi cclocap,
ḡḡḡḡun in acacḡ upcḡip, ḡ ḡḡḡḡán hi cclaoimḡip ḡor loḡ érne, ḡḡi ḡial ḡor-
bḡaoilḡ, ḡ ḡaoí cleipic décc.

Mac ḡuibne ḡánaḡt .i. Ruaiḡiri mac maolmuḡpe, ail coḡaiḡḡe ḡacá com-
lainn acc corḡam a tiḡeapna, ḡḡi toḡibḡḡḡa ḡeóḡ, ḡ maóine da ḡac aon nó
ḡiccfḡ a lḡr do écc.

O heoḡḡora cioḡḡuaíḡ mac acḡairne ḡaoí ḡip ḡána, ḡ ḡḡi tiḡe aoḡdeacḡ
coḡḡéind do écc.

ḡeilim mac bḡiaim mic concḡbair óicc méḡuiḡiri décc iap tḡilleacḡ ḡó
ó acḡair ḡan ḡem tap ḡiḡ a tḡupair bliadain na ḡḡap, ḡ a acḡlacḡ i maimḡ-
tip mḡmḡcáin.

Clann í neill (.i. comn ḡ aḡḡ) .i. clann ḡomnaill mic enḡí mic eoḡain, ḡ an
comḡarḡba máḡuiḡiri do ḡol ap cḡeic ap bḡiaim mac cuinn mic enḡi, ḡ bḡiaim do

^d *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the county of Kerry.—See note ^b, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

^e *Ceann-cora*, i. e. the head of the weir, now Kiucora, a townland in the parish of Wheery, *alias* Killegally, in the barony of Garrycastle,

and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 14 and 15.

^f *Gardha-an-Chaislein*, now Garrycastle, which gives name to a barony in the west of the King's County.—See Bealach-an-fhothair.

^g *In defence of his lord*, acc corḡam a tiḡ-

Ladhrach [Mac Carthy], and they themselves were banished to Mac Maurice. Great depredations were committed by Mac Maurice [in revenge]; laying waste Magh O-gCoinchinn^d from the hills westwards.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, at the instance of the sons of the Earl's daughter, into Tyrone, and he demolished Dungannon, the castle of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con), on that occasion.

O'Carroll (Mulrony) committed great depredations in Delvin, and took and plundered the castle of Ceann-cora^e, in consequence of which a great war broke out between O'Carroll and the people of Delvin. O'Melaghlin and they prevailed on the Earl to come to their assistance; and on this occasion Caislen-an-fhothair in Delvin, i. e. Gardha-an-chaislein^f, was demolished.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1518.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighteen.

The monastery of the friars at Armagh was obtained for the friars of the Observance.

Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, canon chorister at Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Parson of Claoín-inis [Cleenish] in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Sweeney Fanad (Rory, the son of Maelmurry), a rock of support in each battle in defence of his lord^g and his country, and a bestower of jewels and riches on all who stood in want of them, died.

O'Hosey (Ciothruaidh, the son of Athairne), a learned poet, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Felim, the son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, died, after his return from the city of St. James [in Spain], and after performing his pilgrimage, in the year of grace^h, and was buried in the monastery of Monaghan.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. Con and Hugh, i. e. the sons of Donnell, son of Henry, son of Owen, and Maguire, the coarb, set out to plunder Brian, the son

^{eapna}, i. e. of O'Donnell, who was his lord and master. The three Mac Sweenys were heredi-

tary leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

^h *The year of grace*, i. e. of the Jubilee.

bhrít forra aḡ domnac an eic, ⁊ maomuccaḡ forra goḡo gabad aḡ mac domnaill. Ro gonaḡ mac caḡmaoil donnachad mac emainn, ⁊ ro marbad rochaide do cenel fearadhaid, aḡbaḡ mac caḡmaoil iaram dia gonaib.

Aḡo balb mac cuinn (.i. ó neill) í néill, do gabáil lá hénis mbalb ua neill, ⁊ cúicc heoḡa décc do bfin dḡuarcclaḡ arḡ.

Inḡraicciḡ la Pílip mac émainn méguibḡ hí cḡir cḡnḡoḡa ar henri mbalb ó neill, ⁊ oilén clapaiḡ do gabáil lair, ⁊ bḡraiḡbe batḡar acc enḡ do bhrít lair uaḡa .i. aḡo balb mac cuinn í neill, ⁊ mac aḡa mic cappaib baí ó Pílip fḡin oca, Ro marbad dḡa catál mac duinn mic emainn méguibḡ ó Pílip don cḡp rin.

An taḡo balb mac cuinn rin (.i. ó neill) a dubḡamar décc i ndeiread pḡmair.

Mac mic maḡnara Remann mac caḡail óicc mic maḡnara fḡi deapcaḡ daonnaḡtaḡ do écc.

Mac mupcaḡa, Aḡe buide mac domnaill mibaiḡ mic geḡailḡ caománaib décc.

Mupchaḡ ó maḡleaclainn (.i. ó Maḡleaclainn) raí eḡeann ar cḡoḡaḡ ⁊ ar cḡnḡar fḡḡa do mairbad hī maiḡ elle lá a deapbḡatair fḡin aḡe, ar ro mairbḡom a deapbḡatair .i. feilim mair an tan rin conad ma ḡoḡailḡibe Ro mairbaḡom lá harḡ, ⁊ cḡirḡdealbḡ do gabáil a ionaib.

AOIS CRIOST, 1519.

Aoir Crioḡt, mile, cúicc céḡ, a naoi décc.

Semur mac Pílip mic Semair mic Ruḡraiḡe méḡmaḡḡanna eḡcḡop doire décc.

Emann (.i. dub) ó duibḡibḡ abb earra ruaiḡ décc an céḡ lá do November,

¹ *Domhnach-an-eich*, now Donaghane, a town-land in the parish of Clogherny, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map, sheet 43.

² *Clapach*, now Clappy island, in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derrybrusk.

³ *Carried off with him*.—This seems to contra-

dict the former assertion that Henry Balbh obtained fifteen horses as a ransom for Hugh. The two entries were copied from two different authorities, and the Four Masters, as usual, did not take the trouble to reconcile them. It looks very strange if Philip Maguire rescued these prisoners by force, that Henry Balbh O'Neill should have

of Con, son of Henry. Brian met them at Domhnach-an-eichⁱ, and defeated them; Hugh, the son of Donnell, was taken prisoner; Mac Cawell (Donough, the son of Edmond) was wounded, and many of the Kinel Farry were slain. Mac Cawell died of his wounds afterwards.

Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill [i. e. the O'Neill], was taken prisoner by Henry Balbh O'Neill, and exacted fifteen horses for his ransom.

An incursion was made by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, into Tir Ceann-foda [Tirkennedy], against Henry Balbh O'Neill, and he took the island of Clapach^k, and carried off with him^l [two] prisoners who were with Henry, i. e. Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill, and Hugh Mac Caffry, whom he had of Philip's [own people]. Cathal, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain on the side of Philip on this occasion.

This Hugh Balbh, whom we have mentioned, the son of Con (i. e. the O'Neill), died at the end of Autumn.

The son of Mac Manus (Redmond, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus), a charitable and humane man, died.

Mac Murrough (Art Boy, the son of Donnell Reagh, son of Gerald Kavanagh), died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin (i. e. the O'Melaghlin), the paragon of Ireland for valour and leadership, was slain in Magh-Elle^m, by his own brother, Art; for he had some time before slain his other brother, Felim, and it was in revenge of him that Art slew him; and Turlough took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1519.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nineteen.

James, the son of Philip, son of James, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon, died.

Edmond Duv O'Dwyer, Abbot of Assaroeⁿ, died on the first day of No-

obtained a ransom for Hugh Balbh O'Neill; but the fact is, that the account of this transaction is left unfinished by the Four Masters.

^m *Magh-Elle*, now Moyelly, or Moyally castle, in a townland of the same name, in the parish

of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 1, and note ^m, under the year 1475, p. 1094, *supra*.

ⁿ *Assaroe*.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1184,

γ αὐνακαὶ ἰ νδύν na ngall ἰ ναῖβε .S. Province iar tpeccan aibiti manaiḡ
puirpe.

Comarba cluana conmaicne cñh einḡ γ αὐδῖκαίρε ceall conmaicni décc.

O neill ar̃t ócc mac cuinn raos̃ cñhḡfōna fear daonnaḡtaḡ dḡḡaiḡnḡc̃ do
écc, γ α dearbḡraḡair conn [bacac̃] mac cuinn doirḡneas̃ na ionas̃.

O concobair ḡuas̃, eoḡan mac féilim ḡinn décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ .i. Riocairḡ ócc do écc.

Peirlim mac magnura mic brian mic domnaill uí concobair tigearna
iḡḡair connac̃t décc ḡḡi deḡcaḡ daonnaḡtaḡ eiride.

Taḡcc ḡuas̃ mac maileaclainn uí ceallaiḡ tigearna an calas̃ décc.

Donnchaḡ caomanaḡ fear raḡmar ḡo cónaiḡ do lán maiḡb̃ laiḡḡn décc.

Maos̃lin mac torḡna uí maolcōnair̃e ollam̃ ḡil muirḡas̃dhaiḡ fear lán do
raḡ γ d̃eic̃ri ḡḡi do tḡḡatḡar ḡeapalḡaiḡ, γ ḡoill tar ollam̃naiḡ eḡeann, ḡḡi
do ḡeib̃eas̃ reḡis̃, γ maḡs̃ne ó ḡac̃ as̃on ḡor α ccuiniḡḡ do écc hi mainḡḡḡir
d̃s̃ḡcc hi tḡḡḡa.

ḡḡiḡḡḡḡḡne ó cuirḡñiḡ ḡḡi ḡraḡa eoḡain uí Ruairc cñh̃ eic̃c̃ri an ḡine dia
mbas̃, γ domnaill ó cuirḡnin décc.

Taḡcc mac brian mic tomalḡaiḡ ἰ bir̃n tanaiḡḡe ua mbriúin décc.

Indraic̃c̃is̃ lá cloinn ἰ néill (lá cloinn domnaill mic eñi) ar̃ mac ἰ neill
.i. brian mac cuinḡ, CReac̃a móra do ḡabail d̃ois̃ ar̃ ḡliab̃ t̃is̃or, Roḡas̃
d̃raḡail do brian γ é do t̃ionól α mbai laiḡ do d̃as̃ois̃ ḡor α ccionn, γ α
l̃ñmain α t̃óraiḡḡecht γ b̃riḡeas̃ d̃ó ar̃ cloinn ἰ néill iar nim̃ḡeacht α muin-
ḡiḡe uaḡaiḡ laiḡ na c̃ḡechar̃b̃, Da mac ἰ neill (as̃oḡ γ eoc̃c̃an) do ḡabail ann,

p. 64, and note ⁿ, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

^o *Donegal*, dún na ngall, i. e. the fort of the strangers. The first mention made of this place in the Annals of the Four Masters occurs at the year 1159. The monastery was not built till 1474.—See the first entry under that year. There seems to have been an earthen fort erected there by the Danes at an early period. See note ^o, on Ath-na-nGall, under the year 1419, p. 838, *supra*, and the article on Donegal, in the Irish P. Journal, written by Mr. Petrie.

^p *Cluain-Connmaicne*, now the village of

Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m, under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

^q *Bacagh*.—This is in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare.

^r *Caladh*, a territory in Hy-Many, in latter times included in the present barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway; but in an ancient tract on the tribes and customs of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and printed in 1843, for the Irish Archæological Society, the territory of Caladh is described as extending from Moin-inraideach to Cluain-tuais-

vember, and was buried at Donegal^o, in the Franciscan habit, which habit he chose rather than that of a monk.

The Coarb of Cluain-Connhaicne^p, head of the hospitality and generous entertainment of the churches of Conmaicne, died.

O'Neill (Art Oge, the son of Con), a distinguished captain and a humane and intelligent man, died; and his brother, Con [Bacagh^q], the son of Con, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Connor Roe (Owen, the son of Felim Finn), died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Rickard Oge), died.

Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught, died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Teige Roe, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Caladh^r, died.

Donough Kavanagh, a prosperous and wealthy man, and one of the chief nobles of Leinster, died.

Maoilin, son of Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, a man full of prosperity^s and learning, who had been selected by the Geraldines and English to be their Ollav, in preference to all the chief poets of Ireland, and who had obtained jewels and riches of all from whom he had asked them, died in Mainistir-derg^t in Teffia.

Ferceirtne O'Cuirnin, a confidential servant of Owen O'Rourke, and head of the literary men of his tribe, and Donnell Glas O'Cuirnin, died.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Tanist of Hy-Briuin, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, against the son of O'Neill (Brian, the son of Con), [and] they took great preys on the Lower^u Mountain. Brian, however, received intelligence [of their proceedings], assembled all his men to attack them, went in pursuit of them, and defeated the sons of O'Neill [themselves], their people having gone on before them with the preys. The two sons of O'Neill, Hugh and Owen, were taken

cirt-na-Sinna.—See note ^v, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^s *Prosperity*.—The Irish word *pac* now denotes prosperity, but in ancient manuscripts it denotes "the grace of God," and is translated

in the *Leabhar Breac* by the Latin word *gratia*.

^t *Mainistir-derg*, i. e. the red abbey, now Abbeyleigh, in the county of Longford.—See note ^v, under the year 1476, p. 1098, *supra*.

^u *Lower*, *éiop*.—In this part of Ireland *éiop*

ἡ mac eocáin beór do marbáð ἡ mac caénaísl cúulað mac emainn, Tomar mac emainn, ἡ emanð mac giollapatreisce mic caénaísl do marbáð.

Da mac Ruaiðri mic brian meguíðri (.i. Rora, ἡ caðcc) do gabáil lair an ccomarba maguíðri. Ruaiðri fíh, ἡ an éuib ele dá cloinn do cóp ar a nduethaig dó, ἡ a ccaoraiḡeét do buain dið, ἡ an comarba do cóp na caoraiḡeéta ró buanuaðaið dó fíh co ro fupáil ua domnaill ar an ccomarba a caoraiḡeaét do tabairt do ruaiðri doiriðri.

Coccað mór i ndealbna eirí phioét fírgail mésgoélaín ἡ phioét domnaill dia ro marbáð Semur magsoélaín Þrióir gailinne, ἡ ríogðamna dealbna fíra duiçor do þeiléir ar cairlén cluana damna.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1520.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cuícc céð, fíce.

Nicláir mac riariar uí flannaccáin pírún daiúinnri do tocceáil ar a ionað co heccoraé lé nírt tuatað, ἡ a écc i mboetaíð.

Mag aongura domnaill mac aoda mic airt vécc, ἡ þeilm an eimig a ðearbriáair doirðneað na ionað, a écc rin ðna, ἡ Mag aongura do ḡairm vémann buíðe mágaéngura.

Muirir mac tomar mic tomar, iarlá dírmuían vécc.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocairð .i. uillícc mac uillícc vécc.

Mac uilliam búrc .i. maolir mac tepoit do marbáð lá cloinn trefoinín mór mic mic Seóinín.

Mac méguíðri (.i. Pílip mac emainn) do ðol ar ionnroiḡið ar mac Pílip

means towards the north, and éuar southwards.

^w *Creaghts*.—These were the shepherds who took care of the cattle in time of peace, and drove the preys in time of war and incursions.

^x *Gailinne*, now Gillen, an old church in ruins giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^y *Dealbhna Eathra*.—This territory is otherwise called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain, or Delvin

Mac Coghlan, and is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the west of the King's County. This territory, though small, is very celebrated in Irish history for its churches and castles. The following places are referred to as in it, viz., the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Kilcolgan, Reynagh, Tisaran, and Lemanaghan, and the castles of Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clonawny, Esker, and Coole. In the will of Sir John Coghlan, dated July 10th, 1595, he be-

prisoners there, and the son of Owen was killed. Mac Cawell (Cu-Uladh, son of Edmond), Thomas, the son of Edmond, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were [also] slain.

The two sons of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, i. e. Rossa and Teige, were taken prisoners by Maguire, the Coarb. Rory himself and the rest of his sons were driven out of their territory, and deprived of their creaghts^w; and the Coarb kept the creaghts in his own service, until O'Donnell ordered him to return his creaghts to Rory.

A great war [broke out] in Dealbhna between the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Donnell, in the course of which James Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinne^x, and the Roydamna of Dealbhna Eathra^y, was killed by a shot fired from the castle of Cluain-damhna^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1520.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty.

Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, was unjustly removed from his place by the influence of the laity, and died at Bohoe^a.

Magennis (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Art) died; and Felim the Hospitable, his brother, was inaugurated in his place; and he also died, and Edmond Boy Magennis was styled the Magennis.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick) died.

Mac William Burke (Meyler, the son of Theobald) was slain by the son of Seoinin More, son of Mac Seoinin^b.

The son of Maguire (Philip, son of Edmond) made an incursion into

queaths gifts to the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Fuire [now Wheery], Raonagh [now Reynagh], Tisaran, and Lea-Manchayn, all in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan.

^x *Cluain-damhna*, now Clonawny, or Clononey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle now in good repair, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near the demesne of Moystown,

in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^a *Bohoe*, ı mboçııb̃.—This is the name of a parish in the baronies of Magheraboy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ^a, p. 1147.

^b *Mac Seoinin*, now anglicised Jennings. This family, which is a branch of the Burkes, is still highly respectable in the province of Connaught.

uÍ paġallaiġ i níoċtar tíre, cpeaċa do ġlaciò dóib, 7 tóip epom do bñit opira im pñioċt bñiaim uÍ paġillliġ 7 im cloinn meic caċail í paġillliġ (.i. pñiġal, 7 maolmoñċa), 7 im cloinn noimnaill na coimnñi, bñiñfó dóib ar mac méġuiðir, 7 ar mac Piliip mic toiprñealbaiġ méġuiðir, 7 Mac meġuiðir (Piliip) cona mac tomar do ñarbað ann, 7 bá mac piliip mic toiprñealbaiġ (ġiolla-patpaucc, 7 emann) 7 toiprñealbāc mac flaitbeaptauġ mic tomaiñ ócc méġuiðir do ñarbað anð beór ġo roċaiðib ele amaille pñiú.

Ruaidñi mac aodā méġuiðir do ġabáil a bñioll lé donñ mbuiðe mac meġuiðir .i. Mac concoðaiñ mic tomaiñ ócc, 7 a toipbeip do ġiolla-patpaucc ócc mic ġiolla-patpaucc mic emann méġuiðir, 7 a ñarbað laiññiðe.

Caiñppe, mac concoðaiñ, mic caiñppe, mic copbmaic í bñiñ conpal 7 cñiññ-litñ maiñne muiññbaiġ do écc.

Toiprñealbāc mac pñilim meġcoðlāñ tiġeapna ðealbna lēpa paoi i nēna 7 in eolap, pñi paċa 7 po pñiðññññ, pñi lap a noññnað caiñlén an pñóáim, 7 caiñlén cñiñcoðaið do écc iap noñññññññ.

Pláig mór pañ maðaiñe ptepanāc ðia po éccapattap roċaiðe do ðaġ ðaomib.

O caiññe pñilim mac taiðcc ollam lēġa pñeāċa Piliip, 7 Ruðñaiġe mac ðonñññaið mic aodā méġuiðir ðécc.

Muiññ mac tomaiñ, mic an iapla roġa ġall nġññññññ do ñarbað la conn mac maolēāclāññ í mórñā co poċaiðe ele amaille pñiñ.

^c *Iochtar-tíre*, i. e. the lower part of the country. According to the tradition in the neighbourhood of Belturbet and Drumlane this was the name in ancient times, and still is among the old people who speak the Irish language, for that part of the county of Cavan comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Loughtee, in the East Breifny, or the county of Cavan.

^d *Con-inis*, i. e. dog island, now Coninish, in the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. This barony is often called Dartraighe Coininse from this island.

^e *Race of Muireadhach*, i. e. of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who was the ancestor of the O'Beirnes, but they were by no

means the leading family among his descendants. The principal families of this race at this period were the O'Conors Don, and Roe of the Plain of Connaught; the O'Conors of Sligo; the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; and the Mac Donoughs of Corran and Tirerrill, to all of whom the O'Beirnes were inferior.

^f *The castle of Feadan*, i. e. the castle of the stream or rivulet, now Faddan. This castle was situated in the townland of Newtown, parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, but it is now level with the ground.— See the years 1540 and 1548.

^g *The castle of Ceann-Coradh*, i. e. the head of

Iochtar-tire^c against the son of Philip O'Reilly. They [Philip's men] seized on preys, but were overtaken by a very strong body of pursuers, with the descendants of Brian O'Reilly and the grandson of Cathal O'Reilly, namely, Farrell and Maelmora, together with the Clann-Donnell of Con-inis^d. They defeated Maguire and the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire [in a conflict in which] the son of Maguire (Philip), and his son, Thomas, as also the two sons of Philip, son of Turlough (Gilla-Patrick and Edmond) and Turlough, son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, together with many others, were slain.

Rory, the son of Hugh Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donn Boy Maguire, i. e. the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, and delivered up to Gilla-Patrick Oge, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, by whom he was put to death.

Carbry, the son of Conor, son of Carbry, son of Cormac O'Beirne, the consul and chief leader of the race of Muireadhach^e, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin-Eathra, a sage in wisdom and learning, a man of prosperity and great affluence, and by whom the castle of Feadan^f and the castle of Ceann-Coradh^g were erected, died, after [having spent] a good life.

A great plague raged in Machaire-Stefanach^h, of which many good men died.

O'Cassidy (Felim, the son of Teige), ollav to the descendants of Philip [Maguire], in physic, and Rory, the son of Donough, was son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the Earl, the choice of the English [family of the] Geraldines, was slain by Con, the son of Melaghlin O'More, as were also many others along with him.

the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Killegally, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The Down Survey shews a castle and a mill here; but there are no ruins of a castle in this townland at present, and it is not improbable that the castle, which was originally called Ceann copao, is that in the adjoining townland of Coole, on the River Brosna.—See

the Ordnance map of the King's County, sheets 14 and 15, and note under the year 1548, *infra*.

^h *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephana, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. This territory derived its name from its having been the inheritance of Steafan, or Stephen, the son of Odhar, the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1521.

Áoir Crioστ, míle, cúicc céo, píce, a haon.

Phríoir daimhíri décc .i. Remann mac pshruin innri maigeará, fear cléiríde coinnpíel depeac, daonnaéacá eiríde.

Mag maégarína décc .i. Remann mac glairne, mic Remainn, mic Ruð-paige, 7 Mácc maégarína do gairm da mac .i. glairne ócc.

O caéain .i. Tomar mac aibne décc, 7 po gabad é riar an tan ra, 7 do bñad an tigeapnar ar eiccin de lá donnachad ua caéain.

Donnchad mac Ruaidrí mic brian méguídi do marbad la macaib megaráiradán .i. doinnall ócc mac doinnall bñnaig, Uaitne mac magnura mégaráiradán, 7 ní baí dia éinó pñ a aoíri bá pñr iná an donnachad ím.

ḪRanne ingñ comáir í eoḡain matair an comarba méguídi, bñ bá moir fonar 7 raibhí, deaplacead 7 deageineac décc.

Ruðpaige mac éiccneacáin í doinnall do marbad la gallaib ag dún dealgan, 7 é hi pparpad í neill .i. cuinn mic cuinn.

Toirpdealbá mac donnachad mic puibne do écc.

Tigeapnur dealbna do poinn (lá hua maoleaclainn toirpdealbá, 7 lá hua cceapbail Maolpuanaid) etiri an pñoridá mac mégoeláin, pñgin ruad 7 corbmac.

Síle ingñ Néill ghairb uí doinnall décc an 14 Aḡust.

¹ *Inis-Maighe-Samh*, i. e. island of the plain of sorrel, now Inish-mac-saint, an island in Lough Erne, containing the ruins of a church giving name to a parish in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. The patron saint of this church is St. Ninny Saebhdheare, or Saebhruise, i. e. *torvi oculi*, who was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and cotemporary with St. Columbkille. He was a bishop, and his festival was celebrated there on the 18th of January.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th January, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the same day. His name is entered in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys thus:

“Ninnio eaprog ó Imr moige ram for Ḫoc

Ḫirne, 7 pob eiríde Ninnio saobhruig, i. e. Ninny, bishop of Inis moighe samh, on Lough Erne, and he was Ninny Saobhruise.”

Colgan has given a life of Nennidhius from various authorities, but he seems to confound him with Nennidh Lambghlan, who was unquestionably a different person.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 51, 55. Colgan states that the bell of this saint was preserved in his time in the church of Inis Muighe Samh, in Lough Erne. His words are:

“Hoc Monasterium olim percelebre temporis iniuriá in parochialem cessit ecclesiam peramplo gaudentem districtu in quâ festum Sanctissimi Nennij celebratur die 18, vel vt alij scribunt 16

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1521.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-one.

The Prior of Devenish died, Redmond, son of the Parson of Inis-Maighe-Samhⁱ, a clerical*, kind, charitable, and humane man.

Mac Mahon died, i. e. Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury; and his son, Glasny Oge, was styled the Mac Mahon.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, died. He had before this time [of his death] been taken prisoner, and forcibly deprived of his lordship by Donough O'Kane.

Donough, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by the sons of Magauran, namely, Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Bearnagh, and Owny, the son of Manus Magauran. And there was not of his tribe in his time a better man than this Donough.

Grainne, daughter of Thomas O'Eoghain, and mother of Maguire, the Coarb, a woman of great prosperity and wealth, of bounty and true hospitality, died.

Rury, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, was slain at Dun-Dealgan [Dundalk], by the English, while he was in company with O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con.

Turlough, the son of Donough Mac Sweeny, died.

The Lordship of Delvin was divided (by O'Melaghlin, Torlogh, and O'Carroll, Mulrony) between Ferdoragh, the son of the [last] Mac Coghlan (Fineen Roe), and [his relative] Cormac.

Celia, the daughter of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died on the 14th of August.

Ianuarij et ibidem in magna semper veneratione habitum est usque ad nostros dies Cymbalum quod Clœc Neunnidh i. i. Cymbalum seu campana Neunnij appellatur, auro et argento cœlatum: per quod in veritatis asserendæ sacramentum illius tractu indigenæ alijque vicini iurare solent."—*Acta SS.*, p. 114.

This bell is still preserved in the Museum at Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.

It is of bronze, of a quadrangular form, and wrought, not cast, and measures five inches in height, four inches in breadth at the bottom, and three inches at the top. The hill of Knockninny, which gives name to a barony in the south of the county of Fermanagh, is said by tradition to have derived its name from this saint.

* *Clerical*, cléipciōe, i. e. clergyman-like.

Aois Criosť, 1522.

Aois Criosť, míle, cúicc céo, píce, aóó.

Remann puad máguib, Píóir líra gabail vécc.

Coccaó anbáil ar nírge etir ua ndomnaill, 7 ó neill, Mac uilliam cloinne piocairb, goill 7 gaoibíl connact, Síol mbriain, Síol ccfhneirtig 7 ríol ccfbail do denam comasonta 7 comicfhgal lé hua neill i naíaró í domnaill docum an cccaó rín, Aíat na maíe do cfhgail pé poile ag teét ar an fluaiğ aniar, Mac uilliam clainne piocairb, uillec mac uillie an fíona, 7 dhong do maíe bíl mbriain, Donnchaó, 7 taócc, clann coirpdealbais mic taíócc í briain, 7 an teppcop ócc ó briain, ó cfbail Maolpuánaó mac Ssain, 7 ríol ccein-neirtig, 7 ní hiaat amáin act na daoíne for a raíbe a éiofcaín do connactaib, 7 do bí umál do go rín, ó concóbaí puad, ó concóbaí donn, Mac uilliam búpc, Mac diarmata maíge luipce, 7 gac a mbaoí scoppa rín hí cconnactaib. bátar ríde uile i neplaimé do teét ar ua ndomnaill 7 im péil muípe fogmaí po dáipat fpi hua néill hí etir aóda.

O neill tra po tionoilríde cenel neoccaín cétur, clann aengura, oirgíalla, Raigíllig, pípmánaó, 7 peét aóbal albanac pa mac mic domnaill, alartpann. Tangatar ann beór rílogbuíóne iomóa do gallaib na míde, 7 do gallocc-laeáib cúiccó laigean do cloinn ndomnaill, 7 do cloinn etirig ar báib ingine iarla cille dapa poba maíar dua neill.

O domnaill óna po tionoilríde a rocpaíde mbicc ndeipb dílip buvein hí ccenél conaill .i. ó baigill, ó doáptais, na etí mic fuíóne, 7 muíctir gallcubair imo mae Maígnur co mbattar for an bípn mbaoğail in po ba doíg leó ó neill dia nionnroicció .i. Popt no etí namat, o po clor la hua neill an ní

Combined forces, literally, these are the chiefs who united with each other in coming on this expedition from the west.

^m *The young Bishop O'Brien*.—He was Tur-lough, Bishop of Killaloe, who succeeded to that see in 1482, and died in 1525, so that he could not have been very young at this period. Ware says that he was a prelate of great account among his people for his liberality and hospitality, but that he was much more addicted to

martial affairs than became his episcopal function.

ⁿ *In readiness*, i neplaimé.—See the year 1587, where eplumaó is used in the sense of “preparing or getting ready.”

^o *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. of the Mac Donnells and Mac Sheehys, who were Albanachs, or families of Scotch origin, and now employed in Leinster and various other parts of Ireland as hireling soldiers.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1522.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-two.

Redmond Roe Maguire, Prior of Lisgool, died.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. Mac William of Clanrickard, the English and Irish of Connaught, the O'Briens, the O'Kennedys, and the O'Carrolls, joined and leagued with O'Neill against O'Donnell in that war. The following are the chiefs who came from the west with their combined forces¹ on this expedition: Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine); and a party of the chiefs of the O'Briens [namely], Donough and Teige, the sons of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and the young Bishop O'Brien^m; O'Carroll (Mulrony, the son of John), and the O'Kennedys; and not they alone, but such of the Connacians as had been until that time under his tribute, and had been obedient to him [O'Donnell], namely, O'Conor Roe, O'Conor Don, Mac William Burke, Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and all that were amongst them in Connaught. All these forces were in readinessⁿ to march against O'Donnell, and it was on Lady-day in Harvest they appointed to join O'Neill in Tirhugh.

O'Neill, in the meantime, assembled, in the first place, the forces of Kinel-Owen, [then] the Clan-Aengusa [Magennises], the Oriel, the Reillys, the people of Fermanagh, and a vast number of Scots, under the command of Alexander, the son of Mac Donnell. Great numbers of the English forces of Meath, and the gallowglasses of the province of Leinster, of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy^o, also came thither, from their attachment^p to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare, who was O'Neill's mother.

O'Donnell [on the other hand] assembled his own small, but truly faithful, forces in Kinel-Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys^q, and the O'Gallaghers, with his son, Manus, at Port-na-dtri-namhad^r, a perilous

^p *Attachment*, báð.—This word is still in common use in the sense of "esteem, affection, or attachment," arising from relationship, alliance, or identity of country. It is distinguished from gráð, raicpe, and cion, which express love or affection of a more intense kind.

^q *The three Mac Sweenys*, i. e. Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mac Sweeny na d-Tuath, and Mac Sweeny Banagh.

^r *Port-na-dtri-namhad*, i. e. the port of the three enemies. This name is now forgotten in the country, but the position of Portnatrynod

ínn arí conair do luíó tria cenel neocáin gan ariuccaó go ríacé co tshmann
dabeócc arrióe go hat ríhais, baí mac mic ríubne tpe bogaine, brian an
coblaig (Ro pagais ua domnaill acc iomcoiméó cairléin beoil aca ríhais)
as cornam an baile ríu hua néill amail ar dfe fori caomnaccair ara aoi
tria po gabad a baile fá deóio lá hua néill, 7 po marbad mac mic ríubne
lair co ndruing móir dia muinir, Ro marbad ann dha diar dollamhaib
í domnaill .i. diarmaic mac taidécc caim í cléirig pasí ríhaca 7 rírdána, ríu
tíge aoióib coitcinn do épenaib 7 do éruagais, 7 mac mic an baird (.i. aoi
mac aeó), 7 arail ele cenmotáó (.i. an 11 lún). Ro gabad 7 po loircecaó
bun drobhaoir 7 béal leice lá hua neill don cup rín. As róad do dpeim dia
ríluagais ó bun drobhaoir, Ro marbad Ruóraighe mac gopraóa gallóa í
domnaill, 7 mac mic ceallaig na bpeirne lá taoib rígaibhe mhuir an ríraoic leo.

IAIR ná clunrín dha domnaill na gmoia rín do denam lá hua neill po
porcóngaib por maghur ua ndomnaill co ndruing dia rluag dol do cpeac-
lorccaó típe heógan, 7 do deachaó ríin tapí bshnur gur an líon tapurtap
ina pappad i ndeádaig í neill dímdeagail típe haóda. Oála Maghura po
cpeaclorccaó lair ina mbaoi ina cómpócaib do cenél eocáin Ro marbaic
7 po mubhaigic daoine iomóda lair beóir, 7 roair go ccorccar.

O Ro ríoir ó neill (Maghar do dol hí tapí eocáin) roair ina ríriting
tapí ríinn, 7 po mull an típ ríime go cfm magair, 7 do beir cpeach a cionn
magair lair, 7 luíó co ccorccar dia típ.

is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, as on the
Tyrone side of the River Finn, opposite Lifford.—
See other references to this place at the years
1524, 1526, and 1583. The voluminous Life of
St. Columbkille, now preserved in the Bodleian
Library at Oxford, was compiled in the castle
of Port-na-dtri-namhad, in the year 1532, under
the direction of Manus O'Donnell.—See the
Stowe Catalogue, p. 397.

^s *Perilous pass*, beapn baogail, i. e. a gap
of danger.

^t *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the land or territory of
Enna Boghaine, the second son of Conall Gulban,
the progenitor of all the Kinel-Connell. This
territory is described in the Book of Fenagh,
fol. 47, a, a, as extending from the River

Eidneach, now the River Eany, to the stream of
Dobhar, which flows from the rugged mountains.
It is the present barony of Banagh, in the west
of the county of Donegal.

^u *Bundrowes*.—Dun drobhaoir, i. e. the mouth
of the River Drobhaois, or Drowes, as it is now
written in English.—See note ^z, under the year
1420, p. 843, *supra*.

^v *Beal-lice*, béal lic, translated *os rupis* by
Philip O'Sullivan Beare in his *History of the
Catholics*, fol. 136. The name is now anglicised
Belleek, and is that of a village on the River
Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of
Fermanagh, and about two miles to the east of
Ballyshannon. The name signifies ford-mouth
of the flag-stone, and the place was so called

pass^s, through which he supposed O'Neill would make his onslaught upon them. When O'Neill heard of this [position of the enemy], the route he took was through Kinel-Owen; [and he marched] unperceived until he arrived at Termon-Daveog, and from thence to Ballyshannon. The son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^t (Brian of the Fleet), whom O'Donnell had left to guard the castle of Ballyshannon, defended the town against O'Neill as well as he was able; it was, however, at length taken by O'Neill, and the son of Mac Sweeny, with a great number of his people, was slain by him. There were also slain there two of O'Donnell's ollaves, namely, Dermot, the son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a learned historian and poet, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, and the son of Mac Ward (Hugh, the son of Hugh), with several others besides these. This was on the 11th day of June. Bundrowes^u and Beal-lice^v were also taken, and burned by O'Neill on this occasion. On his return from Bundrowes, a party of his forces slew Rory, son of Godfrey, who was son of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Kelly of Breifny, near Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich^w.

When O'Donnell heard that O'Neill had done these deeds, he ordered his son, Manus O'Donnell, to proceed into Tyrone with a detachment of his army, and to plunder and burn that country; and he himself, with the number of forces he had kept with him, directed his course over Bearnas^x, in pursuit of O'Neill, and to defend Tirlugh. As to Manus, he plundered and burned all the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen; he also slew and destroyed many persons, and [then] returned in triumph.

When O'Neill discovered that Manus had gone into Tyrone, he returned across the [River] Finn, and spoiled the country before him as far as Ceann-Maghair^y, from whence he carried off a prey; and he then proceeded in triumph to his own country.

from the flat-surfaced rock in the ford, which, when the water decreases in summer, appears as level as a marble floor.

^w *Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich*, i. e. the scárriff, or shallow ford of the island of the heath. This name is unknown to the Editor. Inis-fraoich is the name of an island in Lough Gill, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Bearnas*, i. e. the gap of Barnismore, in the barony of Tirlugh, and county of Donegal. The road from Donegal to Stranorlar passes through this gap.

^y *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1392, p. 725, *supra*.

Ro gabad iapam longporc lá hua néill ag cnoc buidb ag loc monann (fuir a paitear a coitcime cnoc an boğa) gur an pocraide rémpaite cén motá an plóg an ar amail pemebermap.

Imtupa í domnaill po íai tap bñnur iap poctain mağnupa go nédalaib iomda dia íaigib ó na tapraib ua neill ag at íñnagh 7 o ná pucc fair iap ndenam cpeice cinne mağair, po lñpéglamað lair an conpanağair do pocraide ger bó huatad fñi hiolar dórom an tan rin go pangatar go haon mağin co dñuimlign. Ro rğrúdrat a ccomairle dñr cið do dénnaoir im na deacraib dñuimğib baí for cñd dóib uair po íñdatar ná biað a nañmaoín lá hua néill cona pluag 7 lair an pluag cconnaçtaç po dail cuca dia tñr dia poiread leó poctain a cceann apoile conað í comairle appiçt leó inoiraicchið í neill ar aré bá neapa dóib uair poba lanne leo a muðucchað do mağin oldar a mbioçpognam do neoc irin mbit. Ar fair dñirð leó (o po báttar for líon plaiğ ina nacchaid) amur longpñr do çabairt irin adhað for ua néill. Raimc paðað 7 pñmñor na comairle rin go hua neill go po lá forairðað fñi forçomíed gaç conaire map dóig leó cenél cconail do poctain dia raicid, 7 baí fñn cona plóg hi ccaçair iap na ccúlaib ina longporc.

Iap mindeall, 7 iap norðuccað, iap nğpçact 7 iap nğéplaoiðð a bñc plóicç dua domnaill, Ro forconğair forpna a neaçpa dñáğbaíl, ar ní baí mñmairc aca a laçair iombuaite diomğabail munbað pñmpa bá pñén. Ro arçcnatçar tñá an tuçt rin co po dailpior hi cçñd locçta in forçometta gan airiuccað dóib, ar a aoí tñá po gaðrat a luçt fñéme ağá epñuacçpa dia muinçir co

^a *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, anciently pronounced Knock-Boov, and now Knockavoe. It received its name from Budhbh, or Boov dearg, a chieftain of the Tuatha de Danann Colony, from whom several celebrated fairy hills in Ireland were called.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 410. This hill is now called cnoc a boğa, anglice Knockavoe, and is a very lofty one situated over the town of Strabane, on the boundary of the parish of Leckpatrick.—See the year 1600.

^a *Loch Monann*.—This was the name of a lough near the foot of Knockavoe. In a memorandum in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 180, col. a,

which memorandum was evidently written immediately after this period, this battle is called Maíom Loça Monann, i. e. the Breach of Lough Monann.

^b *Druim-Lighean*, now Drumleene, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See this place mentioned in Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 266, and again in these Annals, at the years 1524 and 1583.

^c *To become slaves*, literally, “for it was more pleasing to them their being slaughtered” [i. e. that they should be slaughtered] “by field than

O'Neill afterwards pitched his camp at Cnoc Buidhbh^a, at Loch Monann^a, commonly called Cnoc an Bhogha, with all the forces before mentioned, except the western army, as we have said before.

As to O'Donnell, after his son Manus had reached him with many spoils, as he had not caught O'Neill at Ballyshannon, and as he had not overtaken him after the plundering of Ceann-Maghair, he returned across Bearnas, and mustered all the forces he had, though they were few against many at that time, and they all came to one place to Druim-Lighean^b. They held council to consider what they should do in the strait difficulties they had to meet, for they knew that they would not be at all able to maintain a contest with O'Neill and his army, and with the Connacian army, which was then marching towards their country, should they succeed in joining each other [before the engagement]; so that the resolution they adopted was to attack O'Neill, as he was the nearest to them, choosing rather to be slain on the field than to become slaves^c to any one in the world. They agreed (as the army opposed to them were so very numerous) to attack O'Neill's by night. A notice and forewarning of this resolution reached O'Neill, so that he placed sentinels to guard every pass by which he thought the Kinel-Connell might come to attack him, while he himself, with [the main body of] his army, remained on the watch^d at the rere in his camp.

O'Donnell, having arrayed and marshalled, excited and earnestly exhorted his small army, commanded them to abandon their horses, for they had no desire^e to escape from the field^f of battle unless they should be the victors^g. They [his forces] then advanced until they came up to the sentinels [of O'Neill] without being perceived by them. However, the sentinels began to

their constant servitude to any person in the world."

^d *On the watch*, h1 ccaṡar. The word caṡar is explained fape no fupieaṡar, i. e. "watching, or awaiting," by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

^e *Desire*, mfmagc.—This word is not in the published Dictionaries, but is explained fmuai-neab, i. e. thought, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 165, b.

^f *To escape from the field*, a laṡar iom-buailte oimḡabán. The word iomḡabán

means to avoid or shun. It is thus explained by Michael O'Clery: iomḡabán .i. fcaṡna. Ro iomḡaib .i. do fcaṡam.—See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 202, line 3. The meaning is, that if they should not defeat the enemy they did not wish to have horses at hand to fly. This desperation secured them the victory.

^g *Unless they should be the victors*, munḡaṡ pfmpa ba paén, literally, "unless the derout should be before them," i. e. unless they should make the enemy retreat before them. This idiom is of very constant occurrence in these Annals.

mbátar a mbionbada dia roigib. Do cótar trá cenél cconail ar a nindeall lá a ósine 7 lá a óioḡairpe po óingrfe ar a uamán leó na forcoimédairge do poctain rímpa do íairgib í néill gur bó a naoínpect pangattar an longporc. Ro láirfe gáirpe móra ór áirb acc poctain hi ccfhn apoile dóib. Nír bó meirb po ppeaccraó an congair rin lá hanraðab í néill ar po gabrat co calma corantac acc imdion a pflata 7 a bforlongpuipe. Daoí an pluag cfcetarba acc commbualab 7 acc commarbaó apoile. Ro batar treóin accá tpeacthaó, 7 laois aḡa lforab do cfcetar an da lsite. Bátar fir aḡa pfoðbaó, mactaó 7 míðiaó for mearḡarraió irin maigín rin. AS ruail má po pfr lá cfcetarna aca cib ppir a pfrab a comlann ar nír bó forpail dóib aigte apoile lá doirce na hoibce 7 ar a olúite po báttar hi tpeccumarc apoile. Ro raoíneaó tra po deóib ar ua néill cona plóg 7 po fáccbaó an forlongporc aḡ ua ndomnaill. Bá haðbal tra an tár tuccaó ar ua neill irin laéair rin, ar po hárimb lá lucht na cceall in po haðnaicte dponḡa óib, 7 lár na coibnfrab báttar hi ccomfócpab dóib tuilleaó ar naoí ccéd do éuitim do poctairde í neill irin maióm rin, ḡo po lsite ainm, 7 airpcur an maðma rin po epinn uile. Batar iab bá hoipðfca torcpair irin maióm rin, domnaill ócc mac domnaill ḡo ndruing dírim do ḡallócclacab cloinne domnaill, Toirpðealbac mac ríciḡ co poctairde móir dia muinuir, Éoin biréd co nupmór na nalbanac táinnic lair, aod mac eocáin mic uilliam mécc matḡamna co ndreim dia muinuir, Ruairbí maḡuib 7 arail dia muinuir amaille ppir. Torcpattar ann beór ile do laigneaóab 7 drepab Mide ar ní táinnic cfhn plóig na poctairde ó blec co mór irin tionól rin í néill náir bó heccaóintec iab diair paccuibrfe dia muinuir irin maigín rin cona do na háraib daoíne ar mó tuccaó etir conallcoib 7 eḡanacab an maióm rin cnuic buib. Taptaðar trá cenél cconail eic, airm, 7 edeaó, lon bíó, 7 bioáille, 7 peóib romairpeaca íainfíla

^b *The sentinels*, na forcoimédairge.—This term is translated “advanced guards” in a copy of these Annals made for the Chevalier O’Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

ⁱ *Death*, “mactaó .i. marbaó.”—O’Clery.

^k *Evil destiny*, míðiaó. *Θιαó*, “fate, destiny, end.”—O’Reilly. *Míðiaó* is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of *ill fate, evil*

destiny, or bad end.

^l *They could not discern one another’s faces*, literally, “for not visible to them were the faces of each other for the darkness of the night, and for the closeness in which they were in the intermixture of each other.”

^m *The camp was left to O’Donnell*.—An English writer would say, “O’Donnell was left master of the camp.”

give notice to their people that their enemies were approaching. The Kinel-Connell now, fearing that the sentinels^b would reach O'Neill before them, rushed onwards with such violence and vehemence that they went out of array; and they [and the sentinels] reached the camp together. On thus coming into collision with one another they raised great shouts aloud, and their clamour was not feebly responded to by O'Neill's common soldiers, for they proceeded bravely and protectively to defend their chief and their camp. Both armies were [engaged] at striking and killing each other, and mighty men were subdued, and heroes hacked, on either side; men were hewn down, and death¹ and evil destiny^{*} seized vigorous youths in that place. Scarcely did any one of them on either side know with whom he should engage in combat, for they could not discern one another's faces¹ on account of the darkness of the night, and their close intermixing with each other. At last, however, O'Neill and his army were defeated, and the camp was left to O'Donnell^m. Greatⁿ indeed was the slaughter made upon O'Neill [*recte*, O'Neill's forces] on that spot, for it was calculated by the people of the churches in which many of them were interred, and by those of the neighbours who were near them [and recognized the bodies], that upwards of nine hundred of O'Neill's army fell in that engagement, so that the name and renown of that victory spread all over Ireland. The most distinguished men who fell in that engagement were [the following]: Donnell Ogé Mac Donnell, with a countless number of gallowlasses of the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnell]; Turlough Mac Sheehy, with a great number of his people; John Bissett, with the greater part of the Scots who had come with him; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of William Mac Mahon, with a party of his troops; and Rory Maguire, and some of his people along with him. There fell there also many of the Lagenians and of the men of Meath, for there came not a leader of a band or troop, small or great, in that muster of O'Neill, who did not complain of the number of his people that were left [dead] on that field; so that this battle of Cnoc Buidhbh was one of the most bloody engagements^o that had ever occurred between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell seized upon horses, arms,

ⁿ *Gréat*, "aóbal .i. móp."—*O'Clery*. It means simply *great*, or *immense*.

^o *Bloody engagements*, literally, "so that of

[or among] the greatest slaughters of men made between the Connellians and Owenians was this defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh."

ετιρ επεραιβ ἡ βλινδσολαιβ να ρλοῖ ρορρ πο ρραοιναδ λεό ἡ γέ πο βατταρ
 μυιντιρ ἰ δομναλλ ζαν εοδα acc δολ ιριν ccaθιοργαιλ βατταρ εις ιομδα λεό
 ὃν ριαλλαδ πο αιρλιῖρτε ιριν ἀρμαδ ἰριν. Δο εδοαρ απαλλ δο ρλόγαιβ υἱ δομ-
 ναλλ λά α νέδαλαιβ δια τιτεσίβ ζαν comairlccaδ δό, Αρα αοι επά πο ρμαδτ
 ρομ ρορρα τοιδετ ινα δocom ρό εέδοιρ, ἡ πο αρена αμαιλ αρ δέινε conpain-
 ice (ιαρ να ττοῖαιρμ co haon baile) ταρ βήιναρ μόρ ριαρ ταρ ειρνε, ταρ
 ορδοαοίρ, ταρ δυιβ, επέ ιοεταρ cairpρι zo πο ζαδ ρορλονῖρπορ α ccfpamain
 να μαδαδ δον ταοιβ τυαιδ δο βλινδ ῖulban, uar tanḡaτταρ an ρluacc con-
 naτταδ δο ράιθρῖm zo mbaτaρ ι μομῖυιδε im ρlicceac bail ι mbάτταρ báp-
 uada ἰ δομναλλ αρ ní baí αιρῖῖmh ρορρα ζαν τεαδτ co τῖρ cónaill acτ co
 nḡaδaοίρ an baile. Αn tan ac cualaτaρ an δά mac uilliam, an δά ua con-
 cōbaρ mac διαρματα, cland ἰ βριαμ, ὁ cῖρbaill ἡ ριόλ ccfinneitciḡ cona
 ρλόccaιβ ua δομναλλ δο ζαβáil ρορλονῖρπυρ ι μομῖoccur δόιβ, ἡ an μαιθm
 ριν δο ῖρραοίneaδ laρ αρ ua néill αρ ἰ comairle πο cinnpτε τεαδτα δο cōρ
 uaτa darlaδ ριόδα αρ ua ndομναill, ἡ δο ρairccpτε δο ρειδ acbeπαδ Μαḡnur
 ὁ δομναill ἡ ὁ cῖρbaill ετιρ ua ndομναill ἡ mac uilliam im ζαδ cainḡin ἡ im
 ζαδ ní baí ctoppa. Δαταρ ιαδ πο ραιδς ρυρ να τορccaιβ ριν, Ταδcc mac
 τοιρρδεalbaiḡ ἰ βριαμ, co ndaḡδáοιmib ele amaille ρυρ. **IN** αιρτε επα
 βαταρ να τεαδτα acc αιρῖῖρ α ναίεῖρcc δυα δομναill αρ comairle δο ρόν-
 ρατ μαίτε να ρλόḡ ριν cona ρλόγαιβ elud ζαν ριορ ὃν ιομῖυιδε hi ρaδaτaρ,
 ἡ πο cinnpτε ρορ an ccomairle hi ριν ζέρ bō hionḡnaδ ἡ ζέρ bō deacair ionn-
 paḡail an επλόicc baοί anḡρin αρ λιονḡaipe α léρticionóil αρ uairle α naipeac,
 ἡ αρ αιδble α neccpaτ ρυρ an τί baοί ρορ α ccioπτ δο ρόδ ρόν ρaḡail ριν
 co πο αιτς ἡ co πο διοḡlaδ cáδ δίοδ α αιḡmḡne ρορ aρioile. Ní πο hanaδ ἡ ní
 πο, haρipeaδ laρ na ρλόccaιβ ριν ρυρ α τεεcταibh ná ρυρ hiomluad naίεῖρcc
 ριόδα no caοíncompaic co ρuaδτaτaρ coιρpῖliaδ ḡup bō hann ρcappat τιḡeap-
 naδa ἡ ταοιρḡ na ρλοḡ ριν ρέ poile.

^p *Eiscras*.—It appears from Cormac's Glossary, in voce *Éppcop* pína, that *epca* was a brazen vessel for measuring wine.

^q *Goblets*.—*Óleib* is explained "a drinking cup, a goblet," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, which is correct.

^r *Warriors*.—"Fiallaδ .i. ρianlaοδ, no ρoi-
 peann laοδ no ḡairḡeaδaδ."—O'Clery.

^s *Ceathramha-na-madadh*, i. e. the quarter of the dogs, now Carrownamaddoo, a townland in the parish of Ahamlish, near the mountain of Binn Golban, now Binbulbin, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 483, and the map to the same work, on which the exact position of this townland is shewn.—

armour, a store of provisions, strong liquors, and several beautiful and rich articles, both eiscras^p and goblets^q, of the forces whom they had defeated ; and though O'Donnell's people were without horses on going into the engagement, they had many horses from the warriors^r whom they had cut off in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their [share of the] spoils, without his permission, but he sent them a peremptory order to return to him at once ; and after they had collected to one place at his summons, he marched, with all the speed that might be, westwards, through [the gap of] Bearnas Mor, over the [Rivers] Erne, Drowes, and Duff, and over the lower part of Carbury, and pitched his camp at Ceathramha-na-madadh^s, on the north side of Binn-Golban, because the Connacian army, of which we have [already] spoken, had advanced to Sligo, and were laying siege to that town, in which O'Donnell had placed warders ; and nothing delayed their march to Tirconnell but the taking of the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermot, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard of O'Donnell's having encamped in their vicinity, and of that victory which he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to dispatch messengers to sue for peace from him ; and they offered to him to leave all the covenants and matters in dispute between O'Donnell and Mac William to the arbitration^t of Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, with other chiefs, were sent with these proposals. While the messengers were delivering their embassy to O'Donnell, the chiefs of the army, together with all their forces, came to the resolution of raising the siege and retreating privately ; and they acted on this resolution, though it was strange and wonderful that such an army as was there—so numerous, so complete, with leaders so noble, and with enmity so intense against the persons opposed to them—should have retreated in this manner, [and should not have waited] until each party had expended its fury, and wreaked its vengeance on the other. These troops did not halt or wait for [the return of] their messengers, or the report of their embassy as to peace and tranquillity, until they reached the Curliu mountains, where the lords and chieftains of the army separated from one another.

See also note ^o, under the year 1309, p. 493, *supra*.

^t *To the arbitration.*—The literal translation is

as follows: " And they offered to him as [i. e. such terms as] Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll should say [pronounce] between O'Donnell and

Ο δομναλλ ιμορρο νί ριτιρ ριθε να ρλόicc do ðol uaða ρόν ιοννυρ ριν, αρ δια ρρφαð nó biað ina lunc amail αρ θέine comcφαð. Ro ðuir τρα μαγνυρ ó δομναλλ ιοðlacað lar να τεαάταιð .i. la ταðcc mac τοιρρðealbαιγ í brian comð acc corρρlhað rucc ρορ α μιντιρ. Αρ ρυαλλ μά ρο βά mó do clú nó do corccari dua δομναλλ αρ ρυo epeann an μαιðm ριν ðnuic buiðð in ρο ραρccbað αρ θαοíne, γ έðála αυðble, iná an bánmaðm ριν cen go ρο ρυliγ-eaυh nó go ρο ρορðeapccað ρορ neac ftoppa.

Δομναλλ (.i. δομναλλ cleireac) mac fíain uí caðain Saor macaom a ðimð ρíñ, γ ρeap ειμιγ coιtáinn do μαρbað lar an ρύτα.

Δομναλλ mac δομναλλ uí Ruairc ραοί αρ uairle γ αρ oιρðíρτ do μαρbað lá cloinn ρeðlimið uí ρuairc.

Μαγιρτιρ ρeilm ó corccáin ραοί ðeapρccaigtē ι noliccð cánonta ðecc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1523.

ΑοιS CΡΙOCT, Mιle, cúicc céo, ρiche, απρί.

fían ó maonaiγ baí na ρíρún ι نگéipill, γ na ðananac corφαð hι cill θαρα, an ταon cleireac bá mó ainm γ oιρðeapcar do θαοί ι nuacatar laiγean do écc.

Ο caðain ðonnchað mac fíain ceano ðáim γ ðeópað bá ρíρ iná αιμριρ δια ðimð ρíñ do écc.

Ο móρða céðac mac laiγρicc ðecc.

Μάιρe inγín ι malle bñ mic ρuibne ρánac an aoinðñ conρapail bá ρíρ iná αιμριρ ðecc.

Ο malle corbmac mac eocðain ρeíccñ coιtáinn αρ inγnañ γ αρ ειneac ðecc.

Μac τιγíρnain ρíρgal mac γiolla íopa óicc, mic γiolla íopa, mic brian

Mac William, respecting every covenant and respecting every thing that was between them."

^u *Bloodless defeat*, bán-maíom, literally, *white defeat*. The word bán, when thus compounded, has a kind of negative meaning, as in bán map-ρpað (used in the very ancient manuscript at Cambray, an extract from which has been given by Mr. Purten Cooper, so well read by Pertz),

which means *white martyrdom*, i. e. bloodless martyrdom.

^v *Donnell Cleireach*, i. e. Donnell the Clergyman, so called probably from his having been educated for the Church. His castle was situated near the old abbey-church of Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, where some of his descendants are still extant.

O'Donnell, however, did not know that these hosts had fled from him after this manner, for had he known it he would have pursued them with all possible speed. Manus O'Donnell sent an escort with the messengers, i. e. with Teige O'Brien [and his associates], and it was at the Curliu mountains he overtook his people. Scarcely did the defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh, in which many men had been slaughtered and vast spoils obtained, procure greater renown or victory for O'Donnell throughout Ireland than this bloodless defeat^a, although no one among them had lost a drop of blood or received a single wound.

Donnell [i. e. Donnell Cleireach^v], the son of John O'Kane, the paragon of the youth of his tribe, and a man of general hospitality, was slain by the [people of] the Route^w.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds, was slain by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corcran, a learned doctor of the canon law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1523.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-three.

John O'Maenaigh^x, who was parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister at Kildare, a clergyman of the greatest name and renown in the upper part of Leinster, died.

O'Kane (Donough, the son of John), the best patron of his own tribe, in his time, of the learned and the distressed, died.

O'More (Kedagh, the son of Laoighseach), died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeny Fanad, the best wife of a constable in her time, died.

O'Malley (Cormac, the son of Owen), a general supporter for his prowess and hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan (Farrell, the son of Gilla-Isa Oge, son of Gilla-Isa, son of

It stood on the brink of a remarkable precipice over the River Roe, but its foundations are now scarcely discernible.

^w *The Route*, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim, inhabited at this period by

the Mac Quillins, an Irish family of Welsh origin. The Mac Donnells had not as yet invaded this territory.

^x *O'Maenaigh*, now anglicised Mooney, in Meath and in the King's County.

τιγεαρνα τελλαίγ δύνκαδα φεαρν δέρκαδ δαονναέταδ δέεε, γ α θεαρδρατхайρ
 δο ζάβαιλ α ιοναδ.

δΡιαν mac ταδδε αν εομαδ, mic τοιρδελβαίγ mic βριαν κατα αν
 αοναίγ δραγάιλ βάιρ δβαινν ηι ccluan παμφοδα πό πέιλ Παττραicc.

Mac uí βριαν τυαδμουαν .i. ταδδε mac τοιρδελβαίγ, mic ταδδε, mic
 τοιρδελβαίγ mic βριαν κατα αν αοναίγ δο μαρβαδ ουρκορι δο πέιλερ ι ναε
 αν εαμαίρ πορ ρίυιρ λά βυιτελεραείβ (.i. λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ριαυρ ρυαδ βυιτελέρ)
 ρφι α αορα πέρ μό εαεελα α φρεαπαρ αν ταδζ ριν.

Mac gille sain loclainn do μαρβαδ.

Mac conmidhe Maoleaclainn δέεε.

Αοδ βυιδε mac cuinn mic neill mic αιρτ ι neill δο μαρβαδ λά Ρυαίδρι
 caprac mac corbmaic mic αοδα.

Εογαν mac peilim mic donncharid mic τιγφηνάιν διεε ι ρυαιρ δο βαταδh
 αρ loc glinde éda.

Ropa mac Ruaidri, mic βριαν mic peilim μέγυιδρι δραγάιλ βάιρ ι mbraiγ-
 deanur acc αν ccomarba μαγυιδρι .i. cúconnacht.

Αοδ mac αιρτ ι εταεταίρ ρφι α αοιρι βά μό εινιγ γ υαιρλε δά ρινε δο
 μαρβαδ λά βραναείβ.

Coccaδ ετιρ ό neill .i. conn, γ ό domnaill αοδ [oub] mac Αοδα ρυαίδ.
 Ο domnaill δο βνέτ ηι ρφορlongpoρτ πέ hδ αν εαρραιγ ι ηγλιονν ριννε, γ
 Μαγνυρ ό domnaill δο δολ ι nalbain, γ α τοιδεετ ρλάν ιαρ ερποεनुccαδ α
 εαρπα. Ο domnaill γ Μαγναρ δο δολ ηι ττίρ eoccam, γ αν τίρ uile ό δea-
 lach εοille na ccuipritin zo dún ηγfhainn δο mίlleαδ γ δο loρccaδh leó. δaile
 mic domnaill .i. cnoc αν ελυίε δο loρccaδ λά hua ndomhnaill γ lubgoρt ρain-

^v *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

^a *Ath-an-Chamais*, i. e. the ford of the winding water, now Camus bridge, situated two miles to the north of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

^a *Mac Gille Eain*, now Mac Lean.

^b *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

^c *Glenn-éda*, i. e. the glen or valley of jealousy, now Glenade, in the county of Leitrim,

not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal. According to the tradition in the country this was the scene of the first jealousy that took place in Ireland, namely, between Partholan and his wife Delgnaid, a couple who flourished at a very remote period of Irish history, for some account of whom the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 166.

^d *Con*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates bacac, which is correct.

^e *Gleann-Finne*, now Glenfinn, or the vale of

Brian), Lord of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], a charitable and humane man, died; and his brother assumed his place.

Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid^a, son of Torlogh, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aonaigh, died suddenly, about the festival of St. Patrick, at Cluain Ramhfhoda [Clonroad].

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Teige, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais^z, upon the River Suir, by the Butlers, i. e. Pierce Roe Butler, Lord Justice of Ireland. This Teige was, of all men of his age, the most dreaded by his enemies.

Mac Gille Eain^a (Loughlin) was slain.

Mac Conmidhe^b, i. e. Melaghlin, died.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Rory Carragh, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the Lough of Glenn-éda^c.

Ross, the son of Rory, son of Brian, son of Felim Maguire, died in captivity with the Coarb Maguire (Cuconnaught).

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole, the most celebrated of his tribe in his time for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Byrnes.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con^d and O'Donnell (Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe). O'Donnell remained encamped during the Spring in Glenn-Finne^e, and Manus O'Donnell went to Scotland; and he returned in safety after his visit. O'Donnell and Manus [then] went to Tyrone, and ravaged and burned the whole country from Bealach Coille na g-Cuirritin^f to Dungannon. The town of Mac Donnell, i. e. Cnoc-an-Chluiche^g, was burned

the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The River Finn has its source in Lough Finn, situated in the parish of Inishkeel, barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal, and it flows through the town of Stranorlar, and joins the River Mourne (muḡōopna) near the town of Lifford.

^f *Bealach-Coille-na gCuirritin*, now the road of Killygordin, in the parish of Donaghmore,

barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This place was then a part of Tyrone.

^g *Cnoc-an-chluiche*, i. e. the hill of the game, or play. This place, which was the seat of Mac Donnell, the head of O'Neill's gallowglasses, is so called at the present day, and is anglicised Knockinclohy. It is a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

by O'Donnell, and a beautiful herb garden^a there was cut down and destroyed by his forces. They remained for some time encamped at Tullyhoge, and ravaged and plundered the country on every side; and again they encamped for a time at one side of Carn t-Siaghail¹ [Carnteel], where they killed and destroyed numbers of cattle, and committed other great depredations, and they returned safe after having [thus] plundered the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell went again to Tyrone and continued to plunder and devastate the country until the end of the year, when O'Neill made peace with him, and so no other remarkable exploit was performed between them.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after having made peace with O'Neill, assembled the forces within his own territory, and those of his neighbourhood¹, and made an irruption into Breifny-O'Rourke^k. Spoils and goods of the country were conveyed by the men of Breifny into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, to guard and protect them against O'Donnell. The sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces which they had with them, were defending the country against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, overran the country on this occasion, burned its edifices and corn, and left nothing worth notice in it without burning.

A very great army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), against O'Conor Faly, Connell O'More, and the Irish of Leinster in general. All these Irish abided by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between them and the Earl, and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the pledges and hostages of the Irish into the keeping of the Earl, in security for [the performance of] every demand¹ he made of them; and so they separated from each other in peace.

Fearadhach^m Boy O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the army of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulrony.

prised the whole of the present county of Leitrim, and originally the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, but in latter ages these baronies were a part of Breifny-O'Reilly.

¹ *Demand*, ἀκπα.—This word is translated challenge by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his version

of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware already often quoted.

^m *Fearadhach*.—This name, which was very common among the O'Maddens and O'Naghtans till very recently, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man; but it is preserved in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in the sur-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1524.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, míle, cúicc céo, píche, aceatáir.

Διαρ mac í ðomnaill, mall gairb, 7 eoccan clann aoda óicc mic aoda ruaid do cñgal commbáda coceaid pé poile, 7 a mbíit lé hachaid acc buaid-nead an tíne go po cuiread putaid féin dol i nacchaid a cele. Ro gabad baile néill gairb .i. epannócc loca bñthaid lá heogan, iar mbíit don baile for a iocet 7 for a ioncuid féin. Fáccbair mall an tír, 7 tucc ionnpaiccíð fada imcían doiríoiri ar an mbaile co mbaos a ceilecc a coimpoceuy dó. Ro fíoiri eogan an ní rin, 7 po ionnpaig go hairm i mbaos mall, Ro gabrat ag ionmbualad athead fada pe poile go po marbad eogan ar an latar rin. Ro tiomloitead mall co neibailt dia gonaib iarrin. Ro ba móir an teet iar an tan rin an diai topcair ann rin.

Διαρματε mac an giolla duib uí bñiam, fñr a tígeapnair féin ar fñr nó riapad luēt cuingda nñit fair, fñr po ba buaine eineaé, 7 engnam, fñr po raoflead danmair le hinne 7 lé hoipeacuy a dúitce do écc iar nongad 7 iar naítrige.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill hi tír neoccan diai loipecead 7 diai hairpecead an tír lair, 7 teact plán iaram.

Slóiccead lar an iurair .i. gñróit mac gñróit iarla cille dapa dñoiríoin a bratar í neill .i. conn mac cuinn hi mñón fogmair do fonnrad do toet for ua ndomnaill daite a ánnicne fair, 7 ní po hairipead leó co riactatatar port na tñr namat, ar ba himill, 7 bá daingñ leó bñt ioin maigin rin ar uamán í ðomnaill, ar po báttar domain díoga talman 7 lñtan clara lán-daingne ina nuirítmceall ann do ponad lá Mañnur ua ndomnaill feēt riām.

name Farry, which is an anglicising of O'Fea-radhaigh.

^a *Loch Beatha*, now Lough-Veagh, near Gortan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^c, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*.

^o *From a great distance*.—This could not be literally translated. The nearest that the English would bear is the following: "Niall leaves the country and gave [made] a long, far incursion again on the town, so that he was in am-

bush in its vicinity."

^p *Before this time*, iar an tan rin, i. e. had they fallen before they had disturbed the country by their contentions, their deaths would have been the cause of great lamentations in Tírconnell. But at this time the people thought it a blessing that they had fallen by each others' hands, as the civil war in the kingdom of Tírconnell was then at an end, and their father was enabled to wage war with more effect on O'Neill

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1524.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-four.

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, formed a confederacy to wage war; and they continued for some time disturbing the country, until at length they were induced to oppose each other. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Crannog of Loch Beatha^a, in which he had been left [only] by Owen as protector and caretaker, was seized [to his own use]; Niall left the territory, and again marched from a great distance^o to attack the town [mansion]; and he lay in ambush in its vicinity. Owen, having received intelligence of this, repaired to the place where Niall was; and they fought there for a long time, until Owen was slain on the spot; and Niall was so deeply wounded, that he died of his wounds [soon] afterwards. The [loss of] two who fell there would have been the cause of great grief before this time^p.

Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those that requested any thing of him better than any other man, owning a like extent of territory; a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died, after Uction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone; and he burned and ravaged the country, after which he returned safe.

An army was led by the Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Garrett, Earl of Kildare), precisely in the middle of Autumn, to relieve his kinsman, O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, and to wreak his vengeance upon O'Donnell; and he never halted until he arrived at Port-na-dtri-namhad^q, for they [i. e. he and his forces] considered themselves secure and protected in that place against O'Donnell, of whom they were afraid, for there lay all around them deep ditches and strong^r and broad trenches, which had been formed some time before by Manus

and his neighbours. Charles O'Connor writes in Irish in the margin: "The brothers of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, fell by each other, and in good soothe they richly deserved this misfortune."

^q *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This was the name of a place on the east side of the River Foyle, near Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^r *Strong*.—The adjective *lánbainne* is here made to agree with *clara*, which is incorrect;

Do ponað tionol tìom plóig lá hua ndomnaill do òrnam a críce pìir an iurcìr, 7 pìir hua neill. Báttar iad tangattar hì roçraide í òmnaill cenmoða a roçraide bunaid buðóin, feact adbal albanac duairlib cloinne domnaill na halban pá mac domnaill pìin Alaròpam mac éoin catanaiç, 7 pá aengur mac éoin catanaiç, pa mac domnaill gallócclac co roçaidi do deagðaoínib ele a halban amaille pìiu. Ní po hanað leó riðe co pangattar co dpuimhigín, 7 po baí gfallaò immbualaid ftoppa ap na mparac. Ro baí Maçnur ó domnaill aç iarpaid an iurcìr 7 ó néill òionnpaiccíò in adhaib pìin 7 ní po paoín ó domnaill pìin lá daingne an ionaid ina paðattar, 7 ap uamán an oðdanáir báttar lá muinçir an iurcìr. Do éoið tpa maçnur çan comapléccáð dua domnaill hì mífec na ngallócclac dia éoir do çaitfm 7 do mífecbuaibneað tpluaiç an iurcìr 7 í neill 7 po çabpat for a ndiùbraccað do paitib paitçit conár lñicpçt tatam nó tionnabpað dóib ço po mapbað an calbac mac uí bpiam leo co roçraide ele amaille pìir, 7 pob éct mór epide ina duthaiç pìin. Arí comaple po çinn an iurcìr, 7 ó neill ap abapac comne pìoða do çor ço hua ndomnaill, do ponað ón, ap po naibm an iurcìr pìò etipí ó ndomnaill 7 ua neill, 7 é pìin hì plánaib ftoppa. Do pónað beór çairpçr çpìort map an ccédna etipí an iurcìr, 7 ó domnaill co po pçappatt pó riðh, 7 pó çaoimcompac tpe míoðbaibib dé don dul pìin. Acc tionnpuð don iurcìr, 7 dua neill puapattar aod, mac néill, mic cuinn, mic aodá buide, mic bpiam ballaiç pluacé mór acc milleað típe heoccam, 7 an tan do çuala aod na plóig pìin do bñit çuicce, Ro çuip upmór a plóig pèin poime lá çpeacáib 7 lá hévalaib an típe. Ro aipir pèin co çian ina ndóhaid in uatbað plóig co puccpat tiucc an tplóig ele paip. Ro ionnpaigpìot é iap ná paçbaib i nftar-paogal co po mapbað (6. october), 7 co po muðaiçhead leó he ap in laçair pìin. Bá tpoç tpa 7 bá doilig an tpaop clann pòicmélaç doirhead amlaib

for although the clapa, or trenches, helped to render the fortification *damgean*, strong, still they could not with propriety be said to be *damgean* themselves. But the Editor cannot help this, for he must allow the Four Masters their own mode of expression, though it be often inelegant, and even sometimes incorrect.

^s *Druimlighean*, now Drumleen, on the west side of the River Foyle, and not far from Port-

na-dtri-namhad, where the enemy was encamped.

^t *A promise of battle*.—This is the literal translation, but the meaning is that there was every appearance that they would come to an engagement on the following day.

^u *Was desirous*, literally, “Manus O’Donnell was asking to attack the Justiciary and O’Neill that night.”

^v *To conclude a peace*, literally, to send a mes-

O'Donnell. O'Donnell mustered a numerous army to defend his country against the Lord Justice and O'Neill. The following are those who joined the army of O'Donnell on this occasion, exclusive of his own native forces : a great body of Scots, consisting of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, under [the conduct of] Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, and under Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with many others of the chieftains of Scotland who accompanied them. These never halted until they arrived at Druimlighean^s, and there was a promise of battle^t between them on the morrow. Manus O'Donnell was desirous^u of attacking the Lord Justice and O'Neill on that night, but to this O'Donnell would not consent, on account of the strength of the position of the enemy, and from a dread of the ordnance which the Lord Justice's people had with them. Manus, however, without consulting O'Donnell, set out on foot with a party of gallowglasses, to harass and confuse the army of the Lord Justice and O'Neill, and commenced discharging showers of arrows at them, so that they neither allowed them to sleep nor rest ; and they slew Calvagh, the son of O'Brien, who was a great loss in his own territory, and many others along with him. The resolution which the Lord Justice and O'Neill adopted on the following day was, to send messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to a conference, and conclude a peace^v. This was accordingly done, and the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell, he himself being as surety between them. A gossipred was also formed between the Lord Justice and O'Donnell, so that on this occasion they parted from each other in friendship and amity, through the miraculous interposition of God. The Lord Justice and O'Neill, on their return, found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, ravaging Tyrone with a numerous army ; and Hugh, when he heard that these hosts were approaching him, sent the greater number of his forces onwards with the preys and spoils of the country, and he himself remained at a great distance behind them, with only a small body of troops, so that the main body of the other army overtook him. They attacked him, and, being caught in a perilous condition, he was overpowered and killed on the spot, on the 6th of October. It was a rueful and grievous thing that this noble and highborn chieftain should

sage of peace. This indeed was done, for the Lord Justice ratified a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself as surety between them.

ῥιν αρ νί βαοί α ῥαίμαιλ δο ἐνέλ εοῖται πε ειαν θαίμῃρη αρ ναίρε, αρ ῥίγνα αρ εινεαὶ αρ ἐρῶδατ, αρ ἐοίναρε, αρ ἐοῖναμ̃ κοναὶ ὀροραιτ̃μ̃τ̃ α βάρ πο ραίθεαὶ :

Α εῖταιρ ρίετ̃ ρίρ ροιη,
míle cúicc céo do bliathnaib,
ó ḡsin dé co haod̃ d̃oið̃o
da mbe aon dá ῥiarpoig̃o.

Μαε υιὸλίν κοῖβμαε, ἡ μαε ῥῥαιν δυιὸ μιε δομναίλλ δο λοτ ἡ δο ḡabail α haíte an maibéa ῥin lá muinṭir í neill.

Ḗormlaíð mḡsh uí ðom̃naill (Αὸ ρυαὶ) βñ αὸα μιε neill μιε cuinn í néill, βñ πο βα μο ὀῥπλαccaὶ ἡ δεῖγεμιαε ἡ πο βα μο cumaoín αρ οῥθαίβ ἡ eccalṛaib, αρ ειccṛib ἡ αρ ollaímaib (δειτέβιρ ὅη αρ βαοί ὀῥḡῥῥ̃ α ὀιοῃ-mala lé) décc iar mbr̃it̃ buaða ó dom̃an, ἡ ὀsman.

Coccaὶ móρ εῖρη caéañaib ὀάρ μαῖβαὶ cumaiḡe mac bṛiam ῥinn uí caé-áin, ἡ ῥḡṭoṛéa mac Ruaiðṛi an ṛúta, ἡ πο μαῖβαὶ ῥορ an coccáὶ ῥin αὸὶ caṛṛaí mac uí ὀoáṛṭaiḡ lé ḡoṛṛaíð mac ḡoṛṛaða uí caéain, ἡ ὀῃoḡ ὀά muinṭir amaílle ῥιρ iar ñdol ὀóib̃ do ἐoḡḡnam lá S̃lan mac tomaíṛ í caéáin. Cumaiḡe ballaí mac ðom̃naill í caéáin ῥaóí ðuine uapaíl αρ α cúmaṭaib̃ do maṛbað lá cuio ðon ṛutta.

Μαε ðom̃nchaíð εῖρη hoilella décc .i. Ruaiðṛi mac tomaṭaiḡ μιε bṛiam, ἡ im̃ṛeapain do βñε εῖρη cloim̃ ñdonchaíð ῥa tiḡeapnup na típe, ἡ μαε ðom̃nchaíð do ḡairm̃ do κοῖβμαε mac taíðcc μιε bṛiam.

Μαε ῥuib̃ne εῖρη boḡaine maíll móρ mac eoéain conṛapal bá ῥḡṛ lám̃ ἡ laochḡaéτ, ἡ bá cṛuaíðe cṛoiðe ἡ com̃aṛle, bá ῥḡṛ aṛiṛioḡ, ἡ ionḡaiḡið, ἡ bá ῥḡṛ eneé ἡ ḡḡḡnam̃, bá mó muirḡṛ ἡ m̃ḡḡaṛṛað, ἡ αρ lia lar πο bṛiṛeáð

^w *Tír-Boghaine*, i. e. the country of Enna Boghaine, who was the second son of Conall Gulbau, the ancestor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, a, a, as extending from the River Eidhneach, now the River Eany, which falls into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal, to the stream of Dobhar flowing from the rugged mountains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, translated

and published by Colgan (lib. ii. c. 40), places the lofty mountain of Sliabh-Liag, now Slieveleague, in this territory.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 135. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the barony of Baghaineach, now *anglice* Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. According to O'Dugan's Topographical Poem, this territory belonged to the O'Boyles; but for about two centuries before the confiscation of Ulster it was the country of

thus be cut off,—for his peer for nobleness, intelligence, hospitality, valour, prowess, and protection, had not been [found] for a long time [before] among the Kinel-Owen. The following [quatrain] was composed in commemoration of [the year of] his death :

Four and twenty years, 'tis true,
A thousand and five hundred,
From birth of Christ till death of Hugh,
Should any one inquire.

Mac Quillin (Cormac) and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell were wounded and taken prisoners after this killing [of Hugh], by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, a most bounteous and hospitable woman, who had bestowed many gifts upon the orders and churches, and upon the literary men and ollaves (which, indeed, was what might have been expected from her, for she had a husband worthy of her), died, having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] among the O'Kanes, in which Cumaighe, the son of Brian Finn O'Kane, was slain, and Ferdoragh, the son of Rory, of the Route. In this war was also slain Hugh Carragh, the son of O'Doherty, by Godfrey, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, together with a party of his people, they having gone to assist John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumhaighe Ballagh, the son of Donnell O'Kane, a distinguished gentleman, considering his means, was slain by some [of the people] of the Route.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill died, namely, Rory, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Brian; whereupon a contention arose among the Mac Donoughs, concerning the lordship of the country; and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian, was [at last] styled the Mac Donough.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine* (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking^x, best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops, and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of

Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of
gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

^x *Withholding and attacking*, i. e. the most ju-

dicious in deciding when it was best to retreat,
or keep from action, and when to join battle
with the enemy.

do bhrúdaib bairdeail dia éasóin éenel fíin décc iar nongad 7 iar naitríge ina cairlén fíin hi raetáin .14. december.

O concobair ciarraiḡe (concobair mac concobair) do òol ar crieic i noutchaid ealla 7 corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mic tairécc do bhrít fair, 7 raimead lair for ua cconcobair, 7 ó concobair fíin do lot 7 do ḡabail, Concobair mac diarmada mic an ḡiolla óuib í brian, 7 diarmad mac corbmaic uí máille do mairbad ioin mbriead fín lá corbmac mac tairécc.

Maḡ caréaid riabac (doimnall mac fínḡin, mic diarmada) do òol ar riubal crieice i nḡlionn flírice, 7 muinir na tíre ar mbriét fair aḡ fágadail an ḡlínna, é fíin do ḡabail 7 dromḡ dia muinir do mairbad.

Maḡḡraḡnail (caatal ócc mac caatal) do mairbad a fíoll ar faitece a haile fíin lé cloinn í maolmádaḡ.

Mor inḡean í brian (.i. toirpdealbac mac tairécc) bean donnachad mic maḡḡanna í brian, bñ tíḡe aoidé coiténna décc.

Aibilín inḡín Ríoir an ḡleanna, bñ í concobair ciarraiḡe dñḡbñ dērcac daonnaetac décc.

Toirpdealbac mac feilim buide uí concobair do mairbad lá toirpdealbac ruad mic tairécc buide mic caatal ruad.

Ruaidri mac brian mic pilip meḡuidir raof éinnfóna décc.

Mac uí raigillḡ .i. caatal mac eocáin mic caatal do ḡadail lá cloinn tḡfain mic caatal uí raigillḡ, 7 millead na bḡeipne uile do tēact tḡit fín etir ó Raigillḡ 7 clann tḡfain í Raigillḡ, 7 ó néill (conn mac cuinn) do òol pluas fó dí ioin mbḡeipne do millead cova cloinn tḡfain don bḡeipne, 7 clann tḡfain do millead cova uí raigillḡ, 7 an pḡoir ócc, mac caatal, mic fearḡail, mic sfain do mairbad dorpōr do pilér pá cairlén tolca moain, Roba raof éinnfóna eiríde.

¹ *Perilous passes*, literally, “and by whom most of gaps of danger were broken.”

² *Rathain*, now Rahin castle, not far from the village of Duncaneely, in the parish of Killaghty, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

³ *Duthaigh-Ealla*, i. e. the district of the River Ealla, now Duhallow, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See note ¹, under the year 1501, p. 1262, *supra*.

⁴ *Gleann-Fleisce*, i. e. the vale of the Flesk, a river rising in the south-east of the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, and falling into the Lower Lake of Kilkenny, near the town.

⁵ *The Green*, faitece, i. e. the green, lawn, *platea*, or field of exercise, opposite his house, or castle.

⁶ *At the castle*, literally, under the castle. The

perilous passes^y of any man of his own fair tribe, died, after Unction and Penance, in his own castle of Rathain^z, on the 14th of December.

O'Connor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor) set out upon a predatory incursion into Duthaidh-Ealla^a, but was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige [Mac Carthy], who defeated O'Connor, wounded him, and took him prisoner. In this defeat Conor, the son of Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain by Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy).

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot) made a predatory incursion into Gleann-Fleisce^b; but, being overtaken by the people of the country as he was leaving the glen, he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall (Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal) was treacherously slain on the green^c of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige), and wife of Donough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died.

Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of Glynn, and wife of O'Connor Kerry, a good, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Boy O'Connor, was slain by Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe.

Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Reilly, the consequence of which was, the desolation of all Breifny, between O'Reilly and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill (Con, the son of Con) twice marched with an army into Breifny, to destroy that part of it which belonged to the sons of John; and the sons of John destroyed O'Reilly's part; and the young Prior, son of Cathal, son of Farrell, son of John, a distinguished captain, was killed by the shot of a ball at the castle^d of Tulach Moain^e.

ball must have been fired through a window or aperture in the castle while he was standing beneath.

^e *Tulach Moain*, i. e. Moan's hill, now called

in Irish *tulach maoin*, and *anglice* Tullavin. It is the name of a small village on the road leading from Cootehill to Cavan, and about three miles from the former.

Mac méguibh concobair mac Sfan mic Pilib do marbhad la rliocht airte í néill.

Ropp mac Ruaidhri mic tomair óicc meguibh do bathad hī porre claoim inhir iap ttabairt cpeice dó ó mac méguibh .i. giolla pattraice mac concobair.

Brian mac giollapattraice mic aoda óicc még matgaimna. Arthgal mac aoda óicc, 7 eochaid mac aoda óicc do teaét go baile mégmatgaimna (.i. glairne mac Remainn, mic glairne mégmatgaimna) dernaíom 7 do daingmuccad a rioda nīr, 7 iap ndéam a cuir 7 a cefhgail, 7 a rioda dóib nīr pá mionnaib 7 pá plánaib ionda, Ro páccairiot an baile gan eaccla gan imuaiman. Ro cuiread brian na moicheirge maz matgaimna 7 luét tige mégmatgaimna ina lñman, 7 po marbad brian 7 arthgal leó tpe tangnaét 7 meabail, 7 bá hīat rñn diaf a ccomaoira bá pñr baí ina ccomfoépaib.

Sfan buide mac ainbriara megrairt pñr ruim roconáig go momat raibhñra epen, 7 a écc.

O bpeirñm eoccan ócc, mac eoccaim, ollam mēguibh lé bññtñmnaf décc.

Mac mēbñrtairg (.i. cuonnaét) ollam mēguibh lé dān décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1525.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, pice, acúicc.

Ḥníom upgranna aduaémar do dénam an bliadainri .i. eppcop lñtēlñme ar na marbad hī meabail lá mac an abbad mic murcāda, 7 hé ina cāoimteaét amaille lé gpaó 7 lé capēanaét, 7 an dponz ar a pucc iapla cille oapa do

^a *Brian-na-moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

^b *Mac Mahon's household*.—They gave name to the Loughy [luét tige], a territory now included in the barony and county of Monaghan.

^c *Treachery*.—“Tangnaét .i. meabail no feall.”—*O'Clery*.

^d *Mac Ribhbheartaigh*, now anglicised Mac Crifferty.

^e *Abominable deed*.—This murder is entered under the year 1525, in Ware's *Annals of Ire-*

land; but in Dowling's *Annals* the murder is entered under the year 1522, and the punishment of it under 1524, or 1525, but evidently by a mistake of the transcriber. Dowling gives the following account of the transaction:

“A. D. 1522. Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Lexia jam vocata, Queenes County in Leinster, frater minorum, professor in Theologia, controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a natiuitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimi-

The son of Maguire (Conor, the son of John, son of Philip) was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.

Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Claoininis [Cleenish], after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

Brian, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon ; Ardgall, son of Hugh Oge ; and Eochy, son of Hugh Oge, came to the town of Mac Mahon (i. e. of Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon), to confirm and ratify their peace with him ; and there, having made peace, and concluded their covenants and compacts with him by many oaths and sureties, they left the town without fear or apprehension ; but Brian-na-Moicheirghe^f Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household^s, were sent in pursuit of them, and Brian and Ardgall, two of the best men, of their years, in their neighbourhood, were slain by them through treacheryⁿ and deceit.

John Boy, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of note, a prosperous man, and very wealthy, died.

O'Breslen (Owen Oge, the son of Owen), Ollav to Maguire in judicature, died.

Mac Rithbheartaighⁱ (i. e. Cuconnaught), Ollav to Maguire in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1525.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-five.

A foul and abominable deed^j was committed in this year, namely, the Bishop of Leighlin was treacherously murdered by Mac an-Abbaidh Mac Murrough [and others], who was in his company, with [the appearance of] love and charity. As many of the perpetrators of this crime as were apprehended by the

dis et duobus mensibus ; interfectus fuit per Maurum Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyn et Cloaghruish, eo quod dicti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste Episcopus in jocundo ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplicari subsidium cleri respondit : Meluis radere

oves quam destruere.

"A. D. 1524. Geraldus Comes Kildariæ juratus deputatus, qui Maurum Guer, id est 'sharp' interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affigere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlin, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525."

lucc dénnia an mígníoma rin po fórcónḡair a mbriúe gur an maigín in po marbrat an tēppcop, 7 hi bfríodá beó ar túr, a nabaiḡe 7 a mionatáir do bñn arda, 7 a loicead ina bfríodnairi.

Toirpdealbáe mac maḡamna, mic toirpdealbáig, mic briain cata in aonaig í briain eppcop cille da lua do écc.

An dḡanae mac briain ruaió mic connide fear tige aoióó coitcinn décc.

Comépuinnuccáó ffrí néreann go haonbaile i nae cliaé lap an iurteir iarla cille dapa (ḡfríóe ócc mac ḡfríóe) dú hi ttangattar iarlaó 7 báruín, Rídi-reaóda, 7 poóaoíne, 7 upríór ḡaoídeál 7 ḡall epeann aréna. Do éuaíó tra ó neill conn mac cuinn, 7 ó doinnail, aóó mac aóda ruaió do éḡgal a ccor 7 daédaingniuccáó a ríóda hi bfríodnairi an iurteir, iar ttaccra 7 iar nairḡnfr ḡaóa caingne po baí scoppa riam go rin dóib ffrín 7 dá ccairuib ḡall 7 ḡaoídeál ní po cuimḡó a ríoduccáó lár an iurteir na lár na maíuib ar éna go ttangattar po eirfríó dia ttigib go po fáar an coccáó céda scoppa doiríóire. Do deachaíó tra ua doinnail po dí hi ttír eoḡain an bliadóain ri go po loicead, 7 go po léiríodraó ḡaó aoió in po ḡab don tír uile lair, 7 ní ffruar taéar no teoccmáil nír acc dol nó acc teaéó aoinpécc díb rin. Do ponat ríó iarain scoppa a ttír an fóḡmair do ríonraó co po éingéallrat aiprín ar ḡaó taoib ffríb atbéraó an iurteir 7 Maḡnur ó doinnail.

O catain .i. Sfan mac tomair do marbaó lá dfrím dia éimíó ffrín .i. mac Ruaióiri an rúta uí cataín, 7 mac ḡoppaóda uí cataín, 7c.

Catariona inḡín í duibḡfhnáin décc, 9. iun, 7 a haónacal co honoraé hi mairteir dúin na ngall.

Roir inḡín meḡuib (Sfan) décc.

Siubán inḡín mécc maḡamna (briain) décc.

^k *Burned before them.*—This is badly told. It should be, “and the entrails of one of the murderers were taken out and burned before the faces of others who were living, but flayed, and of others who were as yet untouched, but allowed to view the horrible tortures which they themselves were presently to receive.”

^l *A general meeting.*—The Four Masters should have given this entry under the next year, as

indeed they have from a different authority, but evidently without recognising that they were recording the same event which they had entered under 1525. This, and many other entries of a similar nature, prove that their work is a hurried compilation.

^m *Con.*—Charles O’Conor interpolates bacac, i. e. the lame, which is correct. He was the chief of Tyrone, who was afterwards created Earl of Tyrone.

Earl of Kildare, were by his orders brought to the spot on which they had murdered the bishop, and condemned to be first flayed alive, and then to have their bowels and entrails taken out and burned before them^k.

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha an aenaigh O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, died.

The Dean, the son of Brian Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A general meeting^l of the [principal] men of Ireland was held in Dublin, by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, son of Garrett). Thither repaired the earls and barons, knights and other distinguished men, and the greater number of the Irish and the English of all Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill (Con^m, the son of Con) and O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), with intent to form a league and reconfirm their peace in presence of the Lord Justice. [But] after they themselves, and their English and Irish friends, had debated and argued upon every covenant that had ever been entered into between them till that time, it was still found impossible for the Lord Justice and all the other chieftains to reconcile them to each other; so that they returned to their homes at strife, and the war between them was renewed. O'Donnell went twice into Tyrone this year, and burned and devastated every part of the country through which he passed, and received neither battle nor opposition, either in going or returning, on either of these expeditions. In the beginning of the following harvest, however, a peace was concluded between them; and they mutually agreed to abide, on each side, by the arbitration of the Lord Justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, Rory O'Kane of the Routeⁿ, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigennan, died on the 9th of June, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (John), died.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (Brian), died.

ⁿ *Rory O'Kane of the Route*.—A branch of the O'Kanes had, about a century previous to this, established themselves at Dunseverick, in this territory, in despite of the Mac Quillins, but they were dispossessed in this century by Sorley Boy Mac Donnell of the Isles, to whom Queen Elizabeth made a grant of all his conquests in this territory.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1526.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-six.

Glasny, the son of Hugh Magennis, Abbot of the Monks of Newry°, and Prior of Down and Saul, was slain by the sons of Donnell Magennis, namely, by Donnell Oge and his kinsmen.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died. After his death a great war arose among the chiefs of his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Farrell, the son of John, was styled O'Reilly, by advice of the Lord Justice and many others of the English and Irish chieftains, though some of his rivals were elder than he^p.

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was treacherously slain by his own brother's people.

O'Neill (Con) and Manus O'Donnell^a went before the Lord Justice to make peace between the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen; and many of the chiefs of the English and Irish assembled to reconcile them, [but] they were not able to establish peace or amity between them, so that they returned home in enmity on that occasion.

O'Donnell (after the return of Manus from Dublin), and Manus himself, with the forces of both, marched, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone; they committed many depredations and great devastations in the territory. They feasted upon those preys during Shrovetide^r at Coill-na-lon^s, in Sil-Baoighill, and then returned home in safety, loaded with great booty.

A great dissension arose in Lower Connaught. The greater number of them^t [i. e. of the inhabitants] combined against O'Donnell. The following were those who formed this confederacy: Brian, the son of Felim O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, together with the descendants of Cormac

gives the account of the meeting between O'Neill and the deputy of O'Donnell, under the year 1526 only, which is the correct date, and says that the person who attended at Dublin was Manus, the eldest son of Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tیرهonnell.

^r *During Shrovetide*, *mīr do bénnān*, literally,

“they made or passed Shrovetide on those preys.” This strange idiom is still in common use.

^s *Coill-na-lon*, i. e. the wood of the blackbirds, now Kilnalun, in Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal.

^t *Of them*.—The style is here awkward, but

Mac Donough, namely, Owen and Murtough, with their sons and followers. These people committed a depredation in the lower part of Carbury, upon the descendants of Felim, the son of Owen O'Connor; and they carried off the preys with them into Moylurg, for the inhabitants of that territory were at peace with them, for having opposed O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell had heard of these depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces together, namely, some of the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire (Cucconnaught), with the rising-out^u of Fermanagh. He first proceeded to Carbury, where he, without delay, demolished the castle of Grainseach^v, the town [i. e. mansion-seat] of the descendants of Brian O'Connor. He afterwards marched at the head of this army into Moylurg, and ravaged and burned the country; the descendants of Brian O'Connor having shunned him on this occasion, he returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned into Tirconnell, they and the Mac Donoughs, already mentioned, came with all their forces around Sligo, and proceeded to cut down the crops and corn fields; and they were preparing to take the town, until Rory Ballagh, the son of O'Hart, a good man of their people, was slain; and they departed from the town on that day; but they again collected around it. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of their proceedings, went, without delay or neglect, vigorously and expeditiously, to the relief of Sligo; but the others did not await his coming, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoughs went to Bal-an-droichit^w. O'Donnell pursued them with all possible speed, and he at once routed the [said] O'Conors and Mac Donoughs^x. The son of Mac Donough (Melaghlin, the son of Owen) and many others besides him, were slain; Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Connor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the closeness and fastness of the wood that surrounded Bel-an-droichit that he was enabled to escape^y from them,—and some say that he was never perfectly well from [the period of] that defeat until he died some time afterwards. The Connacian army left great spoils, [consisting of] horses, arms, and armour,

^y *To escape.*—The literal translation is, “and it was the closeness and the fastness of the wood that happened to be around Bel-an-droichit that brought him from them.” Here the nouns *bláir* and *buaine* are made the active agents

of his escape, which could hardly be allowed by sound criticism, and the Editor has taken the liberty to make a slight idiomatic alteration in the translation, not warranted by the original.

éiread ag cenel cconaili don cup rin, uair ó do pad aod ruad mac neill gairb maíom an éiríog òroigimz for connactaib hi ttorcraatar ile uib ní earora cenel cconaili for connactaib én maíom po ba corcraide dóib do cup, 7 ór baíoble a néuala inár an maíom rin beól an òroicir.

Ó néill do éacát do ttorimírec cairléin do ttorneccain Maġnar ó domnaill hi porc na ttri namat, 7 Maġnur do éfġmál ría túr an tirluag, 7 enri mac rſain í neill do ġabáil lair, 7 ó néill fſin òiméacát a ccóir maíoma.

Ó catáin .i. ġorraið mac ġorraið do maíbað ag bealac an camáin lá mac í néill .i. miall ócc, 7 miall fſin do ġabáil fo éno tſill iarrin lá hua neill, 7 a bſit i mbraiġoſnar pſí pé pſoda.

Mac í catáin (ġorraið) aðbar tiġearna a tíre pſirin do òol ar riubal cſeicé i nġlionn concaðan a mí ianuairi do ronnrað, 7 a éccſom pſi haðſuair na ríne ġſimíſta conac pſiut aon pocal dia rſélaib nſo ġo pſſíé a cſopp a nſſirſð an cſorġair ar cino, 7 enri mac neill mic bſriain tiġearna baile na bſraġat do maíbað don cup rin, 7 rocaíði ele beór óecc do pſuacát, 7 do maíbað amaille pſiú.

Maíom do éabairt lá mac mic pſiarpair ar cſloinn emainn mic tomair buiſilér dúin po maíbað concaðar ócc mac concaðair cſaíóí uí òomnaill baí na cſonrapal ġallóccclac, 7 aġá mbaí lám maíe co minic pſiar að tan rin, 7 an lá rin óáiríðe ar nſir lſicc méo a mſnman 7 pſeabar a lámme óó anacal do ġabáil iar na tſairccſin óó, 7 tſoréſataſar rocaíðe móri do òaġðaoímb, do maſcſluag, 7 do ġalloccclacáib irin maíom rin ina pſarraið.

Ó òocairſaġ eacmaſcáí tiġearna inſſi heocáin óecc, 7 inſſiſſain móri

* *And*.—In the original it is uair, *for*, which is incorrect, even according to the genius and idiom of the Irish language.

^a *Ceideach-droighneach*, i. e. hill of the blackthorn, or sloe bushes, now Keadydrinagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

^b *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—The erection of this castle was completed by Manus O'Donnell, who compiled there, in the year 1532, his celebrated *Life of St. Columbkille*, the original of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as appears from the following memo-

randum written by the scribe at the end:—“*A ccaiplen puiſt na ttri namat imoppu do beacátad in beacátad po an tan ba plán dá bliadain déc ar pſicé ar cúic céo ar míle don tiġearna*.”—See this manuscript described, *Stowe Catalogue*, p. 397. This castle stood on the east side of the river, close to the present town of Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^c *Bealach-an-chamain*, i. e. the pass of the winding, now Ballaghecommon, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^d *Gleann-Concaðan*, anglicised Glenconkeine,

to the Kinel-Connell on that occasion ; and^a from the time that Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, had gained the battle of Ceideach-droighneach^a over the Connacians, where many of them were slain, the Kinel-Connell had not given a defeat to the Connacians which redounded more to their triumph, or by which they obtained more spoils, than this defeat of Bel-an-droichit.

O'Neill set out to prevent the erection of a castle which Manus O'Donnell had begun at Port-na-dtri-namhad^b ; but Manus met the van of his army, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner ; whereupon O'Neill himself took to flight.

O'Kane (Godfrey, son of Godfrey) was slain at Bealach-an-Chamain^c, by the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge) ; and Niall himself was soon afterwards taken prisoner by O'Neill, and he was detained a long time in captivity.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey, heir to the lordship of his own country, set out upon a predatory incursion into Gleann-Concadhan^d, in the month of January ; and he perished in consequence of the intense cold of the winter^e ; nor was there a word heard about him until the end of the following Lent, when his body was discovered. Henry, son of Niall, who was son of Niall, Lord of Baile-na-braghat^f, was slain on this occasion ; and many others perished of cold and were slain along with them.

A defeat was given by the son of Mac Pierce to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, son of Conor Caech O'Donnell, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and who had often before that time, but especially on that day, made a display of the prowess and activity of his arm ; for the greatness of his mind and the dexterity of his hand would not suffer him to accept quarter, after it had been offered him. And a great number of chieftains of cavalry and of gallowglasses were slain in that defeat along with him.

O'Doherty (Eachmarcach), Lord of Inishowen, died ; and a great contention

a name now applied to a valley in the barony of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry ; but it was anciently the name of a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin. According to the tradition in the country this was the territory of the O'Henerys, a respectable

sept of the Kinel-Owen, who were tributary to O'Neill, not to O'Kane, whose territory joined them on the north side.

^e *Intense cold of the winter*, literally, " he died of the intense cold of the wintry weather."

^f *Baile-na-braghat*, now Braid, a townland in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

αἱ νήριγε εἶπῃ ἅ ἐνεαὸ πέμ πα τιγεαῖναρ ὅο πο ὅοιρεαὸ τιγεαῖνα δο γεαῖναλτ
 mac doḡnaill mic fḡlim í ḡoḡarḡaig.

Sluaiccheaḡ lá hua ndoḡnaill hḡ ττῖρ amalgaḡo ap ḡarḡaḡng pleḡḡa
 Riocaiḡo a búrc, baḡḡar maḡḡe ceneóil cconailḡ ap an ḡluaicḡeaḡo ḡin, ḡ
 Máguḡoḡ cúconnaḡḡ co néirge amaḡ fḡrmanaḡo amaille ḡḡḡḡ, ní po hanaḡh
 ḡ ní po haiḡḡḡfḡo laḡ na huaiḡḡib ḡin co paḡgaḡḡar co ḡlicḡeaḡo ceḡúḡ. Ro
 ḡarḡḡḡḡfḡo ḡ po ḡḡḡamaḡo aḡḡanna iomḡa baóí acc ḡlioḡḡ bḡiaḡn hḡ cḡnḡoḡaiḡ
 hḡ ccúil iorḡa ḡo ḡlicḡeaḡo laḡ an ḡluaḡ ḡin uí doḡnaill ḡ an ní ná po ḡar-
 ḡaḡḡḡḡḡe de po mḡllḡḡe co léir hé. ḡḡḡ ó doḡnaill cona ḡluaḡ hḡ ττῖρ naḡ-
 algaḡo, ḡ po ḡabaḡo caḡḡén caorḡannaḡn ḡ cḡor maóilona laḡ, ḡ ḡuaḡ
 bḡaḡḡe, ḡ ébala iomḡa ḡna caḡḡénaḡb íḡin. Ro leaccaḡo, ḡ po lámbḡḡḡfḡo
 laḡ iatḡ conaḡ bḡ hionaiḡḡḡeaḡa inḡḡib aḡ a haḡḡe. Oo ḡónaḡo laḡ iaḡ ḡin
 ḡḡḡ, caḡaḡ, ḡ comḡaonḡaḡo eḡḡḡ ḡlioḡḡ Riocaiḡo a búrc ḡ baiḡéḡaḡḡ comḡaḡ
 cóḡaḡḡ ḡḡa ḡoile. Aḡ ḡóḡo dua doḡnaill po ḡab ḡorlongḡorḡ in cḡl maóile
 baḡ in éccḡaḡḡḡ ḡ in anuḡḡa ḡḡ an ḡan ḡin. Ro milleaḡo ḡ po loḡḡḡeaḡo ina
 mbaóí ḡaḡḡaḡ aḡ ḡlioḡḡ coḡḡmaḡ mic doḡnchaḡo laḡ conaḡo iaḡ ná milleaḡo
 ḡ iaḡ na mí inḡḡḡe do ḡonḡaḡ a bḡeḡ fḡn do ḡḡḡ ḡḡ uḡ ndoḡnaill, ḡ ḡuccḡaḡ
 bḡaḡḡe dḡ ḡḡ comḡall ḡaḡ nḡḡe po ḡeallḡaḡ ḡḡḡ. Oo ḡónḡaḡ ḡlioḡḡ bḡiaḡn
 í cḡnḡoḡaiḡ an céḡna uaiḡ ḡuccḡaḡ a ḡiaḡ ḡ a bḡḡḡ fḡn do ḡḡḡ dua doḡnaill
 iaḡ mbḡḡḡfḡo caḡḡén na ḡḡáḡḡḡḡe, ḡ iaḡ milleaḡo a mbaiḡḡ, ḡ a naḡḡa uile, ḡ
 do ḡaḡḡaḡ a ccaorḡaḡḡeaḡḡ don ḡḡḡ iaḡaḡ, do ḡaḡo ó doḡnaill cona ḡlócc
 ḡlán iaḡ mbuaḡo, ḡ ccoḡḡcaḡ don cḡḡ ḡin, ḡ fḡ bḡḡe ḡia ḡamhaḡn do ḡónaḡo an
 ḡluaicḡeaḡo ḡin lá hua ndoḡnaill.

ḡḡeapal ua maḡaḡáḡn (i. e. τιγεαῖνα ḡḡ naḡmḡaḡa), ḡḡ caóḡn cḡóḡa,
 cḡḡḡa ceapḡḡḡḡaḡo décc.

^s *Until*.—It will be seen that the construction would not make perfect sense without supplying the words enclosed in brackets. “But at length” would be considered better in English.

^h *The rising out*, i. e. the military force of Fermanagh.

ⁱ *Cuil-irra*.—This is now applied to a district supposed to be coextensive with the parish of Killaspugbrone, in the barony of Carbury, and

county of Sligo; but it appears from the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st of July, 1687, that the district of “Cullurra comprised the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspickbrone.”

^k *Caerthanan*, i. e. a place abounding in the mountain ash. The place is so called in Irish at the present day, but it is generally called Castlehill in English. It is situated on the west side of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley,

arose among his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until^s Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, was at last styled Lord.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tirawley, at the instance of the descendants of Richard Burke. In this army were the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire, with the rising-outⁿ of Fermanagh; and these chieftains marched, without delaying or halting, on to Sligo. This army of O'Donnell collected in Cuil-irraⁱ a great quantity of corn, belonging to the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and drew it into Sligo; and such corn as they did not carry off they totally destroyed. O'Donnell then marched his army into Tirawley, where he took the castles of Caerthanan^k and Cros-Maoiliona^l, in which he found hostages and many spoils; and he then threw down and totally demolished these castles, so that they were no longer habitable^m. He afterwards established peace, amity, and concord, between the descendants of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that they were [for a long time afterwards] friendly towards one another. On his way home O'Donnell pitched his camp at Cul-Maoile [Collooney], the inhabitants of which were in [a state of] hostility and insubordination to him at that time; and he destroyed and burned all the corn belonging to the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough; and it was not until after they had been plundered and ruined that they made peace with O'Donnell, upon his own conditions, and gave him hostages for the fulfilment to him of every thing they promised. The descendants of Brian O'Conor acted in like manner, for they gave O'Donnell his demands, and made peace with him on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grainseach [Grange], and destroyed all their crops and corn. They afterwards took their creaghts into the country. O'Donnell, with his army, returned safe, after victory and triumph, on that expedition. This hosting was made by O'Donnell a short time before Allhallowtide.

Breasal O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, a kind, brave, mild, and justly-judging man, died.

and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482.

^l *Cros-Maoiliona*.—This should be Cros-Uimhaoilfhiona, i.e. O'Mulleeny's cross, now Cros-molina, a village in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, situated one mile north-west

of Lough Conn, and six miles west from Ballina.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 13, 487.

^m *So that they were no longer habitable*.—This might also be rendered “so that they were not fit to be dwelt in afterwards.”

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1527.

Αοις CΡΙΟΤ, mile, cúicc céo, piche apearct.

Labpar abb lfra gabail décc.

Μαγυιὸν concobair décc, ἡ Μαγυιὸν do ḡairm ina ionað don cômharba .i. do cômconnaçt, mac conconnaçt, mic brian, lá hua ndomnaill.

Τοιρρδεαλβαç mac eicneacáin í domnaill, ἡ feilim mac ḡorpaða mic Ssain luircc í domnaill do écc.

Mac donnchað tpe hoilella .i. corbmac mac ταῖδε mic brian décc, ἡ impearain do bñt etip cloinn ndonnchað fan τιḡearpar nó ḡur ḡorpað mac donnchað deocáin mac donnchað mic murchað.

Ḗrian mac feilim mic Μαḡnupa uí concobair, ἡ domnaill mac feilim mic τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ capraiḡ uí concobair décc.

Flaitébrtaç mac Ruaiðri mic brian μέγυιὸν do mairbað la teallac eacðac .i. lá huatne mac Μαḡnupa μέḡrampaðain.

Αἰλαιοῖδ écc dub maḡamalḡað taoíreaç cálpaiḡe do tuitim lá cloinn éolmáin, ἡ po dioḡailpion é fein ma na mairbað uair do mairbaðh pacha maḡeoçagáin laip ap an laḡair pin.

Ο ελέριḡ .i. an ḡolla pibaç mac ταῖδε cain paoi lé healaðain hi pñcyp, i noán, ἡ hi lñḡionn pñr puim, paððip, poçonáḡ, ἡ cumainḡ móip éipðe, ἡ a écc in aibítte San pponprip an. 8. la do Mhapta.

Αἱ doctuir ua duimhpribe donnchað mac eocáin, doctúip hi lñḡear ἡ paoi meaðlaðnaið ele, pñr conaiḡ móip, ἡ Saiððpñfra, ἡ τιḡe naoiðð coitcinn décc .30. September.

Mac maḡnupa μέγυιὸν .i. tomár écc mac catail óicc, mic catail óicc biaçac an tpfnaḡ, oppicél loça héipne, pñr pñcna eólaç in ealaðnaið, pñr po bá lán do clú ἡ doipðearpar in ḡac ionað baí ma cômppoccur, ἡ a écc.

Ruaiðri mac murchað mic puibne do mairbað lá a bpaipñb.

ⁿ *John Luirg*, i. e. John of Lurg, so called because he was fostered in the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh, by the O'Muldoons.

^o *Teallach-Eachdhach*, i. e. the family or tribe of Eachaidh. This was the tribe-name of the

Magaurans of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, adjoining Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Colman*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose territory at this period was circumscribed to the limits of the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1527.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-seven.

Laurence, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Maguire (Conor) died; and the Coarb, namely, Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, who was son of Brian, was styled Maguire in his place by O'Donnell.

Turlough, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg^a O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian), died; and a contention arose between the Clann-Donough concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Owen, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, was styled Mac Donough.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Connor, and Donnell, the son of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by Teallach-Eachdhach^o, i. e. by Owny, the son of Manus Magauran.

Auliffe Oge Duv Magawley, Chief of Calry, fell by the Clann-Colman^p; but before his fall, he himself avenged himself, for he slew Fiacha Mageoghegan on the field of contest.

O'Clery (Gilla-Reagh, the son of Teige Cam), a scientific adept in history, poetry, and literature, and a man of consideration, wealth, prosperity, and great power, died in the habit of St. Francis, on the 8th day of March.

The physician O'Donlevy (Donough, son of Owen), a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

Mac Manus Maguire (Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge), Biatach of Seanadh^q, and Official of Lough Erne, a wise man, skilled in the sciences, a man of great fame and renown throughout his neighbourhood, died.

Rory, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain by his own kinsmen.

sent barony of Clanlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The Magawleys were in the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the same territory, and tributary to the O'Melaghlin's.

^a *Biatach of Seanadh*, i. e. farmer of Belle Isle, in the Upper Lough Erne. This was the son of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, whose death is recorded above under the year 1498.

Uilliam mac aindriara mézcpaie fear raibhpeara 7 roconáigh décc.

Caitilín inghín éuinn mic doimnaill í neill bhí cpaibdeac degeimig po baí ag dífísaib .i. ag ua Raḡallaiḡ ar túr, 7 acc ua Ruairc iarpirin décc iar nongad 7 iar naiprige.

Sloiccead lá hua ndoimnaill aod mac aoda puaid do dol hi cconnaictaib, Aitiaet tangatatar ina rochpaitte, o baioigill, o doctapraig, na tri mñic puibne, Maguib, cuconnacht co neirge amac fírmannac, 7 maite ioctair cconnaet cona nñirge amac 7 ní po haripreac leó co riactatatar maḡ luirec. Ro millead an tír co lñir leó etir apbar 7 foircenñm. Arfo lotar iaram co cairlén mór mic goirdealbaiḡ dia ḡabáil. bá daingñ dñotoghlaig eipioé ar po bádar an uile aodme ḡabála fñi naímioib feib ip deach baioí in epinn an tan rin ipin mbaile írin etir bioḡ 7 orðanár 7 ḡac aodme apcñna, ara aoi tria po ḡabpat na maite rin acc iomfuidē imon mbaile, 7 Ro rpeatnaigñst a plóḡa ina uipñmñeall conár lñicpñst neac anonñ nó anall dia paicciō ḡo po ḡabaō an cairlén leó fo deoiō.

Ro ḡabaō leó don cup rin cairlén an mñnnova, cairlén an calaiō, baile na huamha, 7 an cairlén riabac, 7 po bñiric na cairlén rin uile leó iár na ḡabáil. Ro mapbaō beór aod buide mac an dubálcraig uí ḡallcubair ar an pluacñeac rin (ó ua ndoimnaill) muet an bealaiḡ buide.

Cairlén lñitñir do epñocñuccaō lá Maḡnur ua ndoimnaill etir obair cloice, epñomñ, 7 cláraig, 7 ua neill a ccoccaō fair. Ar ann po tionñpccnaō an obair rin lá maḡnur an cēdaoin iar pféil bñenainñ ipin triamñraō 7 po epñocñuicñeac a ccuio don triamñraō cedna.

^r *Rising-out*, i. e. the forces. This phrase is used even by the English writers of the reign of Elizabeth.—See Moryson's History of Ireland, book ii. c. i, edition of 1735, pp. 235, 237. It was used by Hugh Mac Curtin so late as 1717; see his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, p. 173.

^s *Castlemore-Costello*, cairlén mór mic goirdealbaiḡ, i. e. the great castle of Mac Costello, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this

castle is shewn.

^t *Meannoda*, now Bannady, near the little town of Ballagherreen, close to the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.

^u *Cala*, now Callow, a small tract of level land on the south side of Lough Gara, in the parish of Kilnamannagh, barony of Frenchpark (lately a part of the barony of Boyle), and county of Roscommon. The foundations of this castle, which was locally called baibōún a calaiō, i. e. the Bawn of Callow, are still pointed out on the margin of the lake.

^w *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Catherine, the daughter of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill, a pious and truly hospitable woman, who had been married to good men, namely, first to O'Reilly, and afterwards to O'Rourke, died, after unction and penance.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. The following were those who joined his forces :—O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys, Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out^r of Fermanagh, and also the chiefs of Lower Connaught, with their rising-out ; and they marched on, without halting, until they reached Moylurg. They destroyed the whole country, both corn and buildings. They afterwards proceeded to Castlemore-Costello^s, for the purpose of taking it. This was an impregnable fortress, for it contained provisions, and every kind of engines, the best to be found at that time in Ireland for resisting enemies, such as cannon, and all sorts of weapons. These chieftains, nevertheless, proceeded to besiege the castle ; and they placed their army in order all around it, so that they did not permit any person to pass from it or towards it, until they at last took it.

On this expedition they [also] took the castle of Meannoda^t, and the castles of Cala^u, Baile-na-huamha^w, and Castlereagh^x, all which they demolished, after they had taken them. One of O'Donnell's men, Hugh Boy, the son of Dubhaltach O'Gallagher, was slain close to Bealach-buidhe^y [Ballaghboy].

The castle of Leithbhir^z was completed by Manus O'Donnell, with its works of stone, wood, and boards, while O'Neill was at war with him. Manus commenced this work on the Wednesday before the festival of St. Brendan^a, in summer, and finished it in the course of the same summer.

now Cavetown, four miles to the south of the town of Boyle, in the barony of Boyle.—See this place before referred to under the years 1487, 1492, and 1512.

^x *Castlereagh*.—See the years 1489, 1499.

^y *Bealach-buidhe*.—See this pass before referred to at the years 1497, 1499, and 1512.

^z *Leithbhir*, now Lifford, on the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This castle was otherwise called Port-na-dtri-

namhad, i. e. the port of the three enemies, and is shewn on Mercator's map of Ireland at Lifford, but on the east side of the river Finn, where it unites with the Mourne, or the Foyle, as it is now called.—See the notice of the commencement of the erection of this castle by Manus O'Donnell, under the year 1526.

^a *Festival of St. Brendan*, i. e. of St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

AOIS CRIOST, 1528. —

Áoir Criosť, míle, cúicc ceo, píce, a hocht.

O Ruairc eóccan tigeapna na bpeirne upra cotairgte einigh, eangnaíra, 7 uairle pleacta aoda rínn décc in aibíte .S. Fionrpeir iar nongao, 7 iar naitrige.

O brian .i. toirpdealbác mac tairce an taon mac gaoibíl bá foide lé huairle, 7 lé heineac do lrit moza, oíthe diongmála brian boroinne ar cong-máil coccaíó pé gallaib décc iar nonccaó, 7 iar naitrige 7 a mac dóirpneac ina ionaó .i. concóbar mac toirpdealbair.

Fionnguala ingean í brian (.i. Concóbar) na rróna mic toirpdealbair mic brian caeta an aonair) bñ uí dómnail Aoí ruac, an aoín bñ ar mó do corann clú 7 oirdearcur dá mbaoí na comairp a lrit fria curp 7 fria hanman iar ccairín a haoir 7 a hinne lé déiric, 7 lé daonnaet 7 iar mbñt da bliadain ar píct in aibíte San Fionrpeir décc an céo lá don corccar (.i. an. 5. Februaru), 7 a haónacal i mainrteir dúin na ngall do rónaó ina haimp buéin.

Conn mac néill mic airte í néill raoí éinnfóna epíde do mairbaó (.i. an. 15. appil) la mac airte óig i neill (.i. ó neill), 7 lá cuio do rhiocet aoda meg-uíoir, 7 dá mac í neill (.i. airte occ) .i. enpi, 7 corbmac baí i laim ag ua neill (.i. conn mac cuinn) a rpaó riar an tan rin do tairte (dua néill) do cloinn cuinn mic néill, 7 clano cuinn do érocaó na deiri rin a noioáil a natari.

Mac diarmada mairge luipce (Corbmac mac ruaidrí) peiceam coitcñt ar einac 7 ar péile, mri cruaca connaet ar cōccaó 7 comfuaacá, fñ coranta a érice ar eactaircenelaib décc iar nongao 7 iar naitricce 7 a dearbpaetar diarmait do gabail a ionait.

Macc carraig riabac domnall décc.

Carlén cúile maiole do gabail ar mac donnchari lá a dearbpaetar fñin lá muircearac mac donnchari mic murchari, 7 mac donnchari péin 7

^b Owen.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds his pedigree, *inter lineas*: “mac tigeapnain mic tairc mic tigeapnain móir, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.”

^c *The 5th of February*.—This is a palpable error, and should evidently be the 5th of April.

^d *In captivity*, literally, “who were on hand, i. e. in captivity (i. e. Con, the son of Con) with

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1528.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-eight.

O'Rourke (Owen^b), Lord of Breifny, sustaining pillar of the hospitality, prowess, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penance.

O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Teige), who, of all the Irish in Leath Mhogha, had spent the longest time in [acts of] nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boru in maintaining war against the English, died, after unction and penance ; and his son, Conor Mac Turlough, was appointed to his place.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-Srona, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), a woman who, as regarded both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent (which fell on the 5th of February^c), and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded in her own time.

Con, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill (i. e. the O'Neill), and a party of the descendants of Hugh Maguire ; and the two sons of O'Neill (Art Oge), namely, Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity^d by [the other] O'Neill (i. e. Con, the son of Con), for a long time before, were given up by him to the sons of Con, son of Niall ; and the sons of Con hanged them both, in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Cormac, the son of Rory), a general supporter of hospitality and generosity, the hardest man^e in Connaught in war and in battle, the defender of his territory against exterior tribes, died, after unction and penance ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell) died.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney] was taken from Mac Donough by his own brother, Murtough, the son of Donough, son of Murrough ; and Mac

O'Neill for a long time."

literally, the piece of steel of Connaught, which

^e *The hardest man*, *μῆν σπυαῶα connact*, is rather a rude metaphor.

a mac muirchað do gáibáil go haitegearr iar rin lá hua nóúda, 7 iar an muirceartha cédona, 7 mac ele do mac donnchað .i. donnchað do mairbað leó an tan rin.

Slóiccéað lá hua noimnaill (co nóruiḡ móir dalbancaib amaille ppiu im alartriann mac eóin cáatánaig) hi maig luirce, 7 an bealać buide do gearrað leó. Driagde, 7 cíor do faḡbail ó mac diairmana, 7 toidect rlan dia tíu.

O maolmíadaig tairpeac teallaiḡ ceapballáin .i. cáat mac doimnaill mic uaitne buide décc.

ḡaoť mór ar nírḡe an aoine ria noolaiac go ro lá ríod ár mór pó Eriun go ro triarcaru cíod araill do cúmdaigēib cloch 7 crann, Ro bpiu beor muir mainirpe dúin na ngall, Ro ruadaig Ro báid, 7 ro bpiu arēraiḡe iomda.

AOIS CRIOST, 1529.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, míle, cúicc céd, píce, anaoí.

Mac ruibne pánat doimnaill ócc mac doimnaill, mic toirpdealbaiḡ ruaidh tigearna pánat ppiu haon bliadain décc do faḡail báir iar ccop aibitte uirb muirpe uime.

Emann mac doimnaill mic ruibne, 7 emann ruad a mac do tuitim in aon ló lá toirpdealbac mac Ruaidri, mic maolmuirpe mic ruibne.

Drian ballac mac néill mic cuinn í neill do mairbað lá corbmac mac uidelín (iar mbíct don corbmac rin hi ffarrað briain rlin 7 por a múinte-pur) iar braccbail cairrḡe fearḡura dóib.

Cáat mac eocáin mic aoda meḡuidir décc.

Drian ruad mac rfaín méḡuidir do mairbað daon urcōr do raiḡid acc fōarḡairpe etir múintir na cúile, 7 múintir an macáirpe.

¹ *Bealach Buidhe*, now Ballaghboy, to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ², under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*.

² *Teallach-Chearballain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated near the River Shannon in Maigh-nis, in the upper part of Muintir-Eolais, in the south of the present county of Leitrim. From the Indentures

of Composition, made in 1585, it appears that the family of O'Mulvey, and the Sleight Eyre Magranill, had fifty and one-half quarters of land in Moyntirolish Oghteragh, otherwise called Moynyshe.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, Appendix, p. 349.

³ *The Mur*, i. e. mór na m-bracár.—This

Donough himself and his son, Murrough, were soon afterwards taken prisoners by O'Dowda and the same Murtough; and another of Mac Donough's sons, i. e. Donough, was slain by them at that time.

An army was led by O'Donnell, accompanied by a great body of Scots, under the conduct of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, into Moylurg, and Bealach buidhe^f was cut through by them. He obtained hostages and rents from Mac Dermot, and then returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, Chieftain of Teallach-Chearbhallain^g (Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Owny Boy), died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, threw down many stone and wooden buildings, destroyed the Mur^h of the monastery of Donegal, and swept away, sank, and wrecked many vessels.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1529.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-nine.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Roe), Lord of Fanad for eleven years, died, after having taken the habit of the orderⁱ of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day by [the hand of] Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Maelmurry Mac Sweeny.

Brian Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was slain by Cormac Mac Quillin, the said Cormac having set out from Carrickfergus in company and friendship with Brian.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Brian Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by one cast of a dart, while interposing [to quell a riot] between the people of Coole and Machaire^k.

was the name of a distinct house at Donegal, and its site is now occupied by the rector's house, which retains its name.

ⁱ *The habit of the order, &c.*, i. e. in his own abbey of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilma-

crenan.—See note under the year 1516.

^k *Between the people of Coole and Machaire*, i. e. between the inhabitants of the barony of Coole-na-noirear and those of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.

Mac mſic dubgail na halban do marbath lá haod mbuſe ua ndomnaill
uon buille do cloidim i noorur cúle mic an treóin.

Cairlén cúle mic an trein do gabail lá maſnur ua ndomnaill, 7 iar
pceprúad a cómairle arfb do cinnfb lair an cairlén do bpirfb.

An cornamác mac pſigail mic donncharb duib mic aeðaccáin paóí pá
hoirdearca hi pſineacur, 7 hi pſilideact, 7 hi mbriſtſinnur tuaithe baí hi
tſirib gaoideal décc, 7 a aðnacal i noilpinn.

Mac aeðaccain (.i. urmuman) .i. domnaill mac aeða mic domnaill cſin
eiccfi lſite moſa ar pſineacur 7 pſilideact décc.

Eogan mac ſeilim mic maſnura, 7 a bean ſpaine inſſn concobair méſ-
uioir décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1530.

Αοίρ cpioρτ, mile, cúicc céo, tpiocát.

Eppcop oilpinn .i. an tppcop ſpéccac décc.

Caibidil na mbpaſar i nuín na ngall, 7 bá he' ua domnaill (.i. aod ócc)
do paó uóib gac ní pangattar a leap, 7 pób aóilcc leó don cúp rin an cſin
báttar hi pſappaó apóile.

Caitein inſſn mic ſuibne bſn í uócaptaig, 7 Róir inſſn í catáin bſn ſeilim
í uócaptaig décc.

Concobair ócc o baioicill tanaip baioigeallac do marbath lá cloino uí
buigill (.i. mall mac toirpdealbair) ar an leacac an. 6. Ianuairi.

ſeilim mac concobair uí buigill do marbath lá cloinn uí baioigill.

Maolmuire mac ſuibne conrapal típe baſaine [décc].

Domnaill mac brian mic domnaill í neill do uol ar cſic ran macaipe

¹ *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*, now Castleforward, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, and about seven miles from Londonderry.—See note ², under the year 1440, pp. 920, 921, *supra*.

^m *Fenechas*, i. e. the Brehon law.—See note ^m, under the year 1317, p. 516, *supra*.

ⁿ *Lay Brehonship*.—The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1570, has the following notice of the

professors of law and physie in Ireland :

“ They speake Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leachcraft and Law, whereat they begin children, and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the Aphorismes of Hypocrates and the Civill Institutions” [i. e. the Pandects of Justinian], “ and a few other parings of these two faculties. I have seene them where they kept Schoole, ten

The son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell with one stroke of a sword, on the threshold of [the castle of] Cuil-mic-an-treoin¹.

The castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin was taken by Manus O'Donnell; and having called a council to decide on what was best to be done, he determined on demolishing the castle.

Cosnamhach, the son of Farrell, son of Donough Duv Mac Egan, the most distinguished adept in the Fenechas^m, poetry, and lay Brehonshipⁿ, in all the Irish territories, died, and was interred at Elphin.

Mac Egan of Ormond (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell), head of the learned of Leath-Mhogha in Feneachus and poetry, died.

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grainne, daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1530.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty.

The Bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek Bishop^o, died.

A chapter of the friars was held at Donegal; and it was O'Donnell (Hugh Oge) that supplied them with every thing they stood in need of, or desired, while they remained together on that occasion.

Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, Tanist of Boyleagh, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), on the Leacach^p, on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tir-Baghaine^q, [died].

Donnell, the son of Brien, son of Donnell O'Neill, went upon a predatory

in some on chamber groveling upon couches of straw, their bookes at their noses, themselves lying flatte prostrate, and so to chaunte out their lessons by peece meale, being the most part lustie fellows of twenty-five yeares and upwards."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, pp. 25, 26.

^o *The Greek Bishop*.—No account of this bi-

shop is given by Ware or Harris, nor in any of the older Irish annals known to the Editor.

^p *Leacach*, now Lackagh, a townland near Loughros Bay, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^q *Tir-Baghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

ρεαράνας, ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ γλααὸ λά α μυντιρ. Ἀν εἶρ το ἐρυννιυάαδ ἡ α λήναιμ γο ρλιαδ βῆα γο ρυερατ φαίρ, ἡ δομνall το εἰονντῦ ρρῖρ an τοριαῦ, ἡ ραοίνσ ρορρα γο ρο λάδ α νάρ λαίρ, δὺ ιναρ γαβᾶδ δά mac εοῖαιν ρυαῖδ í néill in ρο μαρβᾶδ τριῦρ το cloinn Ruaidrí na lúigian diaρ mac μαῖναιρ μέγμᾶτγαῖννα, ἡ mac ἐνρῖ mic ἑρῖαιν, ἡ τομαρ na cairpce mac, émainn μέγμῖδρ.

Ἰolla πατραιcc mac corbmaic mic αιρτ cúile μέγμῖδρ δέcc, ἡ ροβ εἰρῖδε ρῖρ α ινῖνε βά ρῖρρ εῖξ ναοιδῶ ina αιμρῖρ hι ρῖρρᾶιβ manac.

Slóiccead lá hua ndómnall hι ccúiccead connact, Ἀθεαδ ρο γαβ céttur τρια coilltib concóðair, ερτιβ ρῖδε τριαρ an ταναιρτεαct hι μαῖξ λυρcc το corad opoma ρύρcc ταρ ριοναιν. Ro loircead, ἡ ρο λάινmillead μυντιρ eolair λαίρ, Ro μαρβᾶδ opong dia μυντιρ im cáirlén liaτ opoma im Mhaḡ-nur mac an ρῖρδopíca mic ρυῖδne ἡ im Mhac mic coilín τοιρρῖdealbáδ dub. Το coíð ιαραῖν αρρῖν ταρ ριοναιν ριαρ το macaire cónnact, το opoicct áca moḡa ταρ ρuca, Ro epoictḡ, ἡ ρο cpeacloircead clann connmairḡ λαίρ, Ro loircc beóp ḡlinnpe ἡ cill epuain bailte mhc dáuid, ἡ ρυαιρ édaia aῖðble ρna típḡ ρῖν. Ro loircead beóp λαίρ ιαραῖν baile an tobair, ἡ ρυαιρ α cior ó ua cconcóðair ρυαδ .i. Se Pínginne ρan ccḡpamainn dá dúthairḡ, ἡ ticc ταρ α αιρ επερ an mbealac mbuidε γαν dít το óenatḡ óo ιαρ millḡ muiḡe λυρcc. Tanais ιαρτταν don ἑρῖpne ἡ ρο loircead lá ρluaḡ uí dómnaill an εῖξ

^r *Slíabh-Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh, a range of mountains in Ulster, extending through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ^a, under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

^s *Coillie-Chonchubhair*.—See note ^d, under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

^c *Caradh-Droma-ruisc*.—This name is usually anglicised Carrickdrumroosk, which was the old name of the present town of Carrick-on-Shannon, as appears from the Down Survey, and several ancient maps of Ireland.—See also Dean Swift's translation of *Pléapáca na Ruapacá*.

^u *Mac Colin*, now Cullen, a family still respectable in the county of Leitrim.

^w *Ath-Mogha*.—This place is called Bel-atha-

Mogha at the year 1595. It is now called Beal-atha-Mogha, anglice Ballimoe, or Ballymoe, which is a small village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.—See note under the year 1595.

^x *Glinisce*, now Glinske, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

^y *Cill-Cruain*, now Kilcrone, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway. The castle of Kilcrone stood near the high road, a short distance to the west of the old church of Kilcrone. It is said to have been the residence of a celebrated heroine called Nuala-na-meadoige

excursion into Machaire-Stefanach [Magherastephana], and his people seized on a prey. [The people of] the country assembled, and pursued them to Sliabh-Beatha', where they overtook them; but Donnell turned round on the pursuers, and defeated them with great slaughter, in which the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three sons of Rory na Leargan; two sons of Manus Mac Mahon, the son of Henry, son of Brian, and Thomas of the Rock, the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Cuile [of Coole] Maguire, died. He kept, for his means, the best house of hospitality of all those that were in Fermanagh in his time.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillte-Chonchubhair^s, and from thence proceeded through the Tanist's portion of Moylurg, by the Caradh-Droma-ruisc^t, across the Shannon, and burned and totally desolated the territory of Muintir-Eolais; some of his people were slain around the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, and the son of Mac Colin^u (Turlough Duv). He afterwards proceeded westwards across the Shannon, into Machaire Chonnacht, to the bridge of Ath-Mogha^w. He destroyed and devastated by fire the territory of Clann-Conway; he also burned Glinisce^x and Cill-Cruain^y, the towns [castles] of Mac David; and he obtained great spoil in these countries. He afterwards burned Ballintober also, and obtained his tribute from O'Conor Roe, namely, six pence on every quarter of land in his territory. After having destroyed Moylurg, he returned home by Bealach-buidhe [Ballaghboy], without sustaining any injury. He afterwards went to Breifny, where his army burned

Ny-Finaghty, the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David Burke of Glinske. The effigy of William (said to be the founder of this family), beautifully carved in limestone, and represented as clad in mail, with a conical helmet and slender sword, is to be seen in the old church of Ballynakill, near Glinske. Under the effigy is the following inscription:

"HERE STANDS THE EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM BURKE, THE FIRST OF WHOM DIED 1*16, AND ERECTED BY HARRY BURKE, 1722."

The founder of this family, however, was Sir David, the son of Rickard Finn, by Nuala, the daughter of O'Finaghty, through whose treachery he obtained the territory of Clann-Conway, which was O'Finaghty's country. The William represented by this effigy was probably William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, who was son of Sir David (from whom this branch of the Burkes took the Irish surname of Mac David), who was son of Rickard Finn, son of Rickard More, son of William Fitz Adelm.

crannghaile ar deach baí in eirinn .i. tís míc conrnama ar loc aillinne. Ro milleaó, 7 po dioláitrichead an bheirne uile ó ríab riar leó don turur rin.

CReaó mór do déanam lá haoó mbuidé ua ndomnaill i ngailnhaib.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndomnaill (hí mí September do ronnraó) ar mac uiliam búrc dia po milleaó blaó mór don tír. Ro hárnaidmeaó ríe scorra iarttain, 7 ticc ó domnaill plán dia éicé.

IApla cille dapa ghróiu mac ghróiu (baí pé éian hí láim acc rí Sahan) do éaó in Eirinn, 7 iurur Sahanac do éicé lair, 7 a mbéir ar aon acc milleaó móraim pa gaoidealaib. Ro gabao leó dna ó Raigillig iar tteaó ina cclinn ar a moét fín.

Ruópaige mac eocáin mic aóda baib mic fíam uí doáptairig, écht mór ina tír fín do écc.

Ingh uí baóigill .i. Róir ingh coirpdealbairig mic néill ruaoó bñ dércach deirgimig, 7 Síle ingh uí fallamain bñ cairppe mic an ppiopa bñ daonnaótaó deirdealbda do écc.

Aoó ó plannaccain mac pfpúim innri maige ram riao i nscena, 7 i nealaóain, fíri ruairc, Séghann, 7 fíri po ba maíe tís naoióbó décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1531.

AOÍR CRIOST, Míle, cuicc céo, trióca, ahaon.

Tuaóal mac í neill .i. mac airt mic cuinn do gabáil lá hua néill .i. lé conn mac cuinn.

^a *Mac Connara*, now ridiculously anglicised Forde by the whole clan in the county of Leictrim. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was anglicised Mac Kinaw, and sometimes Mac Anawe.

^a *An English Justiciary*.—He was Sir William Skeffington, a Leicestershire man. They arrived in Dublin in the month of June, and a solemn procession of the mayor and citizens came to meet them on the Green of St. Mary's Abbey, who received Kildare with great acclamations.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at this year.

^b *O'Reilly*.—He was Farrell, the eldest son of John O'Reilly, by his second wife, Catherine O'Neill, or Ny-Neill.

^c *Upon honour*, ar a moét fín, at their own request and assurance of faith and honour. In the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, this passage is incorrectly translated as follows, and the same version is given in the copy of these Annals made by Maurice Gorman, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

“A. D. 1530. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who

the best wooden house in all Ireland, i. e. the house of Mac Consnava^z on Lough Allen. The whole of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, was destroyed and desolated by them on that expedition.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh Boy O'Donnell in Gaileanga [Gallen, in the county of Mayo].

An army was led by O'Donnell, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke; and he destroyed a large portion of his country. A peace was afterwards ratified between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his house.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, who had been for a long time in the hands [i. e. custody] of the King of England, returned to Ireland, in company with an English Justiciary^a; and they both continued to do much injury to the Irish. They made a prisoner of O'Reilly^b, who had gone upon honour^c to visit them.

Rury, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Doherty, died; a great loss^d in his own country.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, daughter of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Sile [Celia], daughter of O'Fallon, and wife of Carbry, son of the Prior, a humane and beautiful^e woman, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, son of the Parson of Inis-maighe-Samh^f, a paragon of wisdom and science, and a merry and comely man, who kept a good house of hospitality, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1531.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-one.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. by Con, the son of Con.

had been kept in confinement in England for some time, returned to Ireland with Sir William Skeffington, the English Lord Justice, both of whom did great damage to the Irish. They even made O'Reilly prisoner, though they came to his house for hospitality, without being invited."

But *na ccfnn* in this passage clearly means "to them," not "to him," and *up a nioct ffin* does not mean "without being invited," but

"on their own word of honour."

^a *A great loss*, *éct móp*, generally means an occurrence, or catastrophe, which excites great grief or compassion.

^e *Beautiful*, *deighealböa*, i. e. well-countenanced, or comely-faced.

^f *Inis-maighe-samh*, now Inishmacsaint, a parish in O'Flanagan's country of Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh.

Μας καίταις ριαβὰς δοῖνall μὰς ρινῖν μὶς διαρίματα τιγεαρνα υα
ccairppe, ρῖρ πο βα μαίε ρμαέτ, ἡ ριαῖαί, ρῖρ πο βα μαίε οἰνεὰς ἡ ἡῖγναῖ,
ρῖρ τucc ῖαίρμ εἰνῖς ὁρῖαῖς Εἰρεανν ὁνεοὺς βαί αῖς cuingῖο ἡῖε ὁῖβ, ὁο ἔcc.

Δοῖνchaḡ μὰς τοῖρρῖdealbḡ μὶς ταῖcc υῖ ὁρῖαῖν τάναιρ τυαḡmuḡan
ρῖρ denḡa εἰνῖς, ἡ υαῖrle décc.

Μὰς ἰ ὁοάρταις .i. ἡall μὰς conḡobair ḡarraiς décc.

Conn μὰς Sḡain buḡde μέγματῖgaḡna ὁο μαρβαḡ lá μάς ματῖgaḡna, ἡ lá
cloinn ὁρῖαῖν μέγματῖgaḡna.

Εοḡcán μὰς ῖollapaττḡaḡcc ὁῖcc μέῖῖuḡḡḡ ὁο μαρβαḡ lá α ὁεαρḡaḡταιρ
(.i. emann).

Conḡobair μὰς caḡaḡ μὶς duḡnn μέῖῖuḡḡḡ ὁο μαρβαḡ la ἡῖḡcḡar τῖpe.

Ο ρlannaccáḡn τυαῖτε ράτα Μαḡnur μὰς ῖillibeḡt μὶς coḡbmaḡc ρaḡḡ
lé huairle, ἡ conḡmálaḡ ὁῖge αἰḡḡḡḡ décc (25. februaḡḡ), ἡ ὁ ρlannagaḡḡn
ὁο ῖaḡḡm ὁο ῖolla ῖoḡa μὰς τοῖρρῖdealbḡ.

Μυῖρḡḡḡḡ μὰς conḡobair meḡ coḡláḡn ρḡḡḡḡ ῖaḡḡḡne, ἡ bioḡaḡpe lét-
manḡcáḡn ὁο τυῖḡḡm ἡ ρḡḡḡll lá τοῖρρῖdealbḡ ὁcc ὁ μαḡῖleaḡláḡnn ἡ lá ρuḡ-
ḡaḡe.

Διαρḡaḡττ μὰς Sḡain μὶς αḡḡa an τί ὁο ὁḡḡḡr υαῖrle ἡ ὁaḡnnaḡt ὁο
ρḡḡḡt αḡḡa μὶς maḡlḡuaḡaḡḡ décc.

Coḡbmaḡc μὰς caḡaḡ ὁῖcc μὶς caḡaḡ, μὶς Μαḡnupa ρῖρ ὁῖge αἰḡḡḡḡ
οῖρḡeapc décc.

Τυαḡal μὰς ἰ ὁḡnnalláḡn maḡaḡpe maḡnmaḡḡe, ἡ ῖolla paττḡaḡcc μὰς
αḡaḡḡ μὶς an baḡḡḡ décc.

Ἰnoḡaḡcḡḡ lé μὰς Mḡéḡuḡḡḡ coḡbmaḡc ἡ ccenel ρḡḡaḡḡaḡḡ, ὁο ρḡnaḡ
cḡeaḡ láḡḡ ῖḡḡn maḡḡḡn ρḡḡ aḡ μὰς ὁrḡaḡḡ ἰ neḡll, ἡ po μαρβαḡ μὰς ὁrḡaḡḡ
ρḡḡḡḡ acc τḡḡaḡḡeaḡt α cḡeḡḡe, ἡ ὁο ρaḡ μὰς meḡuḡḡḡḡ an ḡcḡeḡ láḡḡ.

^s *A man of hospitality, &c.*, literally, "a man of the making of hospitality and nobleness," i. e. a man who had practised acts of generosity and nobleness.

^b *Iochtar-tire*, the lower or nothern part of the territory.—See note ^c, under the year 1520.

ⁱ *Gailinn*, now Gillen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the north of the King's County. This church

was originally monastic, and its ruins are to be seen in Mr. Armstrong's demesne, adjoining the village of Farbane.

^k *Liath-Manchain*, i. e. St. Manchan's grey land, now Lemanaghan, a parish in the north of the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, where there is an old church of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Manchan, the son of Innai, whose festival was celebrated there an-

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot), Lord of Hy-Carbery, a man of good jurisdiction and rule, and of great hospitality and prowess, a man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to all those in Ireland who sought gifts, died.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality^s and nobleness, died.

The son of O'Doherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Owen Carragh, died.

Con, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain by Mac Mahon and the sons of Brian Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gilla-Patrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother, Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Don Maguire, was slain by [the people of] Iochtar-tire^b.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac), distinguished for his nobleness, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Turlough, was styled O'Flanagan.

Murtough, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinnⁱ, and Vicar of Liath-Manchain^k, was treacherously slain by Turlough Oge O'Melaghlin and Rury.

Dermot, the son of John, son of Hugh, the most noble and humane of the descendants of Hugh, son of Mulrony [Mac Donough], died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, illustrious for his house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan of Machaire-Maenmaighe^l, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Adam^m Mac Ward, died.

An irruption was made by the son of Maguire (Cormac) into Kinel-Farry. He there took a prey from the son of Brian O'Neill, and the son of Brian himself was slain in pursuit of the prey; and the son of Maguire carried off the prey.

nually on the 24th of January. It is stated in the *Liber Viridis Midensis* that the old church of Lemanaghan was situated in the middle of a bog, impassable in the time of the writer, i. e. A. D. 1615; but it is no longer so. The shrine of St. Manchan is still preserved in the Roman

Catholic chapel of this parish.

^l *Machaire-Maenmaighe*, i. e. the plain of Moinmoy, which was the ancient name of the level district around Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 70, note ^z.

Slóicéasó lap an iurair Saxonac, lé hiarla cille dapa, 7 lé maiuib gaoiúel Éireann hi tír neocain ap cappaing í domnaill 7 neill óicc í neill, 7 sleacá aosa í neill, 7 tír eocain do lopeasó leó ó dún gál co habainn móir. Cairlén nua puirp an pailliccáin do bpirfó, 7 duthaig brian na moicéirge do éirísh lopeasó lap an pluacé írin, 7 muineacáin dpacebáil polam for a ccionn. O domnaill 7 niall do dól hi ccfhn an epluacch gallda rin co cinnair, 7 cairlén cinnair do bpirfó leó. O nell imorpa baí ríde pluag díríme pé a nuet co nár lairpat dol éairir rin hi tír neocain co mo impáiriot na ríóig rin dia eiríbh lfe ap lfe gan ríe gan orad ag ua neill ríú.

Ruairí gallda mac í neill do gabáil lá hua néill .i. lá conn mac cuinn.

Aos ócc mac tomair mic tomair mic an giolla durb méguirí décc iar mbriú buada ó domnan 7 o dñman.

Semur ó flannaccain mac rífrúin inhir, ríir po ba móir ainn 7 oirdearcur ina tír rín décc.

Baile uí donngaile dionnraigíó lá niall ócc mac airt mic cuinn í néll an baile do bpirfó lair, 7 mac í néill (dalta uí donngaile) do gabáil 7 a bpirfó lair co neacáib, 7 co nebaláib an baile arson rir.

Cairlén beóil leice do gabáil le haoó mbuidé ua noomnaill, 7 buairdeasó tíre conaill do éacat de rin.

Maguirí do dól pluag hi tír conaill ap cappaing uí domnaill ap po báttar clann uí domnaill i rriúbeart rria poile ap oíman nec uaduib do

^m *Dungal*.—This was anglicised Dunnagoale, and was the name of a townland adjoining Annaghilla, in the parish of Errigal Keeroge, and barony of Clogher, and about midway between Augher and Ballygawly.—See *Ulster Inquisitions*, Tyrone, No. 19.

ⁿ *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the River Blackwater.—See note ^a, under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra*.

^o *Port-an-Fhaileagain*, now Portnelligan, the seat of T. J. Tenison, Esq., in the barony of Tiranny, and county of Armagh.

^p *Brian-na-Moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the Early Rising.

^q *Kinard*.—Now Caledon, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

^r *Innis*, i. e. of Inishmacsaint, a parish in the territory of Tooraah in Fermanagh.

^s *Baile-Uí-Donnghaile*, i. e. the town or residence of O'Donnelly, a family which derives its name and origin from Donnghaile O'Neill, seventeenth in descent from Niall the Great, ancestor of the royal house of O'Neill. This place is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "Fort and Lough O'Donnellie," to the west of Dungannon. Ballydonnelly (which is now called Castlecaulfield, after that distinguished soldier, Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earls of Charlemont, to whom it was granted by King James I.) contained twenty-four ballyboes, as appears from an

An army was led by the English Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the chiefs of the Irish [*recte* English] of Ireland, into Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell and Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill; and they burned Tyrone from Dungall^m to Abhainn-mhor^a, demolished the new castle of Port-an-Fhaileagain^o, and plundered and burned the country of Brian-na-Moicheirghe^p. Monaghan was left empty to them. O'Donnell and Niall set out to join that English army at Kinard^a, and demolished the castle of Kinard; but, O'Neill being near them with a very numerous army, they dared not advance further into Tyrone; so that these hosts returned to their several homes, O'Neill not having come to terms of peace or armistice with them.

Rory Gallda (the Anglicised), son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con).

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the Parson of Innis^t, a man of great name and renown in his own country, died.

Baile-Ui-Donnghaile^s was assaulted by Niall Oge, son of Art, son of Con O'Neill. He demolished the castle; and he made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill, who was foster-son of O'Donnelly^t, and carried him off, together with the horses and the other spoils of the town.

The castle of Belleek was taken by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, from which followed the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire proceeded with an army into Tirconnell, at the instance of O'Donnell, for O'Donnell's sons were at strife with each other, from fear that the one

inquisition taken at Dungannon on the 23rd of August, 1610. The following is translated from an Irish MS. Journal of the rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill.

"A. D. 1641, October. Lord Cauldfield's Castle in Baile-I-Donghaile was taken by Patrick Modardha (the gloomy) O'Donnelly." It appears from the depositions taken before the government commissioners after the rebellion, and now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Patrick Modardha O'Donnelly was one of the four Captains placed

over the northern forces by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, and was one of Sir Phelim's chief counsellors, and mainly instrumental in inducing him to assume the title of Earl of Tyrone. Pynnar, in his Survey of Ulster, in 1618-19, calls this place Ballydonnell, but this is a palpable error.—See Appendix, p. 2429, for the pedigree of O'Donnelly.

^t *Foster-son of O'Donnelly*.—This was the celebrated John Dongghaileach, or the Donnellian O'Neill, otherwise called John or Shane-andiomaïs, i. e. John of the Pride, or ambition.

roctain nua na roile i cclinnur iar nécc a natar ar ro lft ainn 7 eirdearcar Maḡnura uí doḡnnaill fó Éirinn uile, ní namá hi ccenel cconnaill aét ir na tírib a neáctair, 7 ro baí acc foppán fop a braitrib rannriud. Bá himlecla lá hua ndoḡnnaill gailfine do dénañ dóib fop aroile 7 a dol fin i neineirte arf a lof conaó aipe ro éogairm ua doḡnnaill Maḡuib dia fagib duf an ccaomratteir Maḡnur do éuibduḡaó fpi tairiri 7 bratairri fpi a cómpuilib. Do cóib iarain maḡuib 7 aó buidé ua doḡnnaill co na roéaride go pangat-tar co fin go ro érférat ina mbaoí fó mámur Mhaḡnura ó or co hor. Bá hann baó Maḡnur an tan rin fop faitéce cairléin na finne go líon a éionóil, do éuattar tra clann maḡnura co ndruing dia muinir tar pccairb beccoice ar ioncharb an baile i nairir 7 i ndócum an tglóig baí dia fagib. Sraóintear fopra lá maḡuib 7 lá haó mbuidé go ro cuirte go haimdeónac fó dion an cairlin. Do bíte aon do muinir galléubair do marcluaḡ maḡnura fop-gain do ḡae fop éoirbdealbáac mac donncharb mic briain mic pilip meḡuib, 7 do erná beóḡonta ar, 7 bréa iarain dia éig co nérbairt nua ccionn téora noíóce iar mbuaib naitrige. Do taot các uaib dia longpopt iarain.

AOIS CRIOST, 1532.

Aoir Crioit, míle, cuicc céo, tpioát, a dó.

Tomar mac piarair ruaid (.i. iarla upmumán) do marbaó i norraigib lé diarmaitt mac giolla pattraice, aóbar tigeanna orraige an diarmaib rin, 7 nírb bó cian iar rin go ro toirbireaó diarmaib lá a dearbbratair féin (lá mac giolla pattraice) don iarla, 7 ro cñglaó diarmaitt iarain lar an iarla a noíógaíl a mic, 7 ḡac uile ele da ndearnaó lé diarmaitt fpir ḡó rin.

^u *The one might attain, &c.*—“The senior fearing that the junior should be elected to the chieftainship, in preference to himself, and the junior being so conscious of his own power, popularity, and fame, that he was determined to win the chieftainship, whatever troubles he might cause in the territory.”

^x *Scairbh-Begoige*, i. e. the shallow ford of Begog, a ford on the River Finn, near the little town of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and

county of Donegal.

^y *Opposite*, ar ioncharb .i. ar aḡaib, no óf comair. The phrase *eimeac i n-ioncharb* is used throughout these Annals in the sense of “face to face.”

^z *Forced to retreat* : literally, “they were forcibly driven under the shelter of the castle.”

^a *Belonging to* : literally, “one of the O’Gallaghers of Manus’ cavalry.”

might attain to the chieftainship in preference to the other^a, after their father's death; for the name and renown of Manus O'Donnell had spread not only through all Tirconnell, but through external territories; and he was oppressing his own kindred. O'Donnell was afraid that they would commit fratricide upon each other, and that his own power would, in consequence, be weakened, wherefore he had invited Maguire to come to him, to see whether they could reconcile Manus with his relatives through friendship and brotherly love. Maguire and Hugh Boy O'Donnell afterwards marched with their troops until they arrived at the [River] Fin; and they plundered all [the territory] that was under the jurisdiction of Manus, from border to border. Manus at this time was on the Green of Castlefinn, with all his forces assembled; and the sons of Manus, with a party of their people, set out across Scairbh-Begoige^x, opposite^y the town [castle], to await and meet the army that was advancing towards them. They were routed by Maguire and Hugh Boy, and forced to retreat^z into the castle for protection. One of the O'Gallaghers, belonging to^a Manus's cavalry, made a thrust of a spear at Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, who escaped^b, severely wounded, and was then carried to his house, where he died at the end of three nights, after the victory of penance. They all then returned to their several fortresses.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1532.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-two.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot MacGillapatrik^c, who was heir to the lordship of Ossory. Not long after this, Dermot was delivered up by his own brother (the Mac Gillapatrik) to the Earl, by whom he was fettered, in revenge of his son and of every other misdeed which Dermot had committed against him up to that time.

^b *Escaped*, οο ἐπὶ βεόγοντα.—He escaped severely wounded. This is a strange mode of expression. The meaning intended to be conveyed is, that Turlough, though mortally wounded, escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, which was some satisfaction to his friends, for though he died in three nights af-

terwards, they had the consolation to see him die a good penitent, and, what was an almost equally great satisfaction in those days, to have him interred in his own family tomb under the tutelage of his own patron saint.

^c *Mac Gillapatrik*, now always anglicised Fitzpatrick.

Ο εἰρβαῖλλ (Μαολϋαναῖδ) ἀν ταον ῤῥῖ βά ῤῥῖρ γαρτ, γαιρρεαδ, ἀγ ῥ οἰρδεαρκαρ δια ἐνὲλ ῤῥῖρῖν, ἀν τί δάρ βό βυῖδεαδ δάρμ, ῥ δεόραῖδ eccalpa ῥ εἰccpῖ, ῥ ἀρ μο δο ἐιονοῖλ, ῥ δο ἐιοδλαῖε ταμῖε δια βυναῖδ ῤῥέῖρμ, Cuingῖδ congmalā cāic, Sdiuir cῥῖτ cobpaῖδ α ἐνῖδ βυαῖαῖλ ἐνν ταῖρτεῖλ na τρεαδ, māl meadpaῖc mōpḃālac muman, lḡ lōgmār, ḡm cāppmōgaῖλ, inneōῖn ῥopaῖρ, ῥ uaiṛne oῖr na neileac décc (.i. la ῤele maṛa ῤuircel) ina longpoṛt ῤῥῖ, ῥ α māc ῤῥῖγαναῖnm δόῖρδνεαδ ina ῖοναδ. Μαῖδῖm ἀν λά ῤῖν ῤέῖν ῤέ nécc maolϋαναῖδ λά α ἐλοῖνδ ἀρ ῖαῖla ῤῖmuman, ῥ ἀρ ἐλοῖnn τῤῥῖaῖn ῖ cῥῤbaῖll. Ro bḡnaḃ daōine ῥ εἰc ῖονδḃ, ῥ opḃanaṛ δά ngoῖṛṛṛṛṛṛ ῤaḃcūnn dḡb, conḡd de do lḡn bēl aṛa na ῤῥaḃcūn don āt in ῤo ῤῥaōineac ἀν maῖδῖm ῖῤῖn ῥ βά hē ῤῖn coṛccaṛ dēiḃḡnaḃ Maolϋanaῖδ. Ro γαιρεαδ ὁ cῥῤbaῖll (amāil α dubṛamaṛ) ḃῥῖopḡanaῖnm ἀρ belaiḃ α ῤῖnnṛῖop clann τῤῥῖaῖn uῖ cῥῤbaῖll. Tanḡaṛṛaṛ uἱc ῖονδḃ τῤῥῖmῖt ῤῖn ῖῤῖn τῖῤῖ ἀρ ῤo ḡaṛaṛ clann τῤῥῖaῖn ceṛuṛ caῖṛlén bioṛpa, ῥ ῤo mḡllṛῖot ἀν τῖῤῖ ἀρ. Ro tuṛt mac ἀν ῤῥῖṛṛṛṛṛṛ uῖ cḡapbaῖll lá mac ῖ cḡapbaῖll .i. lá taḃcc caoḃ ἀρ ῤaiṛṛe bioṛpa. AS α haṛṛe ῤῖn ῤo taṛpaṛng ὁ cῥῤbaῖll (ῤῥῖγαναῖnm) α ἐῖamāῖn .i. ῖaῖla cḡlle ḃaṛa ῖuṛṛῖṛ na hEṛeann ἀρ

^d *Generosity*, γαρτ.—This word is explained eṛneac by O'Clery, and ῤele in Cormac's Glossary.

^e *A triumphant traverser of tribes*, βυαῖαῖλ ἐνν ταῖρτεῖλ na τρεαδ, literally, a boy of stout traversing of tribes. The style is here childishly ridiculous. The meaning is that he was a boy or youth who made stout incursions among tribes. But as βυαῖαῖλ really means "a cow-boy," it is entirely beneath the dignity of the bombastic bardic style, which the Four Masters here affect to imitate, to apply it to O'Carroll.

^f *Munster champion*.—The territory of Ely O'Carroll originally belonged to Munster, and still belongs to the diocese of Killaloe, though it is now a part of the King's County, in Leinster. O'Carroll was originally chief of all the tract of country now divided into the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and of the adjoining barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, but for many centuries his country was considered as co-extensive with the two ba-

ronies in the King's County above-mentioned. O'Carroll's strongest castle was Leim-Ui-Bhainain, now the Castle of the Leap.—See the years 1514, 1516. Sir Charles O'Carroll, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written in 1595, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, complains that the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond had subtracted several territories from Thomond which he added to his "Countie Pallentine of Typerrarie, though there be no coullor for it, particularly Muskryhyry, which he improperly and usurpedly called the Heither [Neither?] Ormond, though it was ever heretofore reputed, known, and taken as of Thomond, until of late subtracted by the greatnesse, countenance, and export power of the said Erle."

^g *Carbuncle gem*.—This is a far better metaphor than "βυαῖαῖλ ἐνν-ταῖρτεῖλ na τρεαδ." "Principatum habent carbunculi in gemmis."—*Pliny*, xxvii. 7. "It is believed that a carbuncle doth shine in the dark, like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name."—*Wilkins*.

O'Carroll (Mulrony), the most distinguished man of his own tribe for generosity^d, valour, prosperity, and renown; a man to whom the poets, the exiled, the clergy, and the learned, were indebted; who had gathered and bestowed more [wealth] than any other person of his stock; a protecting hero to all; the guiding, firm helm of his tribe; a triumphant traverser of tribes^e; a jocund and majestic Munster champion^f; a precious stone; a carbuncle gem^g; the anvil of the solidity, and the golden pillar of the Elyans^h, died in his own fortress, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and his son, Ferganainm, was inaugurated in his place. On that very day, and before the death of Mulrony, his sons defeated the Earl of Ormond and the sons of John O'Carroll, who were deprived of many men and horses, and of cannon called falconsⁱ, in consequence of which the ford at which the defeat was given was called Bel-atha-nabhfabhcúin^k; and this was Mulrony's last victory. His son, Ferganainm (as we have already stated), was styled the O'Carroll, in preference to his seniors, the sons of John O'Carroll. Many evils resulted to the country in consequence of this, for the sons of John first took the castle of Birr, and plundered the country out of it^l. The son of the parson O'Carroll was slain on the Green^m of Birr by Teige Caech, the son of O'Carroll. After this O'Carroll drew his cliamhainⁿ [father-in-law], the Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, against

^h *Elyans*, i. e. of the men of Ely. O'Meagher Chief of Ikerrin, was another chieftain of the Elyans; but O'Fogarty, who got possession of south Ely at an early period, was not of the race, but descended from Eochaidh Balldearg, King of Thomond. The men of Ely descended from Eile, the seventh in descent from Kian, the son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster in the third century.

ⁱ *Falcons*, *fabhcúin*.—"A falcon is a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight."—*Harris*.

^k *Bel-atha-na-bhfabhcúin*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the falcons. This name has not been perpetuated, at least the Editor could not find

any name like it in the King's County, or any where in its neighbourhood.

^l *Out of it*, i. e. making sudden sallies from the castle they plundered the country.

^m *Green*, *paucée*, a field of exercise, is translated *platea* in Cormac's Glossary. It is now generally used to denote a fair-green. The term enters largely into the names of places in Ireland.

ⁿ *Cliamhain*.—This word means *relative by marriage*. Ferganainm was married to the Earl's daughter, as we are informed by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1532, where he writes: "And to strengthen himself the better by the Friendship of the Irish, he [the Earl of Kildare] gave one of his daughters to wife to O'Conor of Offaly, and the other to Ferganainm O'Carroll."—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, p. 86.

cloinn trfain guri gabað leð cairlen cille iurim, cāirlén na heccailri, 7 cairlén baile an dúnaio. Ro fuidorior iapam i ctimceall bioppae, 7 baí deaðaio itoppa 7 bárua an cairlein go no bñ peilér ina éaob don iapla ar an ccairlén amac. Ro dícleit innrim go no gabað an cairlén. Luid an tiapla tap a air, 7 baí an pelér inn, 7 bá irim eaprac ar ccinn taimicc ar an taob ariall de. Bá dforaitmfe bair maolpuanaio uí cñibail do pñiofo,

Míle bliaðain ir cúicc céo,
 píce 7 dá bliaðain décc,
 ó gñin criort do plánaig rinn,
 go fogmair báir uí cñibail.

Eoccan mac tigearnám mic eocain uí Ruairc paioí úine uarail do marbað lá hua maolmuiaoi, 7 lá a braitrib i mainitri droma dá étiar.

Toirpdealbác mac meg plannchao do marbað lá a tiar deapbiaatar pñin i noorur baile mégplannchao, 7 brian ó puairc do milleað mópáin i noartpaitge tper an marbað rin.

Máire ingñ mic ruibne pánat bean uí baioigill décc co hobano iar na hearccar dia heoc i noorur a baile péin, 21 april.

Mac uiolín ualtar mac gñioice do marbað i nfcclair úine bó, 7 concobar mac uí catán, pñi toicteac epomconoi, do lopccað and 7 Mac conulað .i. Semur mac airt mic conulað do gabail lá cloinn doinnail éléni, 7 catán.

^o *Cill-Iurin*, now Killurin, a townland in the west of the parish of Geshill, in the King's County. No ruins of the walls of this castle now remain, but the entrenchments which surrounded it are still to be seen. This castle is shewn on the old map of Leix and Ophaly made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

^p *Eaglais*, i. e. *ecclesia*, now Eglis, which gives name to a parish and barony in the King's County.

^q *Baile-an-duna*, i. e. the town of the fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Eglis, or Fireall, in the King's County. The walls of this castle are now level with the ground, but its site is still traceable in the south-west extremity of the townland of Ballindown, a short

distance to the south-west of the road leading from Birr to Cloghan.

^r *Sat round, &c.*—Ro fuidorior iapam i ctimceall bioppae, *insederunt postea in circuitu Birrae*, i. e. *præcinxerunt oppidum copiis*. This is the Irish phrase to express “they laid siege to, sat about, beleaguered, or invested the castle.”

^s *His other side.*—Ware enters the account of this inroad into Ely O'Carroll under the year 1533, which is the correct date, as follows:

“The Parliament being prorogued, the Earl of Kildare made an inrode with his Army into Ely O'Carroll, by the advice of his Son in Law, Fergananim (that is without a name) O'Carroll (who assumed the right of that Country to himself), where, whilst he was destroying and ha-

the sons of John; and they took the castle of Cill-Iurin^o, the castle of Eaglais^p, and the castle of Baile-an-duna^q. They afterwards sat round Birr^r; and a fight was continued between them and the warders of the castle, until a ball, fired from the castle, entered the side of the Earl, but this [circumstance] was kept secret until the castle was taken. The Earl returned home, and the ball remained in him until the following spring, when it came out at his other side^s.

It was in commemoration of the year of the death of Mulrony O'Carroll that the following [quatrain] was composed:

One thousand and five hundred years,
Twenty years and twelve beside,
From the birth of Christ who saved us
To the autumn when O'Carroll died.

Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was slain by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Druim-da-Ethiar [Dromahaire].

Turlough, the son of Mac Clancy, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mac Clancy's mansion; and Brian O'Rourke destroyed much in Dartry, on account [i. e. in revenge] of this killing.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been thrown from her horse, at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillin (Walter, the son of Garrett) was killed in the church of Dunbo^t; and Conor, the son of O'Kane, a rich and affluent man, was burned in it, and Mac Con-Uladh^u (viz. James, the son of Art Mac Con-Uladh) was taken prisoner by the son of Donnell Cleireach O'Kane.

passing those parts, when he came near the castle of Bir, which was prepossessed by the son of the deceased O'Carroll." [This is incorrect.—Ed.] "He was wounded in the thigh with a Bullet, which hastened his return: nor did he ever after fully recover his former health. A story goes of the Earl, being thus hurt, and groaning with the pain of his Wound, that a common souldier standing nigh him should say, My Lord, why do you sigh so, I myself was

thrice shot with Bullets, yet I am now whole; and that the Earl should sharply reply in these words: I would you had received the fourth in my stead."—Edition of 1705, p. 87. Cox asserts that the Earl was shot in the head on this occasion, but he had no authority for this assertion.

^t *Dun-bo*, i. e. the fort of the cow, now Dunboe, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.

^u *Mac Con Uladh*, now Mac Cullagh, an Irish

Comarba ríodháca .i. brian décc.

Corbmac ua hultacáin aipéinneac achaid bíte décc.

Mac raimpádaín .i. mac Maḡuura mic tomáir taoíreac teallaiḡ eacódac décc.

Sían mac rílip mic toirpdealbaiḡ, mic rílip meḡuoir do mairbad lá domnall mac méḡuoir .i. mac concónnac mic brian mic rílip daon ríac do ríin.

O maolconaire tórna décc, ḡ ó maolconaire do ḡairm ina ionad do concóbar mac domnall ruaid, ḡ a éccrídē ḡo haitḡsír iar rín.

O domnall, ḡ Maḡuoir ar ndol hi ccsín an iurṡir Shaxanaḡ .i. uilliam rceimonton, ḡ rann ḡ catṡac do cḡḡal dóib ré roile, an iurṡir do éacṡ leó hi tṡír eoḡain, ḡ dún ḡḡḡainn do bṡiread, ḡ an tṡír do millead.

Iarla cille dapa .i. ḡeroiṡṡ mac ḡeróṡṡ do éacṡ i neṡinn ina iurṡír on ríḡ.

O domnall do dól hi maiḡ luipce cona rloghaib, ḡ mac domnall lair .i. alarṡrann mac eóin catanaḡ, Ro cpeachad, ḡ ro loṡccad Maḡ luipce lá hua ndomnall do ríac mac diarmata a mair dó ro deóid ḡur bó ríodac rṡir.

Clann uí néill .i. clann aipṡ óicc, domnall, ḡ tuacal baí a bṡacṡ a mbraiḡdḡnar acc ua neill do cṡochad lair.

Carlen aipṡ na ríac do ḡabáil lá cloinn í dṡbda ar mac rṡain a bṡc ḡ coccad dṡrḡe storrṡ, ḡ rṡiódṡ ríocaiṡṡ a bṡc. Cpeaca ḡ mairṡṡa ionṡa do dṡnam dóib rṡor apoile.

Cpeaca aṡṡle ḡ aipceṡe aimaṡmaṡṡaca do dṡnam lá miall ócc ó neill ar Ruibilin mac domnall, ḡ a mbṡiṡṡ lair hi rṡṡraib manaṡ.

Corbmac mac meḡuoir do ḡabáil i rṡiull lá cloinn í neill .i. lé rṡṡṡorṡa mac cuinn mic cuinn, ḡ la rṡilim doiblénaiḡ mac aipṡ óicc mic cuinn í neill, ḡ dṡong dá mairṡluac do mairbad amaille rṡir im uilliam mac diarmata;

family, of whose history very little has been collected by the Four Masters.

^w *As Lord Justice.*—He arrived in Dublin in August, 1532, where he was received with great acclamations, and received the sword of state from Skeffington, who, however, harboured revenge in his breast, and soon after lodged such accusations against him as finally wrought his

destruction. The Four Masters should have entered the account of his inroad into Ely O'Carroll, above given, under the year 1533, as Ware has done.

^x *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

^y *On both sides*, literally, “on each other.”

^z *Felim Doibhlenach*, i. e. Felim the Devlinian,

The Coarb of Fenagh, i. e. Brian, died.

Cormac O'Hultachain, Erenach of Achadh-Beithe [Aghavea], died.

Magauran, son of Manus, son of Thomas, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Philip, son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was killed with one stab of a knife [dagger] by Donnell, the son of Maguire, i. e. by the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip.

O'Mulconry (Torna, the son of Torna) died; and Conor, the son of Donnell Roe, was styled O'Mulconry in his place. He, too, died shortly afterward.

O'Donnell and Maguire went to the English Lord Justice, William Skeffington, and after they had formed a league of mutual friendship and amity with each other, the Lord Justice went with them into Tyrone. The castle of Dungannon was broken down and the country was ravaged.

The Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett) came to Ireland from the King as Lord Justice^w.

O'Donnell proceeded to Moylurg with his forces, being accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh. O'Donnell plundered and burned Moylurg, until at last Mac Dermot gave him his own demand that he might be at peace with him.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. the sons of Art Oge, namely, Donnell and Tuathal, who had been for a long time detained in captivity by [the other] O'Neill, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh^x [Ardnarea] was taken by the sons of O'Dowda from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which a war arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides^y.

Great depredations and desperate ravages were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill upon Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried the spoils into Fermanagh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, and Felim Doibhlenach^z, the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill. A party of his cavalry were slain, and, among the rest, William, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac

so called because he was fostered by O'Doibhlen, the west side of Lough Neagh, on the borders
anglice O'Devlin, Chief of Muintir-Devlin, on of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

mic corbmaic, mic garraib ἡ ἰμόν νγιolla ballac mac enri buide mic garraib
 go rocaidib ele, ἡ go gabad cið apail ann beór. Cio iat clann í neill dha
 nír bó hiomlán lottar for ccúlaid ar do buailead ἡ do loitead uphór a
 muintriú im feilim mac í néill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1533.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céð τριόα ατρί.

Mac diarmatta maige luircc diarmaid mac Ruaidrí mic diarmata do
 mairbad a pfiull lá cloinn eocain mic taidcc mic diarmatta, ἡ eocain mac
 taidcc do gabáil tigeapnair na deaðhaið.

O maolmuaid doinnall caoð mac an cōpnaihaiḡ tigeapna fear cceall do
 mairbad a pfiull lá a deapbraḡair féin (.i. cūcoicpice), ἡ lá mac a deapbra-
 ḡar .i. apt ar paitce lanne heala, ἡ ó maolmuaid do ḡairm dá deapbraḡair
 .i. caḡair.

Feilim bacac mac neill mic cuinn í neill décc.

Dá mac feilim mic Ruaidrí bacaiḡ í neill do mairbad la Maḡnur ua
 ndoinnall.

Emann mac cuinn, mic neill, mic apt do mairbad lá cloinn meḡuidir.

Carlén rlicciḡ do gabail lá taidcc ócc mac taidcc, mic aodha uí concobair
 ar ionnraiccið oidce iar mbraḡ an baile, ἡ iar na cúp amac do barbaid an
 carlén pfin.

Carlén aird na riaiḡ do gabáil map an ccéda ran oidce lá cloinn tomar
 a búpe ar cloinn í dúbda.

Cpeac mór do dénam lá hua ndoinnall ar ua nḡra mbuide etir dá
 abairn tpe na aimirir do dénam dua nḡra.

Niall mac mupchaid mic ruibne do mairbad ar dpoicst rlicciḡ. dá hepiðe
 ócc macaom bá pñir, ἡ bá dñircaḡte dia cinid buðém.

Muirceaprac mac feilim, mic toirpdealbaiḡ carraiḡ uí concobair do

^a *Fircall*, feara ceall.—See note ^c, under the year 1216, p. 189, *supra*.

^b *Lann-Ealla*,—i. e. the church of Ealla, which was the name of an ancient forest,—now Lynally, situated about a mile to the south-west of the

town of Tullamore, in the King's County. There was a church erected here in the sixth century by St. Colman Elo. — See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 910, 961. The present ruins of the church of Lynally are not ancient, but the wall which

Mac Caffry, and Gilla-Ballagh, the son of Henry Boy Mac Caffry, and many others. Several were also taken prisoners; but, though the sons of O'Neill were victorious, they did not return scathless, for the greater part of their people were severely beaten and wounded, and among the rest Felim, the son of O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1533.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-three.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Molloy (Donnell Caech, the son of Cosnamhach), Lord of Fircall^a, was treacherously slain on the Green of Lann-Ealla^b by his own brother, Cucogry, and Art, his brother's son; and his brother, Cahir, was styled O'Molloy.

Felim Bacagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Rory Bacagh O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill], was slain by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige Oge, son of Hugh O'Connor, by means of a nocturnal assault, the warders of the castle having betrayed it and surrendered it to them.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh [Ardnarea] was likewise taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowda.

A great depredation was committed by O'Donnell upon O'Hara Boy, between the two rivers^c, because the latter had been disobedient to him.

Niall, son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain on the bridge of Sligo. He was the best and most renowned youth of his own tribe.

Murtough, son of Felim, who was son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was

encloses the churchyard is of considerable antiquity. There is a moat to the south of the church which would appear to have belonged to a castle, as it contains in its interior a vault built of stone with lime and sand cement.

^c *Between the two rivers*, i. e. between the Owenmore, which flows through Collooney, and the river of Coolaney, which unites with it near Annaghmore, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo.

ἐποῦαδ λά hua νδομῖναιλλ ἀρ παϊτῆε ἐαιρλέιν εαναιγῆ ιαρ πρέιμδεαδ δα
cloinn, ἡ δά βραιτέρῃδ ἀν βαίλε δο ἐάβαιρτ ἀρ.

Ιαηλα εἴλλε δαρα δο ἐεατῆ ἀρίρ γο hele δο ἐάβαιρ πῖργαναινμ ἰ ceapḃaill
γο ρυῖδε ἀν ρίον, ἡ α βῆιτ α βφορḃαιρῖ ἰμον ceairlén, ἡ conrapal maiṛ δια
μῖνιτιρ δο μαρḃαδ, ἡ α ιομπυδ ιαρ ηγαḃáil ἀν βαίλε. Ο εῖρḃaill δο γαιρμ
δουαἷνε ἐαρραḃ mac Sḃain ἰν ἀεḃαῖδ πῖργαναινμ, ἡ ῖραοντα coccaῖδ δέιρcece
ἰ néle τρίτερῖν.

Copḃmac mac coḃláin τιγearna cloinne conḃobaṛ decc.

Caṛaṛí mac coḃláin·aṛcḃinneac éluana mic nóir décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1534.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuic ced, τριούα, α ceαṛταιρ.

Ο conḃobaṛ ρυαδ ταḃcc βυῖδε mac caṛail ρυαῖδ décc, ἡ ὁ conḃobaṛ δο
γαιρμ δά mac .i. τοἰρρḃealḃac ρυαδ.

Mac διαρμḃαδα μαἱγε λυρce (eoccan) décc ran ceapḃaice ιαρ mbḃiṛ
bḃiaḃain α τιγearnar, ἡ Macḃ λυρce δο βεἷτ eapḃontaḃac coγṛac ρε α ἰνμ,
Mac διαρμḃαττα δο γαιρμ dabb na bḃuille .i. αοδ mac copḃmaic mic διαρ-
μḃαττα. Clann ταḃcc mic διαρμḃαττα δο γḃabail na caṛḃcece φαṛ, ἡ nḃr bó
lucca α ἐὰς ῖραοντα ἀν τίρε ρῆ α ἰνμ.

Eocḃan mac αοḃa mic néill mic cuinn, ἀν ταιῖν φαρ βα φαρρῖ δο ρḃioḃt
αοḃa βυῖδε δο μαρḃαδ λά halbanḃoṛíδ dypḃoṛ δο ραἱγῖτε φαρ loḃ cuan.

Τοἰρρḃealḃac dub ὁ διομαρḃaicḃ δο μαρḃαδ α φαṛull λά α βραṛταιρ φῆιν,
la Muṛcḃeapṛac ὅcc ὁ νδῖομαρḃaicḃ ιαρ mbḃiṛ δḃ ἀρ ρlánaδ δέ ἡ ναοῖμ εἰμῖν,
ἡ Muṛcḃeapṛac ὅcc βυḃḃéin δο μαρḃαδ α ττραἰδε ιαρ ρῖν λά hua móρḃa
ḃpe mḃoρḃuṛlḃíδ δέ, ἡ εἰμῖν.

Ο gallḃuḃaṛ .i. Emann mac eḃin mic tuṛṛail décc co hobann.

Copḃmac mac φḃḃḃail mic ἀν βαἰρδ, ραοῖ lé dán aon bá φḃḃr baοῖ ἰνα
• αιμῖρῖ δια εἰνḃḃ α ἰḃiṛ φαṛ deṛce ἡ φαṛῖ δαonnaḃt décc nonγaḃ, ἡ ιαρ ναἱṛḃicḃe.

^a *Eanach*, i. e. a boggy land, now Annagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See Deed of Partition of the Sligo estate, already often referred to.

^e *Suidhe-an-roin*, i. e. the sitting place of the seal or hairy person, now Shinrone, a small town in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.

hanged by O'Donnell on the Green of the castle of Eanach^d, his sons and relatives having previously refused to give up the castle for his ransom.

The Earl of Kildare went a second time into Ely, to assist Ferganainm O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-roin^e; and he laid siege to the castle, on which occasion he lost a good constable of his people; and, having taken the castle, he returned home. Owny Carragh, son of John, was styled O'Carroll in opposition to Ferganainm, in consequence of which internal dissensions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, Lord of Clann-Conor, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, Erenagh of Clonmacnoise, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1534.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-four.

O'Connor Roe (Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe) died; and his son, i. e. Turlough Roe, was styled O'Connor.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Owen) died in the Rock [of Lough Key], after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of disturbance and commotion. The Abbot of Boyle was then styled Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot. The sons of Teige Mac Dermot [however] took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, the best man of the descendants of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], was slain with a cast of a dart by a party of Scots, on Loch Cuan^f.

Turlough Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough Oge O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin^g. Murtough Oge was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Farrell Mac Ward, a learned poet, the best of his tribe in his time for alms-deeds and humanity, died, after unction and penance.

^f *Loch Cuan*, now Lough Cone, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^g *St. Evin*.—He was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, and the original founder of the

Μαολμυρπε mac eoάδα αάβαρ ollaíman laigean lé dán, pñr hpcena iollaά-
nac bá maíe tñg naoiόñ do mārbaδ go tñccmaipeac lá dñibpáépñb a mātār
lá cloinn í tñαάail.

Μαgñup buíde ó dñibgñnāin do ταάταδ dá mñnaói pñn pan oiόce.

Ecenaç, γ iomcōpaoiδ mōp do δol ó maíeib gall γ ón comairle ap an iur-
tup (iapla cille dapa gñpotec ócc mac gñpótec, mic tomair pōpñamāiδ nñp
γ cumāceta Epeann) gup an pñg an toctmāδ enpñ go Saχaib, γ an tiapla do
δol do pñgñδ an pñg do gābaíl a lñēpceíl pñp, γ nñp bo tapba dō ap po
gābaδ é, γ po cñpēaδ ipñ top, γ baói ann pñp hñb mbliaθna, γ po bār acc
mñp tñgñδ pñp. Ro páccaib an tiapla gñpótec cloiδmñ an pñg aza mac
tomar ag dol dō go paχaib. Atpñpac apñile gup bó he uilliam pccēmionton
baói ina iurtip in ionaδ gēapótec.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1535.

Αοίρ Cpιοpε, mñle, cuicc ced, tpioάa, a cñicc.

ΙΑpla cille dapa (i. iurtip na hEpeann) gñpótec ócc mac gñpótec mic
tomair deaprcaiγtēac gall γ gaoiδeal Epeann ina aimpup, uair ní namā po
lñt a aimp γ a epñdeapcyp po epñnn uile aēt po clōp hñ cpiochaib eipipcñanaiδ
eaētair cēneóil a allaδ, γ a apñ nōp, do écc ma bpaigōñup hñ lonnnann. Ro
gāb iapañ mac an iapla i. tomay ag dñogail a aēap ap gāllaiδ, γ ap gāc
naén tucc pōcann oia cōp a hñpñnn, γ po aēcñup cloiδmñ an pñg uaδa, γ do
gññ uile iomōa pñp gāllaiδ, γ po gēib aipñeproc aēa cliaē aoiδeaδ laip, ap

church of Mainistir Eimuin, now Monastereven, notwithstanding Dr. Lanigan's attempt to prove the contrary.—See note ^r, under the year 1394, p. 731, *supra*.

^h *His son Thomas*.—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that before his departure from Ireland he received a command from the King to choose a successor, on whose fidelity he might rely, and that the Earl in an unlucky hour laid this solemn charge on the weak shoulders of his eldest son, who was then scarcely twenty-one years of age, in the presence of the King's council, at Drogheda, where he took shipping.

ⁱ *Skeffington*.—As soon as the King had heard that young Thomas had resigned the sword and broken out into open rebellion, he again appointed William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—See Ware's Annals.

^k *Who had been instrumental*, literally, “*derunt causam*, who gave cause.” Ware gives a much better account of these transactions in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1534, where he says that the enemies of the family of the Geraldines went to work deceitfully; that no sooner was the Earl cast into prison than he was beheaded, and that the same fate threatened

Mulmurry Mac Keogh, intended Ollav of Leinster in poetry, a learned man, skilled in various arts, who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brothers, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Boy O'Duigennan was strangled in the night by his own wife.

Great complaints and accusations were transmitted from the chiefs of the English [of Ireland] and from the Council, to the King, Henry VIII., of England, against the Lord Justice (i. e. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, commander of the strength and power of Ireland) ; and the Earl went over to the King, to vindicate his conduct before him, but it was of no avail, for he was taken and confined in the tower, where he remained for one year, and they were exerting [the rigours of] the law against him. The Earl Garrett, on his departure for England, left the sword of the King with his son, Thomas^h. Others [however] say that it was William Skeffingtonⁱ who succeeded Garrett in the office of Lord Justice.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1535.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-five.

The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett Oge), the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the English and Irish of Ireland in his time, for not only had his name and renown spread through all Ireland, but his fame and exalted character were heard of in distant countries of foreign nations, died in captivity in London. After which his son, Thomas, proceeded to avenge his father upon the English and all who had been instrumental^k in removing him from Ireland. He resigned the King's sword, and did many injuries to the English. The Archbishop^l of Dublin came by his death through

Thomas, his two brothers, and uncles. That the rash youth, suffering himself to be deceived with these lies, on the 11th day of June, being guarded with one hundred and forty well-armed horse, he hastened towards Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he resigned up the sword and robes of state, the Lord Chancellor Cromer persuading him in vain to the contrary, and that he then broke out into open rebellion and pro-

cured the murder of Archbishop Alan ; that in the mean time his father, having notice of these proceedings in prison, was struck through as with a deadly arrow, gave himself wholly up to sadness, and died in the month of September, 1534.

^l *The Archbishop.*—John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered at Artane on the 28th of July, 1534, by John Teling and Nicholas

baóiríde i naccaíð a átar 7 po marbhað beor daoíne ele amaille ppiu. Do gabhað laip baile áta cliað on ngsta nua amach, 7 do pasað zeill 7 bpaighe dó ar a óman ón ccuirt ele don baile. Ro léirapccfð, 7 po lámilleað pine gall ó Shliað puasð go oipicst áta gur bó fód epitig an míde uile la mac an iapla don cup rin. Iap ná ppor rin don píð do cúip fóirpíðin go gallaib .i. uilliam pccmonton ina iurcip, 7 linapð gpaí go ccoblað mór amaille ppiu 7 po gabpatt píde acc milleað a mbaoí fód mamur mic an iapla. Gabtar leó iapctain baile tomair .i. Mað nuasat 7 po ionnapbratt tomair ar an típ. Cipgitt beór cuicceap deapbpaatar a átar i naghaib tomair do congnaím lá gallaib (Semur mfpccfð, oiliuér, Stan, uater, 7 Rirpðro) ar bá dóig leó gomab la haon aca an iaplaçt dia cceloíu inní tomair. An tan na caomnacatar na paçain pémpáite tomair do spgabail iap mbuam a bailefð 7 a manep de, 7 iap ná átcup i nuçt gaoídel óirpirt epeann, 7 go ponnpaðac píol mbpian, 7 ó concobair paile, 7 iapréim uile ina ccelit cobpaib comnaipit ina naccaíð ag coccað ppiú bá hé ní do pccpúopat ina naipie bpécc píð do tapicépin dó, 7 cealcc do dénam cúcce go po pasíðpft lopð linapð hi ccfnn mic an iapla, 7 po cingcail píde papóun dó a huçt an píð go po bpécc laip go paçaið é. Gabtar mac an iapla po céuoir, 7 cuipcti hi ttop an píð é i mbpaigðpñur 7 cimídeact. Tanac lopð linapð i nepinn tap a aip doipíðir, 7 po écc an iurcip baóí i nepinn .i. uilliam pccmonton, 7 zeibíðpium ionað an iurcip cuicce

Wafer, two of Kildare's servants.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1534, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 347. For this murder the sentence of excommunication, in its most vengeful and tremendous form, was issued against Lord Thomas and his uncles, John and Oliver, and it is said that a copy of this awful curse was transmitted to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and shewn to Kildare, the sight of which struck him through the heart.

^m *Slieve Roe*.—Sliað puasð, i. e. the reddish mountain. This name is still applied to the Three-rock mountain, near Dublin, by those who speak Irish in Meath, and by the Connaughtmen, though the name is forgotten in the

county of Dublin.

ⁿ *Tremble*, literally, so that all Meath was [made] a trembling sod by the son of the Earl on that occasion.—See a similar phrase relating to the invasion of Bruce in 1315, quoted from a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many in *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 137: “*Đu paibi Epriu 'na li-aéntumo épitig da'n coimeipgi rin*.” This is paraphrased by Mageoghegan in his Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

“All the inhabitants of the kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with so great terrour that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake with fear.”

^o *Magh-Nuadhat*, i. e. the plain of Nuadhat,

him, for he had been opposed to his father: many others were slain along with him. He took Dublin from Newgate outwards, and pledges and hostages were given him by the rest of the town through fear of him. The son of the Earl on this occasion totally plundered and devastated Fingall from Slieve Roe^m to Drogheda, and made all Meath [as it were] trembleⁿ beneath his feet. When the King had received intelligence of this he sent relief to the English, namely, William Skeffington, as Lord Justice, and Leonard Gray, with a great fleet, and these proceeded to plunder all (the territory) that was under the jurisdiction of the Earl's son. They afterwards took Magh Nuadhat^o, Thomas's town, and expelled himself from his territory. His father's five brothers also rose up against Thomas, to assist the English, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, for they thought that if Thomas were conquered one of themselves might obtain the earldom. When the aforesaid Englishmen were not able to make a prisoner of Thomas (after having taken his manors and towns from him, and driven him for an asylum to the Irish of the south of Ireland, especially to the O'Briens and O'Conor Faly, who all were a firm and powerful bulwark against them, and at war with them) they resolved in council to proffer him a pretended peace, and take him by treachery^p; whereupon they sent Lord Leonard to the Earl's son, who promised pardon on behalf of the King, so that he coaxed him with him to England, where he was immediately seized and placed in the King's tower, in bondage and captivity. Lord Leonard returned to Ireland; and the Lord Justice of Ireland, William Skeffington, having died, he assumed his place, and he took to him the sons of

a man's name, now Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.—See Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 299, where the Editor published a translation of this passage in the year 1833. The castle of Maynooth was besieged by Skeffington on the 15th of March, 1535, and the fortress, which was accounted, for the abundance of its furniture, one of the richest houses under the crown of England, is said by Stanihurst to have been betrayed by Christopher Pareis; but in Sir William Skeffington's own account of the siege in the State Papers, there is not the slightest allusion to any such betrayal; and as the Irish

annalists make no mention of it, we may easily believe it to be one of the many pure fabrications with which Stanihurst has embellished his narrative.

^p *By treachery.*—Ware does not seem to believe that Gray promised him a pardon; but it is quite obvious from the letter of the Council of Ireland to King Henry VIII. (State Papers, ciii.), that the hopes of pardon were held out to Lord Thomas more strongly than they were willing to express to the angry monarch. In their prayer they state that, in consequence of “the words of comfort spoken to Lord Thomas,

Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Great Earl of Kildare, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were for some time in his company and friendship. They were [however] finally seized on, they being under his protection, and sent to the King of England; and they were immediately clapped into the King's tower, in which was also the heir to the earldom, i. e. Thomas; and there were they all six!

Egneghan, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

The daughter of O'Neill and wife of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Judith, daughter of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died on the 21st of August, in the middle of her age and affluence. She was the most renowned woman for her years of her time for piety and hospitality, for she was only forty-two years of age when she resigned her spirit, and was honourably buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine (Mulmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny) was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's castle of Rathain^a, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra', died, and Felim, the son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.

Fineen, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was slain by Ferganainm, son of Ferdoragh.

Murtough Mac Donough, the son of Murrough, and his two sons, John Glas and Farrell, were slain at Magh-Imleach^a by O'Hara Boy, having been first deceitfully betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe^c gained a great battle, in which were slain the Lord of Claenglais^d and Mac Gibbon^e, with a large battalion of the Clann-Sheehy^f. Maelmurry, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, was slain in the commencement and fury of the conflict.

vol. i. p. 42, edition of 1750.

^a *Claenglais*, now anglicised Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connillo, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Cork and Kerry. O'Coileain, now Collins, was originally the chief of this district; but, at the period of which we are now treating, it belonged to a branch of the Fitzge-

ralds.—See note ^e, under the year 1266, p. 400, *supra*.

^e *Mac Gibbon*, now Fitzgibbon. He was chief of the territory of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork.

^f *Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. the Mac Sheehys, who were of Scotch origin, and hereditary gallow-glasses in Ireland.

Μαοίλεάκλαινν mac cairppe í binn do marbað lá cloinn caátail mic meic diarmata.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1536.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, τριόα, α Σε.

Μαινιρτιρ υρoμα δά ετίαρ do λορρεαò γo τφεομαιρεαò ραν οιοòε ιαρ ccooλαò do cáò α ccoιτέinne, γ epemon ó domnaill bpaάair minur do λορρεαò innte, γ μοράν μαιέτρα αρέσνα do milleaò innte.

Τεαòmanna γ γαλα ιλε ιρ ιη mbliaðain ρι ι. pláig coιτέcñh, γαλαρ breac, flux, γ ριαβραρ δια po éccpat poάaòe.

Cορbmac ócc mac cορbmaic mic ταιòcc μέγαρτáιγ, αon poγa γαιοιdeal lñte moγa décc ιαρ mbpñt buaòa ó ðoman, γ o ðñman γ α aònacal hi ccill cpeòe.

Mac uilliam cloinne ριοcairò, Sñan mac Riocairò mic emainn décc γ coccαò móρ ðñrγe hi cloinn Riocairò ρan τιγεαρναρ δια po γairmñò ða mac uilliam ιρ ιη τίρ, Mac uilliam do Rìrðeapò bacαà mac uillicc, γ mac uilliam duillicc mac Riocairò óicc, γ uillicc na ccñò do ðñt aγ congnañ lá Rìrðeapò mbacαà.

O Raγaillγ ðñrγal mac ρñan mic caátail τιγεαρνα ua mbpñuñ γ cοnmaicne ðñr, ρial, poραò, ριρinneαà, ðeaplaicteαà ðñγeimγ décc ιαρ ccomain γ ρacappaic.

Μαγ plannchaò ταιοίρεαò ðαρτραιγε ι. ðñραòαc mac uilliam décc, γ bá ðñr ðércaà, ðaonnaàταà eipòe.

Tomap ó huiccainn oide ðñr nepeann, γ alban lé ðán décc.

Peilim mac peilim í ρuairc décc ι nγñmel aγ bñian mac eoccaim mic τιγεαρnaim í ρuairc.

Caátal mac Sfoínín, mic Sñan uí maοílmoiéñrγe ðñr bioτcaιtñmñc buan conáιγ do écc.

^γ *Galar-breac*, i. e. the small pox.

^{*} *Kilcrea*.—See note ^γ, under the year 1475, p. 1038, and note ^e, under the year 1495, p. 1213, *supra*.

^a *Richard Bacagh*, i. e. Richard the lame.

^b *Ulick-na-gCeann*, i. e. Ulick of the heads,

so called from the many heads of enemies which he had cut off.—See note ^γ, under the year 1432, p. 889, and note ^γ, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^c *Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne*, i. e. he was lord of the Hy-Briuin in the two Breifnys, and of

Melaghlin, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1536.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-six.

The monastery of Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] was accidentally burned in the night, while all were asleep, and Eremon O'Donnell, a Friar Minor, was burned within it, and a great quantity of property was also destroyed in it.

Many diseases and maladies raged in this year, namely, a general plague, galar-breac', the flux, and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the choice of the Irish of Leath-Mhogha, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Kilcrea^a.

Mac William of Clanrickard (John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond) died; and a great war broke out in Clanrickard, concerning the lordship; two Mac Williams were nominated in the country, namely, Richard Bacagh^a, the son of Ulick, was called Mac William, and Ulick, son of Richard Oge, was called Mac William also. On this occasion Ulick-na-gCeann^b sided with Richard Bacagh.

O'Reilly (Farrell, the son of John, son of Cathal), Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne^c, a generous, potent, upright, and truly hospitable man, died, after receiving the communion and sacrifice.

Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry (Feradhach, the son of William), died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Thomas O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of the men of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died in captivity with Brian^d, the son of Owen, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Johnin, son of John O'Mulmoghery a constantly-spending and lastingly-affluent man, died.

the Mac Rannalls or Conmaicne-Rein, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

he and Brian were imprisoned together, but that Felim was the prisoner of Brian when he died.

^a *In captivity with.*—This does not mean that

Mairte ióctair connacét .i. taðcc ócc mac taidcc, mic aóða taðcc mac caðail ócc uí concóðair clann ndonnochaid, 7 clann í dúbda do ðol ar plioét Ríocaird a búrc ar tarrainz an eppaiz bairéð, 7 cpeaca an tíre do tñicín rínpa go tñimann tighínain oirið 7 an tñpog dá tabairt ar an tñimann do íaigíð an tñloiz, 7 zan na cpeaca daireacc i nonóir an naoíín.

O concóðair do gairm do taðcc ócc mac taidcc mic aóða mic toirpðeal-baiz cappaiz uí concóðair 7 bá heirde céð duine dair goiread o concóðair i moctair connacét do plioét briam luighnigh óir bá mac domnáill mic muir-céartairz ainm an tí nó bioð hi cclnna nó, a ccumácceta an tñleaceta rin có rin, 7 bá ar daiz onóra 7 do ðeaprcuzað dona tighínaið tainic ríme do róine rium an caomclúð anma rin. An tñua concóðair nua rin, 7 mac caðail ócc uí concóðair do ðol ar ionnraigíð hi cclloinn goirðeal-baiz, 7 ní puccrat ar érié 7 ó ná puairpior euala ro gabrat porlonzporit a tñimceall cille colmain .i. baile mic puðpaizge mic goirðeal-baiz, 7 tainic féin hillain go hua cconcóðair ar a baile do léccan paop ðó, 7 do bñit lúpeac oirðeapc do baí aicce .i. lúpeac mic peopair dua concóðair 7 ticc ua concóðair co plicceac gur an mbpaizaitt rin lair a ngioll lé a lánpuarcclað.

Ro éiriz an tan rin coccað 7 íraonta etir ua ndomnáill 7 mairte ióctair connacét uile cenmoeta briam mac eoccan uí puairc namá, ar ní baóirðe ag congnain la cclctair na oib pa monam rin. Ro tionoilead ðeirðe plóiccead lá hua ndomnáill cona cclloinn acctmað Mañnur namá uair ní tamiceirðe hi poépaide a atar don cup pa ar daigin í néill. Tainic ir in poépaide rin í domnáill, Mañuoir cúconnacét Mac uí neill, mall ócc mac airt, Mac í paigilliz .i. aóð mac maolmopda co nñpze amac uí paigilliz. Tangattair

^e *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs.

^f *Bishop Barrett*.—He was Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 652.

^g *Errew*, a monastery on the margin of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1413, p. 813, *supra*, and note ^d, under the year 1172.

^h *Mac Donnell Mic Murtough*.—This appellation or title was derived from Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Sligo and Carbury, who died in 1395.—See other notices of chiefs of this

sept of the O'Conors at the years 1413, 1420, 1431, 1462, 1471, 1488, 1494, 1495.

ⁱ *Outshine*.—Do ðeaprcuzað do, always means, to excel or outshine, and the preposition do in this phrase means *over*, *above*, or *beyond*. It has the same meaning in the ancient phrase po cín do, i. e. excelled, exceeded, or outshone.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part II. chap. vii. p. 302.

^k *Kilcolman*.—The name of a church in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1270, p. 412, and note ^z,

The chiefs of Lower [i. e. north] Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, who was son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; the Clann-Donough^e, and the sons of O'Dowda, went [on an excursion] against the descendants of Richard Burke, at the instance of the Bishop Barrett^f. The spoils of the country fled [i. e. were carried] before them to the Termon of St. Tiernan of Errew^g, but the bishop took them out of the Termon to the army, and the spoils were not restored in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was styled O'Connor. He was the first man of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, in Lower Connaught, who was styled O'Connor, for he who until then had the leadership, or chief command, of that tribe was styled Mac Donnell Mic Murtough^h; and it was for sake of honour, and in order to outshineⁱ the lords who had preceded him that he made that change in the name. This new O'Connor and the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor made an incursion against the Clann-Costello; but they seized on no prey, and as they did not obtain any spoils, they encamped around Kilcolman^k, the town [i. e. mansion] of the son of Rury Mac Costello, who came to O'Connor, and delivered himself into his hands, on condition that O'Connor would spare his town, and presented to O'Connor a grand coat of mail which he had, namely, the coat of mail of Mac Feorais^l. O'Connor then returned to Sligo with this hostage [and purposing to keep him] in pledge for a full ransom for him.

At this time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chieftains of Lower Connaught, with the single exception of Brian, the son of Owen O'Rourke, who did not, on this occasion, join either side. An army was, therefore, mustered by O'Donnell and his sons (excepting Manus alone, who did not^m come into his father's army on this expedition, because he was biassed by O'Neill). Into this army of O'Donnell came Maguire (Cuconnaught); the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge, the son of Art); and the son of O'Reilly (Hugh, the

under the year 1285, p. 441, *supra*.

^l *The coat of mail of Mac Feorais*.—Here the language is abrupt and the narrative imperfect. It should be: "And he presented to O'Connor a splendid suit of armour which he had won from Mac Feorais in a recent battle," or some-

thing to that effect.

^m *Who did not*, literally, "for he was not aiding any of them at that time;" but the *áip*, *for*, is incorrectly applied in this sentence, and the Editor has taken the liberty to leave it out in the translation.

ριολ ρυῖνε, ἡ βασίγεαλλαιῖς ἵριν τιονόλ ριν ἰ δοῖναιλλ ρεῖβ βά ἡρέραε λέό.
 Λοδαρ na ρλόιῖς ριν ὁ αε ῖρῖναιῖς δεοῖλαοῖ co πο γαῖραε ποραῖ ἡ longpore etip
 ουῖβ ἡ ὑποδαοῖρ. Ιαρ τεόκαίεῖν α ὑρροῖνε ἡ α τοῖμαλταιρ δόῖβ πο εῖρῖρε
 λυετ ρῖεῖνε ἡ ρυῖρῖραιρ do εῖοῖνε na conaῖρε βασί ῖτορρα ἡ μαῖς ceῖεῖνε
 αρ βά hoῖan leó ριολ cconcoῖaῖρ cona τιονόλ do εῖαῖρε amaiρ longpuiρ
 πορρα δόῖῖς πο βατταρ ρῖδε ina ccaοῖρ ῖοῖδα αρ ná léiρ τιονόλ αρ α ccioῖn hi
 ρῖlceac, ἡ ιαῖ acc τοῖμαίεῖν τοῖαιρ do εῖαῖρε dua δοῖναιλλ cen co πο ροῖρ-
 eaῖ leó ποῖταιρ apoile. ὁά he cetup λυῖ ἵριν ῖρροῖρε διοῖκοῖμέετ don εῖλόῖς
 ua βασίῖλ, maῖl mac τοῖρρδεαῖῖς αρ βά δόῖῖς λαιρ ῖο ῖρῖγῖῖ α ῖοῖδαῖ
 α ccioῖn εῖοῖαιρ εῖuice διοῖρε α βαῖanne ποραῖβ. Οο εῖοῖ don muῖtiρ aοῖa
 buῖde mic ἰ δοῖναιλλ ὑρροῖκοῖμέο hi cconaiρ naile ῖan pátuεcῖaῖ dua mbaοῖῖl
 naε dia muῖtiρ, do ρῖccaiρ etip na διῖ buῖdῖῖ ῖο πο γαῖραε ac coῖmbua-
 laῖ apoile, ἡ ní ταῖραε ὑρroῖς διῖ aῖεῖne πορ apaῖll. ὁά haῖnῖrῖna aῖmaῖrῖa
 do ρῖῖῖ an ῖmaῖrῖcc ρin lá hua mbaοῖῖl ἡ naῖhaῖ a ῖοῖδαῖ (anῖaῖaiρ)
 ῖο πο muῖhaῖῖeaῖ ῖan coῖccῖl λαιρ ὑρroῖς ῖόρ don εῖλόῖς an tan baῖ aῖ a
 ῖρroῖaῖ an tuετ ρin do ρόῖraε buaile ῖοῖδα ina uῖrῖmῖeall ῖο ῖρῖaiρ
 aοῖῖῖ pá ῖeóῖ lá a ῖíoρ caῖrῖῖ ῖr in ῖara calaῖn auῖuρ αρ aῖ laῖe ρεετ-
 ῖuῖne. ὁά doῖlῖς ῖόρ do ῖoεταῖ ἡ ῖaῖaῖccneacῖaῖ do εῖiaῖaῖ ἡ εῖῖῖῖaῖ
 an εῖ τοῖcaῖ anῖiρ .i. an εῖ maῖl mac τοῖρρδεαῖῖς. ῖέρ ῖό ρaε lá hua
 nῖoῖnnaῖl an ῖóρ eετ ρin, ní πο τοῖrῖrῖcc a eaετῖa, ἡ λυῖ ῖῖῖe ῖο ρaῖcc
 ῖο ρῖnnῖiρ. Οο εῖaῖῖ ὑρroῖς do maῖrῖluaῖ caῖaῖl ócc .i. do muῖtiρ aῖρ ῖο
 ῖraῖaετ εῖuῖlῖe, Tiaῖaε ὑρῖn do maῖrῖluaῖ ἰ δοῖναιλλ ina naῖhaῖ ῖο
 coῖrῖaῖcc cῖc διῖ ῖῖa ρoile ἡ mbealaε duῖn iapaῖn. Maῖῖaῖ maῖraε
 maῖ do muῖtiρ aῖρ ἵριν ταῖaiρ ρin, ἡ ῖῖlaῖ ρe ρoile don cup ρin. Aῖrῖῖῖ
 ua δοῖναιλλ ina ῖorlongpore ρῖn in aῖhaῖ ρin, ἡ λυῖ ρoῖῖe ἵριν maῖdῖn αρ

ⁿ *Duff and Drowes*.—These are two rivers in the south of the county of Donegal close to the borders of the county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1522.

^o *Magh gCeidne*.—See note ^m, under the year 1301, p. 474, *supra*.

^p *Finfir*, now Finned, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, situated between the Drumcliff strand and that inlet of the sea near Carney village.

^a *Braghait-Chuillighe*, now Bradhullian, in the barony of Carbury, to the south-west of the mountain of Binbulbin. On an old map of the coasts of the counties of Sligo and Donegal, this place is shewn with a castle, and called Bradhillye.

^r *Bealach-Duin-iaraínn*, now anglicised Doo-nierin, is the name of a fort and townland about four miles to the north-west of the town of Sligo. The old road from Sligo to Drumcliff

son of Maelmora), with O'Reilly's rising out. Into this muster of O'Donnell came also, as usual, the Mac Sweenys and the O'Boyles. These forces marched from Ballyshannon in the afternoon, and pitched their camp that night between the rivers Duff and Drowes^a; and there having taken dinner and refreshments they sent guards and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Magh gCeidne^o, for they were afraid that the O'Conors, with all their forces, might surprise them [that night] in their camp, inasmuch as they were then all assembled in a flaming body at Sligo, threatening to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they should meet him. The first person who went out to watch for the army was O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), who supposed that his enemies would soon come up to him, and that he would be able to wreak his vengeance upon them. But the people of Hugh Boy, the son of O'Donnell, went at the same time, without giving notice to O'Boyle, or his people, to guard another pass. Both parties met, and, neither of them 'recognising the other, they proceeded to strike at each other. Fiercely and resolutely did O'Boyle fight in this skirmish against his enemies (as he thought), and he unsparingly cut off great numbers of [the opposite] host; but as he was slaughtering them in this manner, they formed a huge circle around him, so that he at last met his death from his own true and faithful friends, on the second of the Calends of August, * * * day of the week. The death of the person being the here slain, i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough, was a cause of great grief to the poor and indigent, and to the literati and the kerns. Although O'Donnell was much grieved at this lamentable occurrence, it did not, nevertheless, prevent his [projected] expedition, but he marched onward as far as Finfir^p. A party of Cathal Oge's [O'Conor's] cavalry, composed of the O'Hartes, set out for Braghait-Chuillighe^a, and a troop of O'Donnell's cavalry marched likewise against them; and they met at Bealach-Duin-iarainn^r, where a skirmish ensued, in which a distinguished horseman of the O'Hartes was slain, whereupon both parties withdrew for that time. O'Donnell remained within his own camp that night, and

ran close to this fort, from which it received its ancient name of Bealach Duin-iarainn, or Doo-nierin road. Sometimes people going to the village of Grange still travel by this old road as far as the strand to the south-west of Drumcliff,

and if the tide be out they can cross the fearsad (trajectus), and proceed directly to Grange.— See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 479, and map to the same work, on which the position of this road is shewn.

na mparac go pfprraite pfnna an liaccáin do dól tairipir hi ccuil irpae. Basí ó concóbaip hi plieceac ag orduccac a muintipe do dól i nairpí í domnaill gur an pfprraite ecéttna acc toipmírec a dola tairpib, an ecfn bá lán an muiip báttna na plóig ag miðeamain 7 acc mópóécain apóile. Bá pí comairple po cinn ua concóbaip uair nat basí comlíon plóig lá hua ndomnaill gan taáar ppir ipin maigin pin ap po gab gpaonn 7 áduac fipruim cona plóg pia hua ndomnaill, ap minneall 7 ap norduccac a muintipe ap fuídiuccac a ngonnac 7 a naomíðaiğ apélna ap upna ppirpve go ppağbað go nfmíupiríte hé hi maigin naile. Téio ó domnaill tap an pfprraite gan nac ppiotopgaip iapna pacbáil gan copnam gan cotuccac ap a éionn. Ro éuipriot iapam opoag do maieib ioctair éonnaét paigin iompuaccéta for muintip í domnaill. Ro ppeaprtlac 7 po ppeağpað iatte lap an pluag naile go po mapbað ecé móp do cloinn ndonnhaið don cup pin .i. Maeleaclaimn mac taidcc mic puaiðpi dupcor peléip. Ro mapbað dna mapcac ele do muintip í domnaill lá puarma do gae .i. Semur ballac mac néill mic Sfain. Ro deiligríot iappin ppa poile. Do cóio iapam ó domnaill i noútaiğ pleacéta bpaiu í concóbaip, 7 baí tfoipa hoioche ag milleac, 7 acc loyccac an típe, 7 ó concóbaip ina compoépaib i mbél an opoiéc hi pporlongpopt. Apí conaip do deachaið iapttain tap tpaig piap hi ecíp piacpac muaiðe. Ro móipmilleac apbanna 7 bailte iomða lap an pluag ópi baí an típ ap a cumap pín acétna cuio dá caiplenaib. Ruccpat na plóig ap buap iomða a timcéll plebe gam. Tiağaitt tap muaið piap ap tappaiğ pleéta Ricaip a búpc hi lfmáin éoda do éaðpaig-eacé cloinne í dúbða. Tappur leó don cup pin ingín uatéip a búpc bfn eoccaip

⁵ *Fearsat-reanna-an-Liagain*.—This was the ancient name of a ford on the river of Sligo (or Gitly, as it is now called), near its mouth. This river is still fordable near its mouth at low water.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490, and the map to the same work.

⁶ *Cuil-irrae*, a well known district in the barony of Carbury, lying between the rivers of Ballysadare and Sligo, and containing the conspicuous hill of Knocknarea.—See note ^b, under the year 1422, p. 856, *supra*.

^a *Seeing that*.—The literal translation of this

is as follows: "The resolution which O'Connor adopted was, because he was not equal in forces to O'Donnell, not to fight with him at that place (for dismay and horror seized him with his army at [the sight of] O'Donnell, on account of the order and arrangement of his people, the position of their guns and other military engines on the margin of the Fearsat), [but to wait] till he should find him unprepared in another place." There is a free but correct translation of this passage given in the O'Gorman copy of these Annals, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, evidently made by Charles O'Connor

on the morrow marched on to Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagain⁵, to cross over into Cuil-irrae⁶. O'Connor was at Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to the same Fearsat, to prevent his crossing it. While the tide was full both armies were reconnoitering and observing each other. O'Connor seeing that^u he had not equal forces with O'Donnell's, and being, together with his army, seized with terror and awe at the sight of the arrangement and array of his [O'Donnell's] troops, and the position of his cannon, and other military engines, on the borders of the Fearsat, resolved not to come to an engagement with him at that place, but to wait until he should find him less prepared somewhere else. O'Donnell crossed the Fearsat without [meeting] any opposition, it being left without defence^w, without guard against him. Some of the chieftains of Lower Connaught sent a party to skirmish with O'Donnell's army; [but] they were responded to and opposed by the other host, and one who was a great loss to the Mac Donoughs, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Rory, was killed on that occasion with the shot of a ball. Another horseman of O'Donnell's people, namely, James Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of John [O'Donnell], was slain by a thrust of a spear. They withdrew from each other then; and O'Donnell proceeded into the country of the descendants of Brian O'Connor, and remained^x for three nights destroying and burning the country; and O'Connor was all this time encamped near him, at Bel-an-droichit^y. After this O'Donnell marched westwards across the Strand^z, into Tireragh of the Moy; and his army did extensively destroy the corn and many towns, for the country was in their power, except a few of its castles. The forces seized on many cows around Sliabh Gamh^a; they marched westwards across the [River] Moy, at the instance of the descendants of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of a party of the creaghts of the sons of O'Dowda. On this occasion the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowda, was taken by them, with her pro-

of Belanagare, who always made the translation elegant, whether the original was so or not.

^u *Without defence*.—An English writer would say, "it being left undefended against him."

^x *Remained*, literally, "were."

^y *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid.—See note¹, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

^z *The strand*, i. e. the great strand of Traigh

Eothuile, near Ballysadare.—See it before referred to at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, and see its exact position pointed out in noteⁱ, under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

^a *Sliabh Gamh*, now sometimes corruptly called the Ox mountain.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285, 1490, and 1512.

ι οὐδὲα cona cpeic. Ro baoi daiðble cpeac γ ἐδάλα πλόιγ í doínnai ll go ttabarítaoi dá márt ap an inbonn ina foplongpopt an tan pin. Ticc mac diarmatta, γ clann taiðcc mic diarmatta, γ clann mic dauidh do congnam lá hioctar connaét ι nacchaid uí doínnai ll. Triallaið ó doínnai ll roað tar a air iar noénam a ttopcca hi ttií píaépac ðon dul pin. Ro ba cinnte γ pob uplam lap na maiðið pin ioctair connaét, γ lá gað poépaiðe tangettar ina ttiolol go ttiubradair taðar dua doínnai ll acc teaét tar a air, γ ní tuccpat eiccin aét paiðin iompuagéta ag fíhrai t pñda an liaccáin (ap aipe aubearar pin liagan pír an maiðin pin uair liagan laoc míleað ðpomiðib do ceap ann lá luð lamípaða ag toét óo paiðib caða muige tuipeað cona uaða ainmniðtear) bá fop an iompuaccað pin ag dol tar an pfihrate do plóð í doínnai ll po marbðað marpac do muinir catail óið í concóbai r .i. aod bal-lac mac bpiain mic aodá, γ po tpomloiteað mac mic diarmatta .i. aod mac eocáin mic taiðcc. Do ðeachaid ua doínnai ll dia tið gan cíop gan cobac gan umla gan upraim ðpaðail ó maiðið ioctair connaét ðon dul pin amai ll po ba nññnát lai r.

Mac donnchaid do gairm do donnchaid mac taiðcc mic Ruaiðpi mic con-cóbai r mic taiðcc mic tomaltaið mic muirðífra mic donnchaid, γ gan mac donnchaid fén décc .i. eoðan mac donnchaid mic murchaid, ap a aoi baoi pñde ι neppa aoi r iar na ðallað. Ro eipid coccad etir clonn eoðan γ mac donnchaid imon tiðearnar aét ní po milleað ní puai tneað ftoppa.

Slóicceað lá hua cconcóbai r pliccið, γ la bpiain mac uí puairc, γ lá mac catail óicc uí concóbai r ap tarrpaign mic diarmatta, γ clomne taiðcc mic

^b *Bonn*.—This word is still used in Ireland to denote a groat, or four-penny piece.—See Ware's Annals at the year 1563, where it is stated that the Bungall [*bonn geal*], as called by the Irish, passed for six pence. In the O'Gorman copy of these Annals this word, *bonn*, is incorrectly translated "a milch cow." Thus:

"Such was the immensity of the prey and booty taken by him on this expedition that two beeves would be given for one *milch cow* within the camp."

The translator, in fact, mistook *bonn*, a groat, for *bon*, the dative or ablative singular of *bó*,

a cow.

^c *Intentions*.—*Toppca* is the plural of *topc*, which is explained "*voluntas hominis*" in Cormac's Glossary:

"Nac ní iapañ ip laind, no ip adlaic la dume ippeð ip bepar. *topc* ðam .i. ip toil ðam, i. e. whatever is pleasing to one, or whatever is his wish, is called *topc*; *topc* ðam, i. e. it is my will."

^d *Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan* would mean the pass, or trajectus of the point, or promontory, of the pillar stone, and it is to be suspected that the derivation in the text is a mere invention of the

perty. So immense were the preys and spoils obtained by O'Donnell's army on that expedition, that two beeves used to be given for a *bonn*^b in his camp at that time. Mac Dermot, the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid [the people of] Lower Connaught against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, after having accomplished his intentions^c in Tireragh on that expedition, prepared to return home. The chiefs of Lower Connaught, and all those who joined their muster, were resolved and prepared to come to an engagement with O'Donnell, on his return; they did not, however, [give him battle], but merely came to a slight skirmish with him at Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan^d. (This place is called Rinn-Liagain from Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, who was slain there by Lugh the Longhanded^e, as he was on his way to the battle of Magh-Tuireadh^f, and from him it is named). It was in this skirmish, while O'Donnell's army was crossing the Fearsat, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Connor, namely, Hugh Ballagh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh [O'Connor], was slain; and the son of Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was also severely wounded. O'Donnell returned home, without obtaining rent or tribute, submission or homage, from the chiefs of Lower Connaught, on that occasion, which was unusual with him.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Rory, son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough^g, was styled Mac Donough, before the death of Mac Donough himself, namely, Owen, son of Donough, son of Murrough, who, however, was in the decline of his life, and had lost his sight. A war broke out between the sons of Owen and [the new] Mac Donough, concerning the lordship; but nothing remarkable was destroyed [in the contests] between them.

An army was led by O'Connor Sligo; Brian, the son of O'Rourke; and by the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, at the instance of Mac Dermot and the sons of

writer of the account of the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh. The Four Masters should not have incorporated this notice of the derivation of the name of this place with the text.

^e *Lugh the Longhanded*, or *Lughaidh Lamh-chadha*. He was king of the Tuatha de Dananns, A. M. 2764, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology.

^f *Magh-Tuireadh*, i. e. the Northern Magh-Tuireadh, now Moytuirry, or Motirry, in the parish of Kilmactranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^c, under the year 1398, pp. 762, 763, *supra*.

^g *Son of Donough*.—This is the Donough from whom this family has taken their surname of Magh Donough.

διαρματα αρ τοιρρδεαλδὰς ρυαὸ mac ταιδῖ buid̃ mic cāt̃ail ρυαὸ ἰ cōncō-
bair. Na cluaint̃e do m̃illeaδ leό eτ̃ir c̃ill ἡ τ̃uaiτ̃. D̃ol d̃oib̃ ar ρ̃in ip̃ na
cuaτ̃aib̃h, ἡ muiñc̃ir ãinliḡi do τ̃ab̃airτ̃ ḡiall ἡ b̃raḡaτ̃τ̃ d̃oib̃ τ̃ar c̃h̃ñ a
τ̃τ̃iρ̃e a ñd̃ol ar̃r̃iδ̃e ḡo maiñeaτ̃aib̃, ἡ ḡaτ̃ aon b̃a c̃ara d̃ua cōncōbair ρυαὸ
d̃ib̃ do m̃illeaδ ἡ do m̃ōriar̃c̃c̃ain leό aτ̃t̃ an m̃ēiδ̃ do ãiñic mac uί ρ̃uaiρ̃c̃ ar
nί do m̃illeaδ ñh̃t̃ do c̃uaib̃ aτ̃t̃ do ρ̃iδ̃ucc̃aδ eτ̃ir̃ mac διαρ̃mata c̃ona b̃raiτ̃-
p̃ib̃, ἡ ὁ cōncōbair ρυαὸ c̃ona c̃omb̃aib̃ c̃oc̃c̃aib̃ d̃a ḡaτ̃ leτ̃. ḡab̃τ̃ar l̃ar̃ na
p̃loc̃c̃aib̃ ἰp̃in c̃airl̃ēn an τ̃ur̃h̃aicc̃ ἡ b̃ur̃iτ̃c̃ir leό h̃e. T̃icc̃ d̃onñchaδ mac
ēmainn uί c̃eall̃aiḡ c̃uca ἰ ñḡēill̃p̃ine ar̃ õmañ a τ̃iρ̃e do m̃illeaδ leό. T̃iaḡ-
aτ̃τ̃ an p̃luag̃ ρ̃in τ̃ar añair̃ iar̃ c̃cop̃ a c̃c̃uaρ̃ta ãm̃ail b̃a l̃ainn leό, ἡ t̃ucc̃-
p̃at̃ na b̃raiḡd̃e ρ̃in ḡo p̃lic̃c̃eaδ .i. mac uί c̃eall̃aiḡ, ἡ mac uί ãinliḡi, t̃ucc̃p̃at̃
leό b̃eop̃ c̃om̃la b̃reac an c̃airl̃ein ρ̃in p̃o ḡabaδ leό d̃ia c̃op̃ p̃p̃i d̃op̃ar̃ c̃airl̃ēn
p̃lic̃c̃iḡ.

Sl̃oic̃c̃eaδ l̃ar̃ an iur̃c̃ir̃ S̃ax̃anaδ ip̃in m̃um̃ain ρ̃iar̃ d̃ia p̃o ḡaδ c̃ar̃h̃iaic̃
o c̃ainnell ἡ d̃ia p̃o b̃ur̃i d̃p̃oic̃t̃ M̃h̃ur̃chaδ ἰ b̃riain ἡ ãob̃f̃raτ̃τ̃ ap̃oile ḡo
m̃baos̃ c̃uid̃ do d̃onñchaδ mac ἰ b̃riain do τ̃ar̃p̃raing̃ an iur̃c̃ir̃ d̃on c̃ur̃ ρ̃in.

O Rũair̃c̃ do ḡair̃m̃ do b̃riain mac eoḡain mic τ̃iḡf̃r̃ñãin uί ρ̃uaiρ̃c̃ ἡ c̃airl̃ēn
an c̃air̃t̃e do l̃c̃c̃aδ l̃air̃.

Dom̃nall mac d̃onñchaδ uί c̃eall̃aiḡ c̃h̃ñp̃f̃ōna τ̃oc̃c̃aib̃e, ἡ τ̃anaip̃t̃e
ua maiñe ὁ c̃araib̃ ḡo ḡr̃h̃n, ἡ eicc̃neac̃ān mac m̃aoileac̃l̃ainn mic d̃onñchaδ
a d̃eap̃b̃raτ̃ar do m̃ar̃baδ ap̃aon h̃i p̃p̃iull l̃a M̃aoileac̃l̃ainn mac uilliam
mic m̃aoileac̃l̃ainn uί c̃eall̃aiḡ aḡ p̃f̃ōaib̃ aτ̃a luaiñ τ̃p̃ia p̃op̃c̃ong̃ra c̃loinne
d̃f̃r̃b̃raτ̃ar dom̃nall̃ buδ̃ēin .i. clanñ τ̃aiδ̃c̃c̃ mic d̃onñchaδ ἰ c̃ellaib̃.

Clanñ mic uilliam c̃loinne p̃ioc̃air̃p̃ S̃fañ d̃ub̃, ἡ R̃ēmanñ ρυαὸ d̃iar̃ mac

^b *The Cluaint̃e*, now *anglice* Cloonties, a well-known district situated to the west of Strokes-town, in the county of Roscommon. It consists of twenty-four townlands, whose names begin with *Cluain*.

ⁱ *Turraic*, now Turrock, a townland in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 111, and the map to the same work; and also the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 44.

^k *Carrac O'Cainnell*, now Carrigonnell, a

castle in ruins on a lofty hill, in a townland of the same name, in the barony of Pubblebrien, about four miles from the city of Limerick.

^l *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bal-lac*, i. e. speckled, which is correct.

^m *Caislen-an-chairthe*, now Castlecar. — See note ^k, under the year 1487.

ⁿ *From Caraidh to Grian*.—All authorities agree that the territory of Hy-Many extended from Caradh to Grian. It is highly probable that the former is Carranadoo, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and the

Teige Mac Dermot, against Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor. They desolated the Cluainteⁿ, as well ecclesiastical as lay possessions. From thence they marched into the Tuathas, where the O'Hanlys gave them pledges and hostages in behalf of their country; and from thence they passed into Hy-Many, where they spoiled and completely plundered every one who was the friend of O'Connor Roe, save only those whom the son of O'Rourke protected, for it was not to destroy that O'Rourke had gone thither, but to establish a peace between Mac Dermot and his kindred on the one side, and O'Connor Roe and all his allies on the other. These troops took the castle of Turraicⁱ, and demolished it. Donough, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself as a hostage, lest they should destroy his country. These troops [then] returned, having accomplished their expedition as was pleasing to them; and they took with them to Sligo those hostages, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanly; and they also carried with them the variegated door of the castle which they had taken, in order to place it as a door to the castle of Sligo.

The English Justiciary marched with an army into Munster, where he took Carrac-O-Cainnell^k, and broke down the bridge of Murrough O'Brien. Some assert that the son of Donough O'Brien was a party to inducing the Chief Justice to go on this expedition.

Brian^l, son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was styled the O'Rourke; and he pulled down Caislen-an-chairthe^m [now Castlecar].

Donnell, the son of Donough O'Kelly, a distinguished captain, and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caraidh to Grianⁿ, and Egneghan, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, his nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, in the Feadha^o of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donnell's own brother, namely, the sons of Teige, son of Donough O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, John Duv and Redmond Roe, the

latter is certainly the River Grian, which rises on the confines of the county of Clare. But though Hy-Many was once of this extent, it was of much narrower limits at the period of which we are now treating.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

Many, p. 134.

^o *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods of Athlone, a woody district containing thirty quarters of land, in the barony of Athlone.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 175.

Ριόαϊρδ μίε υίλλίεε δο μαρβαδ lé cloinn mic uilliam oile .i. clann Ριόαϊρδ
 óíεε ιαρ μβρσίε πορρα α εποραιγεάετ γ ιαρ τετεclamad cpeac an típe dóib.

Mac goirdealbhaig Sfan mac an gíolla dúib, fíri úsílaieteac, úsígíemig
 úsígéínnaiρ fíðna fpi dénam uaiρle do μαρβαδ επρέ éangnaéτ lá úpuing dia
 éiníb fíin.

Ο concobair failge, brian mac caéaoíri uionnarbhad ar a dúchaig, γ α
 éairléin uile do bpiρb íαρ μαρβαδ ποéaiðe dia múuιτιρ αγά ngabail lar an
 iurτιρ Saγanaé .i. lóipd linaiρ, γ τιρiα fopματ, γ τιρiα imdeall deapbpiáτaiρ
 uí concobair fíin .i. caéal puad do pónad inhiρin.

Domchaδ uα éfíbaill vaiépiócchaδ píργanaínm, γ uaiéne éapraiγh α
 úfípbpiáτaiρ fíin, γ τιγíρnaiρ do bín úb apason.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1537.

Αοίρ Cpiopτ, míe, cúíεε céδ, επιόεατ, α Seaéτ.

Coccaδ eτιρi αοδ mbuidé ó uoiínnaiρ γ Maγnuρ ó uoiínnaiρ. Clann uí
 baogíill do bítε αγ congnaínm lá haδδ, γ αοδ fíhpiρin do bítε i ccairplen dúin na
 ngall. Ro eipig commbuaíðpead móρ hí ccenel cconaiρ επε fpaonτα cloinne
 í uoiínnaiρ fpiα poile dia po μαρβαδ úpouγ do píuoéτ an eppuice uí gálléubaiρ
 lá cloinn uí baogíill .i. mac toirpdealbhaig óíεε mic brian, γ uiaρ mac eocéain
 ballaiγ mic brian γ apaiρ ele cenmoéaτ.

Ο uoiínnaiρ αοδ mac αοδiα puaiδ mic neill gairb mic toirpdealbhaig an
 píona τιγíρna επε conaiρ inhiρi heocéain, cenel moain fíρmanaé, γ ioéτaiρ
 éonnaéτ, fíri gup α επανγacτaiρ coméτa, γ éioρéana ó eτιρb oile éuice πορρ
 mbaoí α pmaéτ γ α éumáéτa amaiρ atá maγ luípe, Macaiρe connaéτ clann
 éonnnaiγ, goirdealbhaig, gailngaiγ, eτιρ amalgaíð, γ conmaiρne éúile uon ταδb

^p *Lord Leonard*.—This should be Lord Leonard Gray.—See the year 1535, where he is called *Únapo gpaí*.

^q *Extended his jurisdiction, &c.*, literally, “a man to whom came gifts and tributes from other territories on which his jurisdiction and power was.”

^r *Moylurg*, i.e. Mac Dermot's country, coextensive with the old barony of Boyle, in the

county of Roscommon.

^s *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i.e. the plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don, in the county of Roscommon.

^t *Clann-Conway*.—This was at the period of which we are treating Mac David Burke's country, in the barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, they being overtaken in a pursuit, after they had gathered the preys of the country.

Mac Costello (John, son of Gilla-Duv), a bountiful and truly hospitable man, a captain distinguished for noble feats, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

O'Connor Faly (Brian, the son of Cahir) was banished from his country, and all his castles were demolished; and numbers of his people were slain, during the taking of them, by the English Lord Justice, i. e. Lord Leonard^p. And this was done through the envy and machinations of Cathal Roe, O'Connor's own brother.

Donough O'Carroll deposed Ferganainm, and Owny Carragh, his own brother, and deprived both of the lordship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1537.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-seven.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell. The sons of O'Boyle sided with Hugh, who was in the castle of Donegal. In consequence of this dissension between the sons of O'Donnell, a great commotion arose in Tirconnell, during which a party of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Turlough Oge, son of Brian, and the two sons of Owen Ballagh, the son of Brian, and others besides these.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught), [died; he was] a man to whom rents and tributes were paid by other territories over which he had extended his jurisdiction and power^a, such as Moylurg^r, Machaire-Chonnacht^s, Clann-Conway^t, Costello^u, Galleanga^w, Ti-

^a *Costello*, a barony in the south-east of the county of Mayo, taking its name from the family of Mac Costello, who were at this period the proprietors of it.

^w *Galleanga*.—This was the tribe name of the

O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo; but it was applied, at the period of which we are now treating, to Mac Jordan's country, or the present barony of Gallen, in the east of the county of Mayo.

éir, 7 don taob éir beór, oipect í catáin, an rúta 7 clann aoda buide, ar ní baói aon tír dírbíde ná cétuccrat cométa dó la taob a éir coranta díoc go humal fíur. Bá hé an fíur po tra po tabaig carpaá nuas ar mór eocáin ar cenel moan, 7 ar fíraib manac (ar an cétírar tígínaða bátar pé na linn i tair eocáin) do daingnuccaó ar na ríneapachan báí accá rímhíarab ar na tírib rín ionnar co mbaoí a tígínnar 7 a nírge amac co rocair ríocáanta aice. Nír bó macénaó ron óir ní faeur a buaíó gá buóbaib, 7 ní éaró troicé teichíó pé nuataó ná pé rocaíde, fíur coircecti díógníom 7 díocbér, fear muóaió 7 malapra mírleac 7 móbélnac, fíur dílétaigéte pécta 7 ríagla iar na éécta, fíur aga rabattar ríona iar na cétíur fíur ríomíur gur bó coirpéac túpéurac mór 7 tír ina fáit, fíur lar po cúrb díac aon ina tír fíur a dúthaió díur buóínn coná baói ainebíde neic díb fíur poile, fíur na po leicc níre gall ina tír buóínn uair po éngail ríó 7 carpaó lé Ríó Saxan, do éonnapc ná táruar gaoíó cínar daon uadib buóínn acé an taor carpaíra, 7 comíalara a fíuréíre fíur poile, fíur congíala a nímtenaáir iar na cétíur díurab 7 deccalraib díríóab, 7 díollamab. An tua díonall pémpaite (aó mac aóda ruab) décc .5. díur día díarbaóin do díonab i máuríur díun na ngall iar díol i nábíre San Díuríur, iar ccaó a éonaó 7 a éurgabal iar náíre ina péctoib 7 tairmteacab, 7 a dínacal rín máuríur céona co díoníur 7 co nármíun díur amal po ba díur. Mágnur ó díonall díuróneac ina ionab lá comarbab díolum díle do éíó 7 do comáple máite cenel cconall éur éuaí 7 eccláir.

* *Tirawly*, in Mayo, at this period was the country of the Burkes and Barretts.

† *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kilmáine, in the county of Mayo, at this time the country of the Lower Mac William Burke.

‡ *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*.—O'Kane's country, in the county of Londonderry.

§ *The Route*.—This was the country of the Mac Quillins, in the north of the county of Antrim. The Mac Donnells had not as yet wrested this territory from them.

¶ *Clannaboy*, in the present counties of Down and Antrim, the principality of a very powerful and warlike branch of the O'Neills. If all these

territories paid tribute to O'Donnell he was the most powerful man in Ireland at this period; but it is to be feared that his own historiographers have exaggerated his tributes and influence, though there can be but little doubt that he had overrun all these territories and carried off preys and prisoners from each of them.

‡ *Tribute of protection*.—Cíor coranta was a certain tribute paid to O'Donnell by the chiefs of these territories for his protecting them against their enemies. For a notice of a similar tribute paid to the lower Mac William Burke by Cathal Dúv O'Dowda, see *Historia familie de Burgo*, a curious manuscript preserved in the

rawly^x, and Conmaicne-Cuile^y, to the west ; and to the east, Oireacht-Ui-Chathain^z, the Route^a, and Clannaboy^b ; for of these there was not one territory that had not given him presents, besides his tribute of protection^c. It was this man also that compelled the four lords who ruled Tyrone during his time to give him new charters of Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Fermanagh, as a further confirmation of the old charters which his ancestors had held [as a proof of their title] for these countries ; so that he quietly and peaceably had lordship over them, and commanded their rising-out^d. This was not to be wondered at, for never was victory seen with his enemies, never did he retreat one foot from any army, small or great ; he was the represser of evil deeds and evil customs, the destroyer and banisher of rebels and thieves, an enforcer of the laws and ordinances after the justest manner ; a man in whose reign the seasons were favourable^e, so that sea and land were productive ; a man who established every one in his country in his proper hereditary possessions, that no one of them might bear enmity towards another ; a man who did not suffer the power of the English to come into his country, for he formed a league of peace and friendship with the King of England, when he saw that the Irish would not yield superiority to any one among themselves, but that friends and blood relations contended against one another ; a man who duly protected their termon lands^f for the friars, churches, poets, and ollavs. The aforesaid O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) died on the 5th of July, being Wednesday, in the monastery of Donegal, having first taken upon him the habit of St. Francis, and having wept for his crimes and iniquities, and done penance for his sins and transgressions. He was buried in the same monastery with great honour and solemnity, as was meet ; and Manus O'Donnell was inaugurated in his place by the successors of St. Columbkille^g, with the permission and by the advice of the nobles of Tirconnell, both lay and ecclesiastical.

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 13, and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

^d *Commanded their rising out*, i. e. that he peaceably enjoyed dominion over them, and had authority to call their forces to the field whenever he required them.

^e *Favourable*.—It was a belief among the an-

cient Irish that when the reigning prince was just, the seasons were favourable, and the earth and sea productive.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 100, note °.

^f *Termon lands*, *níntceineacáir*.—See this word explained in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 16, p. 120.

^g *The successors of St. Columbkille*, i. e. the

Μαγυῖδιρ cúconnaét, mac conconnaét mic brian mic pilip τῖςῖρνα ἔσῖρ-
 ιμανά, ἔσῖρ δέρεαδ δαονναέταδ βά μό clú láime, ἡ uairle ἡ einig δα τταιmce
 do ῖρlioét na ccollaδ lé ré cian daimrip, ἡ do éuir ó cluain eoair co caol-
 uircece pó a rmaét, ἔσῖρ coircecti biétnac, ἡ aora uile, ἔσῖρ accá mbaos ronaip
 ἡ ραιδδῖριop ρε α linn do marbaδ (.8. october) ap cpeacán (.i. oilen na
 mbraétar) ρop loé eirne a ppiull lá ῖρlioét tomair meguῖδιρ, ἡ lá ῖρlioét
 tomair meguῖδιρ, ἡ lá ῖρlioét toirpḡealbaicch (.i. plaitḡearḡac mac pilip
 mic toirpḡealbaicg) meguῖδιρ. Α αḡnacal ἡ ndaimḡir ap túr, Ro tóccbaδ a
 ccfhn aḡhaḡ iap rin lap na braitḡib minupa, ἡ tuccpat leó hé co maimḡir
 ḡuin na ngall, ἡ po haḡnaicḡ é ap a haḡle lap na braitḡib amail po ba dú.

Slóicéaδ lá hua neill (conn) hi τḡrian congail co po mḡill, ἡ co po cpeac
 morán don típ ara aoi po gaḡaδ mac í neill aḡ bél ἔσῖρḡḡe ap ḡḡirḡḡ ἔḡluaiḡ
 ἡ ticc ó neill dia éiḡ iapam.

Niall ócc mac neill mic cuinn í neill τῖςῖearḡa τḡrin congail décc ḡo hobann
 an tan rin. O neill do ḡoaδ do ḡiḡḡir hi τḡrian congail, ἡ α mac baí hi
 laimh ḡḡaḡbail ḡó, ἡ eapḡonta ἡ imḡearain do bḡit ἡ τḡrian congail pán
 τῖςῖḡḡḡḡ.

Niall mac aḡḡa mic neill mic cuinn mic aḡḡa buḡḡe aḡḡar τῖςῖḡḡḡa τḡrin
 congail ἔσῖρ lép corḡail lḡḡḡain luirce α ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ap uairle ap einac, ap
 ḡiol dam ἡ ḡeopḡḡ do marbaδ lá halbanḡoib.

Mac uí Raḡḡillig (brian mac ἔsḡḡail éct aḡbal ina ḡúḡḡaiḡ ἔsḡḡḡḡḡ) do
 marbaδ lá muḡḡḡḡ an luḡḡḡ Saḡḡanaiḡ ap τḡeacé ḡoiḡ ap cḡeic ἡ cclóinn
 maḡḡamna.

Mac mḡic ḡuibne (Maolmuirpe) do marbaδ lá clóinn muḡḡḡḡ mic Suibne.

Slóicéaδ lá hua ndomnaill Maḡḡur ἡ ḡioctar connaét hi mí ḡeḡḡebep
 ḡia po milleaδ aḡḡar iomḡa laip, ḡiap loirce, ἡ ḡiap imḡicé ioctar connaét
 uile .i. Cairḡḡḡe, típ ḡiacḡac, an ḡá luicéne, an corann ἡ típ oilella, Ro gaḡaδ

Bishop of Derry and the coarbs of Kilmacrenan, and other churches; but O'Freel, the Coarb of Kilmacrenan, was the ecclesiastic whose presence was indispensable at the inauguration of O'Donnell.

^b *Cael-Usge*, now Cael-na-h-Eirne, near Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.— See note ⁷, under the year 1210, p. 166, *supra*.

¹ *Creachan*, now Craghan, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derryvullan, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^k *In a becoming manner*, literally, “as was meet.”

¹ *Clann-Mahon*, now Clannmahon, a barony in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

Maguire (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip), Lord of Fermanagh, a charitable and humane man, the most renowned for dexterity of hand, nobleness, and hospitality, that came of the race of the Collas for a long period of time; who had brought under his jurisdiction [that tract of country] from Clones to Cael-Uisce^b; the suppressor of thieves and evil-doers; a man who possessed happiness and affluence in his time, was, on the 8th of October, treacherously slain on Creachan¹, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the Friars, by the descendants of Thomas Maguire, and the descendants of Turlough, i. e. by Flaherty, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He was first buried in Devenish, but was sometime afterward disinterred by the Friars Minor, who carried him to the monastery of Donegal, and there interred him in a becoming manner^{*}.

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], and spoiled and plundered a great part of the country; the son of O'Neill, however, was taken prisoner in the rear of the army, at Belfast. O'Neill then returned to his house.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], died suddenly at that time; [and] O'Neill returned again into Trian-Chongail, and obtained his son, who was in captivity; and dissensions and contentions afterwards arose in Trian-Chongail concerning the lordship.

Niall, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Trian-Chongail, a man who was likely to follow in the wake of his ancestors in nobleness and hospitality, and in the patronage of the learned and the destitute, was slain by the Scots.

The son of O'Reilly (Brian, the son of Farrell), a great loss in his own country, was slain by the people of the English Lord Justice, who came to commit ravages in Clann-Mahon¹.

The son of Mac Sweeny (Mulmurry) was slain by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, in the month of September; and he destroyed much corn, and traversed and burned^m all Lower Connaught, namely, Carbury, Tireragh, the two Leynysⁿ, Corran,

^m *Traversed and burned*.—In the original it correct.

is "burned and traversed" which is not very ⁿ *The two Leynys*, i. e. the territories of the

lá huá ndóinnail don cúir rin baile í fíghra maibaiḡ ḡ do maḡ eimeac ḡ maicín nanacail dua nílghra fín iar mbáit do for a cúmar, ḡ do bfiḡ lair i ngiallhuḡ é dia éiḡ.

O ḡaḡra eoccan mac diarmata, mic eoccan tigherna cúile ó fínn dēcc.

Taḡcc mac aḡa mic aḡa mic conghama taoíreac muintire cionaoit dēcc.

Mac i Raigillḡ (Caḡaóir modarḡa mac Slain mic caḡail) do maibaiḡ a ttopaigēc la Saxonóib.

Mac uí doḡarḡaiḡ .i. miall caoḡ mac ḡfaiḡ mic doinnail mic feilim do maibaiḡ ar ḡnir oíḡe lá Ruḡruighe mac feilim í doḡarḡaiḡ i mbaile na ccánac hī tḡfimmann doirpe.

O plannaccain cuaitē raḡa ḡiolla íora, ḡ a mac. do maibaiḡ lá a éinḡ fín ḡ uile ionḡa do ḡenam i fḡfaiḡ manac eḡir loḡccac ḡ éreacac iar mbáir méḡuoir.

Creaḡa ḡ loirccḡ do ḡenam lair an ccalbac ó ndóinnail hī cclonn amlaoib, ḡ creaḡ ele do ḡenam lair ar ó ccaḡám.

O conḡobair faighe do ḡabail nḡr a ḡuicē doirḡoir do nḡmḡil an lurtir Shaxanaiḡ, ḡ a bḡaiḡreac fín .i. clann uí conḡobair ḡ roḡaíḡe dá ndaoímb do maibaiḡ lair.

Mac uí maíleaḡlann, Semur mac murchaḡa do maibaiḡ la mac í conḡobair faighe fḡr a cḡmaora bá mó clá, ḡ caḡfím dia éimḡ fín nḡr.

Toirḡdealbac cléreaḡ .i. ó maíleaḡlann do maibaiḡ hī ccalraiḡe lá clonn feilim .i. céḡac ḡ conall, ḡ aḡc ó maíleaḡlann do ḡabail ionaio í maíleaḡlann.

Tomar mac iarla cille dapa mac ar fḡr taimcc ma amluir do ḡallaib

two O'Haras, both included in the present barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^o *Muintir-Kenny*.—See a territory on the west side of Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; note ^k, under the year 1252, p. 345; note ^m, under 1294, p. 461; and note ^r, under the year 1303, p. 478, *supra*.

^p *On a pursuit*, i. e. in the pursuit of a prey.

^q *Baile-na-gCananach*, i. e. the town of the

Canons, now corrupted to Ballymagown, but in the Ulster Inquisitions it is called Ballygan, which is a corruption of Ballygannon. The tithing of Derry comprised the greater portion of that part of the present parish of Templemore situated on the west side of the River Foyle.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish.

^r *Clanawley*, a barony in the county of Fer-

and Tirrerrill. On this occasion the town [castle] of O'Hara Reagh was taken by O'Donnell; and having got O'Hara himself in his power, he extended to him mercy and protection, and carried him away as a hostage to his own house.

O'Gara (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Owen), Lord of Coolavin, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cahir Modardha, the son of John, son of Cathal) was slain by the English on a pursuit^p.

The son of O'Doherty (Niall Caech, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain in a nocturnal assault by Rury, son of Felim O'Doherty, at Baile-na-gCananach^q, in the Termon of Derry.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Gilla-Isa) and his son were slain by his own tribe; and many other misdeeds were done in Fermanagh, both by burning and plundering, after the death of Maguire.

Depredations and burnings were committed by Calvagh O'Donnell in Clanawley^r; and another depredation was committed by him on O'Kane.

O'Conor Faly obtained the dominion of his own territory again, contrary to the will of the English Lord Justice and his own relatives, the sons of O'Conor; and many of their people were slain by him.

The son of O'Melaghlin (James, son of Murrough) was slain by the son of O'Conor Faly. He was the most illustrious and triumphant of his tribe in his time.

Turlough Cleireach, i. e. the O'Melaghlin, was slain in Calry, by the sons of Felim, namely, Kedagh and Connell; and Art O'Melaghlin took the place of O'Melaghlin.

Thomas^s, the son of the Earl of Kildare, the best man of the English of Ire-

managh, on the west side of Lough Erne.

^s *Thomas*.—He was usually called Silken Thomas. Cox gives many particulars of the rebellion of this rash young lord, but as his details are not at all borne out by the public records, or Irish annals, the Editor shall pass them by in silence, believing them to be mere traditional stories, arranged, enlarged, and embellished by Holinshed, Stanihurst, and the

compiler of the Book of Howth. It appears from a curious letter, written by Lord Thomas to Rothe, that he was not allowed during his confinement the commonest necessities of life, but was indebted to the charity of his fellow-prisoners for the tattered garments which covered him. In this letter he writes as follows:

“I never had eny mony sins I cam into pryson, but a nobull, nor I have had nether hosyn,

Ερεανν, 7 cuiccsr dshbratar a atar amail pemebertmar (.i. Semur mshpcsc, Oiliuer, Ssan, uater, 7 Rirdearo) do cor cum hair hi paxaib .3. nonar pbruaru, 7 ghraltaiḡ laigsn uile daetun 7 dionnaibad. Iaplaet cille dapa do toccbaib do cum an nigh 7 gac duine ar a puccaḡ do clepeac no do tuata da muinntir do cur cum hair 7 biozoiḡda. Da haḡbal na heet 7 na hsrbaḡa ar fuḡ Epeann iatpén an tan rin.

Eirpiceceact, 7 Sscrán nua hi paxaib tria diumar, 7 ionnocbaib tria accoban, 7 antoil, 7 tpe iomatt ealaḡan neccpamail co ndeacattar pir paxan i naccad an Phapa 7 na róna act atá ní cna po adpattar do baraimlaib exaimlaib, 7 do rshpeact maosir ar atir an cimḡ iudaig, 7 po gairpior airpocinn scclairi dé na flaitir fin don nigh. Do rónaḡ lar an nigh 7 lar an ccomairle dligte 7 ptatuiri nuaidc ian na ttoil fin. Ro pcpioraḡ leḡ na huipḡ diai bḡ cfoaigteḡ realb paogalta do bñt occa .i. manaiḡ, cananaiḡ callaḡa duba, 7 bpaetri cpoiri, 7 na cñtpe huipḡ bochta .i. an topḡ minúr pperidiur, capmuliti, 7 augurimiam. Ro toccbaḡ a tpiccshnur 7 a mbsta po uile gur an nigh. Ro bpipeaḡ leḡ ona na mainirpeca. Re Reacpat a ccinn 7 a cclucca cona baí aon mainirpiti ó apaimn na naom co muir moct gan bpipeaḡ, gan buanpebaḡ act maḡ bccan namá i nérimn ná tuccpat goill

dublet, nor shoys, nor shyrt but on" [one]; "nor eny other garment, but a syngyll fryse gowne, for a velve furred wythe bowge, and so I have gone wolward, and barefote, and barelegyd, diuise times (whan ytt hath not ben vory warme); and so I shuld have done styll, and now, but that pore prysoners, of ther gentylnes, hath sumtyme geuen me old hosyn, and shoys, and old shyrtcs."—*Lord Thomas Fitzgerald to Rothe*, State Papers, clviii.

^c *Tortured and put to death.*—In the original two verbs nearly synonymous are used, which could not be literally translated into anything like respectable English. It would look rather ridiculous to say that a man was killed, put to death, and exterminated.

^u *Sprang up.*—There is no verb in the original.

^w *Many strange sciences, tpe iomatt ealaḡan*

neccpamail, i. e. through a multiplicity of various, or strange sciences. The adjective éccpamail .i. ecc-copamail, sometimes means *dissimilar, diverse, different*, or *strange*, and sometimes, but rarely, *various*. Ealaḡa, or ealaḡan, means any art or science.

^x *Adopted, Ro adpattar do.*—This phrase, which would literally mean "they paid worship to," is of constant occurrence in ancient Irish writings in the sense of "they embraced, loved, followed, or respected; ag adpaḡ do mnaoi and ag adpaḡ d'pinnne, occur very frequently.

^y *In his own kingdom,* i. e. they appointed King Henry VIII. supreme head of the Church of God as far as his temporal jurisdiction extended. The word flaitir sometimes means a kingdom, and sometimes the reign of a king, and the reader may take his choice of either sense here.

land in his time, and his father's five brothers, whom we have already mentioned, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, were put to death in England on the 3rd of the Nones of February; and all the Geraldines of Leinster were exiled and banished. The earldom of Kildare was vested in the King; and every one of the family who was apprehended, whether lay or ecclesiastical, was tortured and put to death¹. These were great losses, and the cause of lamentation throughout Ireland.

A heresy and a new error [sprang up^u] in England, through pride, vain-glory, avarice, and lust, and through many strange sciences^w, so that the men of England went into opposition to the Pope and to Rome. They at the same time adopted^x various opinions, and [among others] the old law of Moses, in imitation of the Jewish people; and they styled the King the Chief Head of the Church of God in his own kingdom^y. New laws and statutes were enacted by the King and Council [Parliament] according to their own will. They destroyed the orders to whom worldly possessions were allowed, namely, the Monks; Canons, Nuns, Brethren of the Cross^z, and the four poor orders, i. e. the orders of the Minors, Preachers, Carmelites, and Augustinians; and the lordships and livings of all these were taken up for^a the King. They broke down the monasteries, and sold their roofs and bells, so that from Aran of the Saints^b to the Iccian Sea^c there was not one monastery that was not^d broken and shattered, with the exception of a few in Ireland, of which the English took no

¹ *Brethren of the Cross*, i. e. the Crossed or Crouched Friars.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. xx.

^a *Taken up for*, i. e. were confiscated and vested in the king.

^b *Aran of the Saints*, i. e. the island of Aranmore, in the bay of Galway, celebrated as the residence of St. Endeus, and afterwards of a multitude of anchorites and holy men.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11, and *Hiar-Connaught*, p. 79.

^c *The Iccian Sea*.—This is the name by which the ancient Irish writers always call the British Sea, which divides England from France.—See *Primordia*, p. 823, where Ussher refers to the

Lives of St. Albeus and St. Declanus in proof of this fact: "Est autem mare Icht illud quod Galliam et Britanniam interfuit."—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 2, c. 30; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85; and Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 221.

^d *That was not*, literally, "without being broken and shattered." An English writer would say: "So that from the great island of Aran (off the west coast of Ireland) to the English channel, there was not one monastery left undemolished, with the exception of a few in the more remote parts of Ireland, which were protected by the power of the native chieftains."

dia nuíoh naé dia naípe. Ro loirceíste beor, 7 ro bñiríste iomáige oirdearca
pípine 7 cairí naem Éireann 7 Shaxan. Ro loirceíot mar an ccéona iar rí
dealb Muípe oirdearc baof in ac trum do gñioð fíra 7 moirbala do plán-
aígb doill, buíoh, 7 bacaiğ, 7 aor gáca tñoma aréna, 7 an bacall íora baof

^e *Took no notice or heed*, ná tucceat goill dia nuíoh naé dia naípe, literally, "which the English did not give to their heed or observation." The Four Masters frequently use synonymous words of this kind merely for the sake of sound. *Uíoh* means *heed*, and *aípe*, *notice*, or *observation*. The number of monasteries, nunneries, priories, &c., destroyed on this occasion has not been determined. It appears from various Inquisitions that many of them were concealed for a long time after this period, and the friars continued to live in the neighbourhood of several of them to a recent, and some still remain, as at Multifarnham, Ballyhaunis, &c.

^f *Celebrated image*, dealb muípe oirdearc.—Here the adjective oirdearc agrees with dealb, and not with muípe, for if it agreed with the latter it would be written dealb muípe oirdearce. This is the celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin Mary which Archbishop Browne calls the "Idoll of Trym," 10th August, 1538.—See it already referred to at the year 1397, p. 750, and note ⁿ, under the year 1444, p. 936, *supra*.

^g *The staff of Jesus*.—This was the crozier of St. Patrick, who is said to have received it from a hermit in an island of the Etruscan Sea, to whom it had been delivered, as was believed, by the Redeemer himself (whence the name Bachall Isa), with an order to give it to St. Patrick when he should arrive there. Jocelyn and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. i. c. 36, 37), give some prodigious stories relative to it, and compare it with the rod of Moses. It is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the years 784, 1027, and 1030, but Dr. O'Connor, not understanding the meaning of the word *parpuğad*,

has mistranslated these passages. This word he renders, at 784, *sacrilega direptio*; at 1027, *sacrilege raptum*; and at 1030, *ablatum sacrilege*; from which it is quite clear that he took the word *parpuğad* to mean "a sacrilegious and forcible carrying off," and he gives his readers to understand that the Bachall Isa was forcibly carried away from Armagh on those occasions: but that such is not the meaning of *parpuğad* in those passages can be proved to a demonstration from various examples of the use of the term, and from the definition of it given by the glossographers of the Brehon laws. And the Editor, seeing that Dr. O'Connor has done much injury to the cause of the truth of Irish history, by giving to certain Irish words meanings which were never attached to them before his time, deems it his duty to correct him; and to avoid all dogmatical assertions respecting the meaning of *parpuğad*, he shall here lay before the reader such evidences as will enable him to judge for himself. In the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 907, the word *parpuğad* is thus used:

"A. D. 907. *Sarpuğad ardamacha la cñnachan mac duilgen .i. cimbíð do bpeit ar in cill 7 a baðad hí loch cuir fñi hapðmacha amap. Cñnachan do baðad la niall mac Aoda, ríğ in tuarceirt ir in loc ceona hí ecion rapaíğce paspac.*"

"A. D. 907. The *sarughadh* of Armagh by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen; i. e. he took a person prisoner out of the church and drowned him in Loch Cuir to the west of Armagh. Cearnachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, king of the north, in the same lake, in revenge of the *sarughadh* of Patrick."—See note ^v, under the year 1223, p. 207, *supra*.

notice or heed^c. They afterwards burned the images, shrines, and relics, of the saints of Ireland and England; they likewise burned the celebrated image^f of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, which used to perform wonders and miracles, which used to heal the blind, the deaf, and the crippled, and persons affected with all kinds of diseases; and [they also burned] the staff of Jesus^g, which was

Now if *sarughadh* meant “a forcible and sacrilegious carrying off,” as Dr. O’Conor thinks, it would follow that the church of Armagh and St. Patrick would have been forcibly carried off on this occasion! But it is evident that the crime of *sarughadh* was committed against the church and St. Patrick, by violating the privilege of protection which the sanctuary of Armagh possessed; and that Cearnachan (as it is expressly stated in the passage) was punished, not for taking and drowning the prisoner, who had probably deserved his fate, but for violating the privilege of the church of St. Patrick.

In a tract on the settlement of the people called Ciarraighe, in Connaught, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 17, p. 875), an example of the use of this word occurs which shews that the idea of *carrying off* is not attached to it. It is stated that Aedh, King of Connaught, granted to this people a tract of country, and that the virgin St. Caelainn, the patroness of the Ciarraighe, was guarantee for the observance of the conditions; that afterwards the king, wishing to annul the grant, ordered that Cairbre, the chief of the Ciarraighe, should be poisoned at a public feast, but that St. Caelainn, having received notice of his intention, came to the feast and asked the king, “*cró oia pum rárarigh a Aeó? Sápaighfeir a cupa fóo nigi mb.* Why hast thou violated me, O Aedh? I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom for it.” Here it is evident that Aedh had not committed the crime of *rápuḡaó* against the pious virgin by “carrying her off forcibly and sacrilegiously,” but by violating her guarantee. According to a tract of the Brehon laws, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18, p. 159), there were different kinds of *rápuḡaó*, for which different fines were paid, according to the dignity of the person whose guarantee was violated, or the character of the relic or sanctuary which was profaned. In another manuscript in the same library (H. 4. 22, p. 76), *oian-rápuḡaó* is thus defined: “*Ipeaó ar oian-rápuḡaó ann, no piciu a beir for comairce i nocar anair uaba oigí do taircein*, i. e. a *dian-sarughadh* (i. e. violent *sarughadh*), is when it is known that he is under protection, and the benefit of the law is not extended to him.” But to return to the crozier. St. Bernard describes it, in his Life of St. Malachy, as covered over with gold, and adorned with most precious gems, and says that Nigellus, the usurper of the see of Armagh, had taken it away, together with the book of the Gospels, which had belonged to St. Patrick, adding, that both were held in such veneration that any one who had them in his possession was considered by the foolish people as the real bishop. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was removed from Armagh to Dublin, shortly after the English Invasion. For more particulars respecting the history of this relic see Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263; Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 178, &c.; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, Introduction, p. i. to xx.—See also Ware’s *Annals*, where the notice of the destruction of this crozier, and of the image of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, is entered under the year 1538.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, has the following notice of the Bachall Isa:

in at eliað acc dénam míorbál beor ó aimrip Pátraiacc gur an pé rin, 7 baof
illáim epiopt dia mbaof etip daoímib. Do rónað leó tra airdeppcoip, 7 Sub
eppcoir aca fín, 7 ger mop ingríim na nmpirib Rómanac i nacchaid na
híccailri ar ruail má tamic a cómmóp po on róim anoir piam conác ittip
a tuarupcbáil dphairnir nó dinnirir muna nairnibóð an tí do connairc í.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1538.

ΑοίS Cpiopt, mile, cuicc ced, τpioça, ahoct.

Αοό buíde ua doínnail mac aóða mic aóða ruaid aóðar τιgearna típe
conail, fñ po ba maít aítne 7 eolup in gach ealaðain, bá fñir deaplaçað 7
vñgeimeac, bá fñir fnghnamh i ngupr gliað, 7 i mbñir baoğail, 7 ar mó po
paoíleað do poétain τιğñnair a típe fñin do pñir pñiptine 7 airpòñ do écc
hi ccill ó ττοίmpair iar ccomain, 7 Shacramen .22. do mapti.

Niall mac cuinn mic airt í ueill paoí tocçaiðe ar oipbeart 7 ar uairle
do mapbað ar gñir oíðce lé mac néill í néill hi ccapléñ na hóğmairge iar
mbpaç an baile do ðpñm da paibe ipτιgh ipin ccapléñ 7 niall ó neill do
bñpib an çapléñ iar rin, 7 a bñç a noiað an mapbça rin pñp a mac péin.

Mac még planncchaid caçaoip mac fñpavhaid mic uilliam aóðar τaoíriğ
darpairige décc móun ccappppe.

Pñganaim mac pñpñpça méc coçlám tanairi dealbna fñpa do mapbað
lá cloinn an pñpñp még coçlám.

Slóicçeað lá hua noínnail Mağnur i moçtar connacç dia po gabað laip
capléñ pñccig go haítñpac baí pó çongaib maít barbað 7 opñanair iar

"They have been used in solemn controver-
sies, to protest and swear by Saint Patrick's
Staffe, called *Bachal esu*, which oath, because
upon breach thereof heavy plagues ensued, they
feared more to breake then if they had sworne
by the holy Evangelist."—*Edition of 1809*,
pp. 23, 24.

It may be here added, that the breach of the
oath here referred to by the good Campion, was
technically called *Sápuğað na baicle Ipa*, by
the ancient Irish writers.

^b *For themselves*, i. e. without any authority
from the Pope.

ⁱ *Scarcely*, ip ruail, .i. ip τeapc. O'Clery
glosses it by beag, little.

^k *From Rome*, literally, "from Rome from
the east;" i. e. scarcely had so great a persecu-
tion of the Church of Christ issued from Rome
when she was the focus of Pagan power and
superstition, than that now set on foot in Chris-
tian England. The adverb anoir here means
"from the east," but not from Pagan Rome

in Dublin, performing miracles, from the time of St. Patrick down to that time, and had been in the hands of Christ while he was among men. They also appointed archbishops and sub-bishops for themselves^b; and, though great was the persecution of the Roman emperors against the Church, scarcely¹ had there ever come so great a persecution from Rome^k as this; so that it is impossible to narrate or tell its description, unless it should be narrated by one who saw it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1538.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-eight.

Hugh Boy O'Donnell, son of Hugh¹ [Duv], son of Hugh Roe, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who was well skilled and learned in every science, who was most distinguished for munificence and hospitality, for prowess in the field of battle and the gap of danger, and who was expected, from his steadiness and [other] characteristics, to attain^m to the lordship of his own country [Tirconnell], died at Cill O'dTomhraidⁿ, on the 22nd of March, after having received the Communion and Extreme Unction.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill, a man illustrious for his valiant deeds and nobleness, was slain in a nocturnal assault by the son of Niall O'Neill, in the castle of Omagh; the castle having been first betrayed by a party who were within the castle. Niall O'Neill afterwards destroyed the castle, and persecuted his own son for this killing.

The son of Mac Clancy (Cahir, the son of Feradhach, son of William), heir to the chieftainship of Dartry, died in Dun-Carbry^o.

Ferganaim, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Tanist of Delvin Eathra, was slain by the sons of the Prior Mac Coghlan.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, and triumphantly took the castle of Sligo, which was well defended by warders and

into Ireland, but over the Christian congregations of the west.

¹ *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates ouib, black, which is correct.

^m *To attain*, do poctaim, to reach to.

ⁿ *Cill O'dTomhraid*, i. e. church of the family of

the O'Tombrairs, *anglice* Toners, now Killymard, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^o *Dun-Carbry*, now Doongarbry, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim.

mblíe do aethaíð ina péccmaíur aga éorpaí co comnaíre ppi a aetair co na caomnacar a gabail gó rin, 7 ar ngabail an baile, 7 iar pfacbáil a barua ann do éad iapaí hī maig luirce, 7 po milleaó an tír co léir lair. Ag toid-eaét tar a air do po taðaill gur an ccairlén dian haimm Mağ uí gáðra, 7 po gabaó lair é. Ro marbaó mac í ðomnaill, 11 decembei, (maill garb mac mağnupa) go turbaðac durcor do peiléri ar an ccairlén an tan batтар ag iontepaicéid an baile. Do pavaó maieín nanacail lá hua ndomnaill don tí do poine angnom írin go po éuir plán é dia ioncharb. Do taod ó domnaill cona plóg plán (cenmotá an móir écht rin) iar milleaó maige luirce 7 maéaire connaét, aét an méu po ba piraac dó.

AOIS CRIOST, 1539.

Goir epiope, mile, cúicc céu, epioá, anaoí.

O bpiam euaðmumán, Concobar mac toirpdealbais mic taidce décc iar mblíe aethaíð i teigínur, 7 an tír do blíe co toicteac epomconáig pé a linn. Murchaó mac í bpiam .i. mac toirpdealbais mic taidg dóirpónb na ionaó amail do éuill a airillb pñirrin.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndomnaill, Mağnur i moctar connaét epi noulaice 7 peil bñgde dia po bñ a lám péir do éiór 7 do bpaiguib dfoó, 7 taimic plán dia éig.

O Néill .i. conn do éoét go dñn na ngall im éaire co ppaiguib uí ðomnaill, 7 po naiðmriot pít, capaiaó, 7 coðac amail ar deac 7 ar daingne po péopar ppa poile.

Mac méguib corbmae, mac conconnaét, mic conconnaét, mic bpiam, mic Pílip tanairi pñrmanac dñgñr co nuairle 7 co nñneac do marbaó hī meabail lá muirpi a deapbpaiepeac ina ppaðnaire [pñaðnaire] báóéin.

^p *After it had been.*—An English writer would express it thus: “The O'Donnells had been for a considerable time deprived of this castle, for it had made an effectual resistance to the present O'Donnell's father, and neither of them succeeded in taking it until that time.”

^q *Mogh-Ui-Ghadhra*, i. e. O'Gara's plain, now

Moygara, or Moyogara, where the extensive ruins of a castle are still to be seen, near the margin of Lough Gara, at its northern extremity, in the barony of Coolavin, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and map to the same work.

^r *Under his protection*, i. e. when the castle

cannon, after it had had been^p for some time out of his possession, having been powerfully defended against his father, and it could not be taken until then. And after having taken this castle, and left his warders in it, he proceeded to Moylurg, and ravaged all that country. Upon his return he visited the castle called Magh-Ui-Ghadhra^q, and took it. The son of O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Manus) was unfortunately slain on the 11th of December by the shot of a ball [fired] from the castle, when they were approaching the town. The person, however, who had done this act was pardoned by O'Donnell, who sent him away under his protection^r. O'Donnell then returned with his army safe (except the great misfortune already alluded to), after having ravaged all Moylurg and Machaire-Chonnacht, excepting such parts as were obedient to him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1539.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-nine.

O'Brien of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige) died, after having been for some time in the lordship; and the country was prosperous and flourishing in his time. Murrough^s, the son of O'Brien, i. e. the son of Turlough, son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place, as his qualifications deserved.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, between Christmas and the festival of St. Bridget; and he exacted from them [the inhabitants] his full tribute and hostages, and returned safe to his house.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, came to Donegal about Easter, to visit O'Donnell; and they made peace, friendship, and alliance with each other, as well and as firmly as they possibly could.

The son of Maguire (Cornac, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brien, son of Philip), Tanist of Fermanagh, a good man of nobleness and hospitality, was treacherously slain by the people of his brother, in his [brother's] own presence.

was taken the person who had fired the ball at Niall Garv would have been killed on the spot by O'Donnell's people, had not O'Donnell interposed, and extended to him not only pardon but

protection. He was then O'Donnell's protegee, and whoever happened to kill or maim him should pay eric to O'Donnell.

^s *Murrough*.—He was the brother of Conor,

Slóicéac lá hua néill conn, 7 lá hua ndomnaill, Maḡnur daon comairle 7 daon aonta gur an mīde 7 an pob aīmpīarac dōib dona tīpib rin do milleac 7 do loppac rīmpa go tīmpaig. . Pó pīc edala aībble iomda don turur rin ar ní po tīonoilpīot gaoīdīl do pīaigīd gall īr na haīmpīarab dīdīhīcīb aōn pīoigīd ar mó lēr milleac do maītīr na mīde mār an cīeacīpīoigīeac īrīn, dōīg pob iomda edala dīr 7 aīpccīe, umā, 7 īarāīnn, īonnmur, 7 īolmāōīne, 7 gacā maītīra apīcīna tuccīat a baīle aīa pīpīdīd, 7 ar a nuacongbāīl īar na lomāpccāīn leō don turur rin. Ag tīonnīeud dona pīlōgaīb rin īna pīpīeīng, Ro gāb bīpīg, 7 boīppīac, uaīll, 7 dīomur īad ar aībble a nēdala ona pīuaīpīot pīīēbīpīe pīū. An tan po clōp lār an īurīpī Sāxanach Lōpō līnarīd na pccela rin, do pīōnac lēr tīonōl a pīaībe do Sāxanōīb ī neīonn uīle laīr, 7 pōcīpīaībe baīlīcīd mōr na mīde eīpī cīll 7 tīuaīe, 7 a mbaoī do cōbīlaīgīb ar na cuanīaīb īna comīpōcīpīaīb, 7 co haīpīdī cōbīlac aīdīal baōī pōpī cuan cāīpīlīnnē. īar tīeōē na tīōīcīpītal rin uīle go haonbaīle gur an īurīpī po līn an pīuaīg gaoīdealaīc go hoīpīgīallaīb, hī pīpīnīmaīg aīpīm aītā bēl aīa hoā, ní pīuacīe lār an pīuaīg ngaoīdealaīc dōl īn īnnēall nō a nōpīuēcīac āmaīl po ba dīpī dōīb, 7 ní mó po upīaīpīpīot comāīpīle a naīpīeac do gābāīl do cōpīnaīn nō do cōtūcīac cāēlaīeīpīeac aīe po īmēīgīpīot go hīpīpīaīe anōpīdāīgīe go po pīagaībīpīot mōr dīa nēdalaīb pīn 7 dēdalaīb gall īpīn maīgīnīpīn āga mbīoīdībaīdīaīb īar pīpīaōīnīo pōpīpīa. Ro maībīad dīpōng dīa nōaōpīgaī pīuaīg 7 ní po maībīad a bīcc dīa nuaīpīlīb cēnmōta Maolmūīpīe mīpīgīcīe mac eōīn pīuaīd mīc pīuībīne tōpīcāīpī o cēnel conaīll ar an lātāīpī rin. Maīg aōngūpīa mūīpīeapīatāc do gābāīl lā dīpīm dōīpīgīallaīb, īar nā pīagībaīl ī nuaīeac īar

which, if the annalist had thought of mentioning, would have saved them the trouble of repeating the pedigree.

^t *Nuachongbhail*.—It appears from the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, that this was the ancient name of the place where the town of Navan, in Meath, now stands :

“Nuadhchongbhail est oppidum Mediæ ad ripam Boinnii fluvii a Pontano” [Drogheda] “decem millibus passuum distans ab Authrumia quinque.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 135, 141.

In the account of this invasion of the Pale, given in the Annals of Kilronan, this town is

called an Uam, which is its present Irish name, as pronounced by the natives of Meath. Ware, who seems to have known the ancient and modern names of this place, calls it Navan, in his Annals of Ireland, at this year.

^u *In the adjacent harbours*.—The word cuan certainly means a harbour, and is synonymous with the Latin *sinus*.

^w *Carlinne*.—This is still the Irish name of Carlingford harbour, in the north-east of the county of Louth.

^x *Bel-atha-hoa*.—The site of this battle was at a ford near the old bridge of Belahoe, which

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) and O'Donnell (Manus), with one will and accord, into Meath; and such part of these territories as were disobedient to them they spoiled and burned before them, as far as Tara, and the possessions of all those who refused to submit to them. They obtained immense and innumerable spoils on this expedition, for the Irish had not in latter times assembled to oppose the English army, that destroyed more of the property of Meath than this plundering army; for many were the spoils of gold and silver, copper, iron, and every sort of goods and valuables besides, which they took from the towns of Ardee and Nuachongbhail^t, which they entirely plundered on that expedition. Upon their return, these troops were elated with courage and high spirits, [and filled with] pride and haughtiness, on account of the vastness of their spoils, and because they had not met any opposition. When the English Lord Justice, Lord Leonard, heard the news of this, he made a complete muster of all the English in Ireland, the forces of the great towns of Meath, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the fleets in the adjacent harbours^u, and especially the large fleet in the bay of Carlinne^w. After all these forces had collected to one place to the Lord Justice, he set out in pursuit of the Irish army into Oriel, and [came up with them] at a place called Bel-atha-hoa^x, in Farney. The Irish army were not able to go into order or array, as was meet for them; nor did they take the advice of their chiefs, to stand and maintain their battle-ground, but they fled in a scattered and disorderly manner, leaving a great deal of their own property, and of the spoils taken from the English at that place, to their enemies, after being routed. Some of their common people were slain, but none of their gentlemen, except Mulmurry Mergeach, son of John Roe Mac Sweeny, whom the Tirconnellians lost on that field. After this defeat^y of Bel-atha-hoa, Magennis (Murtough), who had wandered away from

was the principal pass into the famous territory of Farney in Oriel. It is about four miles and a quarter south of Carrickmacross, on the boundary of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, close to the lake of the same name.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 37.

^y After this defeat.—The literal translation is as follows: “Magennis (Murtough) was taken

by a party of the Oriels, after he was found with a few, after having separated from his people in this defeat of Bel-atha-hoa, and he was for some time privately in their custody, so that they afterwards killed him treacherously at the instigation of a party of his own tribe, for they gave rewards from them (to the people with whom he was) for putting him to death.”

In the fabricated account of this battle given

noðbail pié a muinntir ipin maiðm pin beóil aða hoá, 7 a bñt lé hacðað illáim
 go hinclñtē aca go po mairðpat 1 meabail é iap pin tpié aplac ðpuinge dia
 cññð pñn, uair tucpat piðe comēta uatā (don lucht aða mbaó) ap a ðop cum
 báip..

Niall ócc o baioḡill do mairðað lá conðobap mac uí baioḡill.

O maioleaclainn apt, pñ aḡmāp ionnpaiḡtēac, 7 a mac caðaóip o maioí-
 leaclainn ðeccanac cluana do mairðað 1 ppopnoct la cloinn feilim uí maioí-
 leaclainn, 7 péilim do ḡabail tiḡñnair.

Mag coelān feilim mac maioilip do mairðað 1 mbñnoðop lá cloinn í Ma-
 dagān .i. Maioleaclainn goð, etcetpi, a noiað aipñinn dia doñnais an ðapa
 nonap iuli.

Tiḡearnnap ðealbna do ponn lá hua maioleaclainn feilim etip apt mac
 copbmaic méḡ coelān, doñnall mac pñpðopca, 7 Maioleaclainn mac emainn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1540.

Αοιρ cpioct, mile, cuicc ced, cñpaçat.

Ruaðpi ua maioleóin eppcop apðachaið, 7 pñ ionaið eppcoip cluana
 [Mhic Nóip] pñ patmāp po ðonaiḡ eipðe do écc.

Mairpñpñ cluana pañpāða do ðaðairp ðona bñaiðpið ðe obrepuanctia
 ap ppopcngpa uí bñian Mhupchaið nñc toipñðealbñaiḡ, 7 maiðe tuaðmuñan
 do cñt 7 ðaontaið uaçtapān ða opo .S. Pñoinpñp.

ḡaxanaiḡ do bñt (in ḡac áit ap puð epñann inap cñupñt a ccumñacta)
 aḡ ingpñm 7 aḡ ionnapðað na nopð, 7 go haiñiðe Mairpñpñ mñuñeacān do
 mñlleað ðóib, 7 ḡaiñiðan na mairpñpñ go nopñing do na bñaiðpið do ðicññað
 leó.

Ḍiap mac uí baioḡill mall puað, 7 conðobap do bñt 1 nñpññain 7 1 nñp-

by Holinshed in his Chronicles, on which Cox
 relies as true history, it is stated that Magennis
 was killed by the Baron of Slane.—See *Some
 Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*,
 by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 37; Cox's
Hibernia Anglicana, A. D. 1539. Mr. Moore
 does not seem to believe that there is any truth
 in the account of this rencounter at Belahoe.

He even rejects the account of it given in the
 Aunals of Kilronan, which the Editor translated
 for his use, and which was transmitted to him
 by Mr. Petrie several years since. Ware, whose
 judgment is almost invariably correct, mentions
 the defeat at Belahoe, and adds that O'Neill made
 this descent upon the Pale in August, 1539, in
 retaliation for an expedition made into Ulster

his people, and was attended only by a few troops, was taken prisoner by a party of the people of Oriel; and they privately detained him for some time as a prisoner, and afterwards treacherously slew him, at the instance of a party of his own tribe, who had bribed them to put him to death.

Niall Oge O'Boyle was slain by Conor, the son of O'Boyle.

O'Melaghlin (Art), a successful and warlike man, and his son, Cahir O'Melaghlin, Deacon of Cluain^z, were slain at Fornocht^a, by the sons of Felim O'Melaghlin; and Felim assumed the lordship.

Mac Coghlan (Felim, the son of Meyler) was slain at Beannchor^b, by the sons of O'Madden (Melaghlin God, &c.), after he had heard mass on Sunday, the second of the Nones of July.

The lordship of Delvin was parcelled out by O'Melaghlin (Felim) among Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan; Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh; and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1540.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty.

Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Ardagh, and representative of the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, a prosperous and affluent man, died.

The monastery of Cluain-Ramhfhoda [Clonroad] was given to the friars of the Observance, by order of O'Brien (Murrough, the son of Turlough) and the chiefs of Thomond, and by the consent and permission of the superiors of the Order of St. Francis.

The English, throughout every part of Ireland where they extended their power, were persecuting and banishing the Orders, and particularly they destroyed the monastery of Monaghan, and beheaded the guardian, and some of the friars.

The two sons of O'Boyle, Niall Roc and Conor, were in contention and at

by the Lord Gray in the preceding May.

^z *Cluain*, i. e. of Cluain-mic-Nois, now Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

^a *Fornocht*.—This is probably the place now called Farnagh, situated near the town of Moat,

in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

^b *Beannchor*, now Banagher, a town on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

‘aonta ré poile, 7 niall do dól ar ionghaiceid ar concobair co luacpar (ar ba hann bai airiurion 7 comnaide concobair), 7 a bñe a cceilec in adhaid rin i tēmpall Sñéain, 7 concobair do teaet ar na bapac for an dromain lá taob an tēmpaill. Niall co na muintir deirge dó ar an tēmpall. Oo connaire concobair dia íaigib iad luid for a nomgabail ó ná baí rocaide ina pappad cénmoetá uathaó namá nár bó hinpōma. Arfō do deachaid a aenar tar traig luacpar pfor. Uñaid niall é feib ar dñe conpānais, 7 pucc uide pia na muintir fñirrin acc toghaim concobair co tarraid é co mba comhainicc dōib pe poile co beoda barbarda gan foraitēnt cairōra nó comhialara. Oo pao concobair bñm do niall ina cñomullac go po tarccair go lár é ar an laetar rin. Luid concobair oré crectnaisge ar. Tangattar a muintir do íaigib néill, 7 atbert pñú concobair do lñmain, 7 ná baof pñin i nguair écca don cñir rin. Oo pñad fairpñm rin, 7 puccat muintir néill ar concobair lá taob loea baof ina ccomhoccup, 7 ní po lamrat iombualad pñir-go po tarccairpñot é lar na clocaib baof i nairpñ in loea conad iar ná tarccairpñ po imirpñt arn fair, 7 ag road dōib po geibitt mall marb gan anmainn. Ní baof dia cñisō pñin lé hachaid diar a ccomāora po bad mó déctaid inaid an diar rin torcāir ré apoile.

Clann uilliam mac an earpuice uí gallcūbair .i. uilliam ócc 7 aodh gñuamda do marbad lá cloinn uí baogill .i. lá domnall 7 lá toirpñdealbāc a noigail marbēa a natar.

Slóicēad lá hua ndōmnaill, Maḡnur hī ccóicēad cōnnaet, 7 ní po airp go painicc Maḡ luipcc, arpñe hī ccloinn cōnnmaig. Maḡ luipcc 7 clann cōnnmaig do léirñillead 7 do lopecad lair, do pñine iarapñ cñsca an cōirpñléibe, 7 tainicc plán iar rin iar mbuaid, 7 corccar.

Slóicēad ele la hua ndōmnaill bátar iad tangadar ina rocaide, mall mac airp óicc tánairp típe heoccain, 7 mac mic dōmnaill na halban Colla mac alarōpāinn co nalbancoib iomda amaille pñirp, 7 ó dōmnaill 7 an plóg

^c *Luachras*, now Loughros, near Ardara, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note ^m, under the year 1509, p. 1302, *supra*. The site of O’Boyle’s residence at Loughros Bay is yet pointed out by the natives of the barony of Boylagh. It was called Crannog bhuidhe, i. e. the yellow crannog, or wooden house. The ruins

of three old churches are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Loughros bay, namely, Kilturis, Kilkenny, and Kilcashel, but the memory of St. Senchan is not now celebrated at any of them.

^d *Ferociously*.—Co barbarda might mean “barbarously,” but this is scarcely the meaning

strife with each other. Niall made an incursion against Conor into Luachras^c (for Conor had his seat and residence there), and remained that night in ambush in the church of St. Seanchan. Conor next morning went upon the hill adjacent to the church, and Niall and his people sallied forth from the church against him. When Conor saw them approaching him, he ran away to avoid them, as he had with him only a few [and these] persons unfit to bear arms, and he proceeded alone down across the strand of Luachras. Niall pursued him as quickly as he was able, and he outran his own people in his eagerness to catch Conor; he overtook him, and they engaged each other vigorously and ferociously^d, forgetful of friendship and relationship. Conor gave Niall a blow on the top of the head, and prostrated him on the ground, and then fled away, severely wounded. His people came up to Niall, who told them to pursue Conor, and that he himself was not in danger of death on that occasion. They did so at his request, and overtook Conor on the borders of a neighbouring lake; and they did not dare to come to blows with him, until they had first knocked him down with the stones which were on the strand of the lake; and when he was prostrated, they struck at him with weapons. And on their return they found Niall dead^e. There had not been of their tribe, for some time, two of the same ages who were more generally lamented than these two who were slain by each other.

The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, namely, William Oge and Hugh Gruama, were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, by Donnell and Turlough, in revenge of their father.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Connaught, and never halted until he arrived in Moylurg, from whence he passed into Clann-Conway; and he totally devastated and burned Moylurg^f and Clann-Conway. He afterwards plundered the Curliu Mountains, and then returned home safe, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell, and he was joined by Niall^g, the son of Art Oge, Tanist of Tyrone, and by Mac Donnell of Scotland (Colla, the son of Alexander), with many Scots along with him. O'Donnell and this army

intended by the Four Masters.

^c *Dead*, literally, "they found Niall dead without a soul," which is a strange redundancy of language.

^f *Moylurg*.—This is a striking example of the redundancy of the style of the Four Masters.

^g *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates Conallach, i. e. the Conallian, which is correct.

rin do dól céatur hi ppsriab manac, 7 móran do mulló dóib rin tír ar tur go bpuarriort iaram cuir 7 plána lé na riap. Do luioirort iaram tre bréirne ui puairc arriúe co coirpíliab 7 porlongporc do dénam dóib rin coirpíliab, 7 an bealac buide do gírraó leó, 7 gac conair dooainz ele baóí por a ceionn do peidiucchaó dóib. Tangatcar clann maolpuanaió uile éuca iap rin, 7 tucpat briaíde dua domnaill lé na bríet fín ó rin amac, 7 tainic plán iaram dia éicé.

Clann í domnaill (.i. Aoó ócc mac aoóa puaió) Donnacó cairbreac, 7 Ssan luirc do dól i naíad í domnaill (Maígnur a nóbriatcar feirín), 7 a ndol por crannóicc loáa bfehaiú, 7 iad do bñe acc mulló an tíre eirte. O domnaill dá ngabáil ina ndír, 7 do gabáil éicneacáin uí domnaill i mbaile na congála. Ssan luirc do cpochaó lair, Eicneacán 7 donnchaó do cor i ngímlib, 7 crannóicc loáa bfehaiú do bñiró 7 do dianrgaoileac dó.

O doárcatú .i. gíraic mac domnaill mic feirim fear co nuairle 7 co nlineach décc iap ccianaóir iap mbñie buaóa ó domán, 7 ó dñman.

O baioigill do gairm do domnaill mac néill í baioigill.

Ssan mac cuinn í domnaill do marbaó la cloinn Murchaó mic ruibne na ttauat.

Cairlén liaótopoma do dénam lá hua puairc briap mac eocáin, 7 coccacó móri do bñe pair ar gac taob .i. hi maig luirc, i muinip eolair, 7 i mbñirne uí paigillig, 7 a mac fín 7 orong dñraib bñirne do bñe a coccacó rir map an ccéona, 7 do rónac an cairlén lairriom lé haipirí aitégip, 7 do mull móran hi maig luirc pana luét coccacó.

Gairm einig do éabairt lá Ruaióri mac taócc mic diairmaóa, 7 lá a mnaóí ingín mñic uilliam cloinne piocairó. Scola Epeann, 7 luét cuingfóa nñe do teaócc éuca gur an ccarrpacc, 7 a riapuccacó uile lap an lánamain rin.

Taócc mac briap mic maígnur a mñeic diairmaóa puaió do baóac por an mbanna, 7 é por pluacó hi pparpaó uí puairc.

^b *The Clann-Mulrony*, i. e. the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs.

¹ *The Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh*, i. e. the wooden house of Lough Beithe, now Loughveagh, a beautiful lake in the parish of Gartan, barony

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The island on which this wooden house stood was well known some years since for a potteen distillery, belonging to a Teige O'Boyle, who gave the Editor some curious information connected

proceeded into Fermanagh, and they at first destroyed much in the country, until they obtained pledges and guarantees of submission. After that they marched through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to the Curliou mountains, where they pitched their camp, and destroyed Bealach-Buidhe, and cleared every other difficult passage. Upon this the Clann-Mulrony^a came to them, and gave hostages to O'Donnell for the observance of his own conditions for the time to come. O'Donnell then returned safe to his house.

The sons of O'Donnell (i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), namely, Donough Cairbreach and John of Lurg, rose up in opposition to O'Donnell (Manus, their own brother), and went into the Crannog of Loch-Beiathaigh¹, from which they proceeded to spoil the country. O'Donnell took them both prisoners, and took also Egneghan O'Donnell in the town of Conwall^k. He hanged John of Lurg, and put Egneghan and Donough in fetters; and he broke down and demolished the Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh.

O'Doherty, i. e. Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim, a noble and hospitable man, died at an advanced age, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Boyle, was styled O'Boyle.

John, son of Con O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Morogh Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath¹.

The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), while a great war was waged against him on every side, namely, in Moylurg, Muntir-Eolais, and Breifny-O'Reilly; and his own son and a party of the men of Breifny were also at war with him. He finished the castle in a short time, and destroyed a great portion of Moylurg on his opponents.

A general invitation of hospitality was given by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard. The schools of Ireland, and those who sought for presents, flocked to them to the Rock [of Lough Key], and they were all attended to by that couple.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Manus Mac Dermot Roe, was drowned in the [River] Bann, while on an excursion along with O'Rourke.

with the ancient localities of this part of the county of Donegal in the year 1835. kenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^f, under the year 1258, p. 366, *supra*.

^k *Conwall*.—This was a village near Letter- ¹ *Mac Sweeny-na-dTuadh*, i. e. Mac Sweeny

Semur ócc mac an Þríora méz cocláin do díclnadh lá céda^a ua maol-leacláinn hi ppiull ina cairlén fín .i. cairlén an fíóáin, 7 díc mór do óenáin don tíri trío riðe. Feilim ó maol-leacláinn do tabairt Sathanac 7 an trídri-meir leir go delbna, 7 ar a aoí ní po gabrat an fíóán, 7 po impaíðrioc dia ttiðib iar millfó móráin dóib.

Domnall mac an fíriðoréa méz cocláin ceand a gabláin fín décc nia marbhad Semair óicc mic an þríora.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1541.

Αόιρ Cριορτ, milé, cúic céo, cétapaá, ahaon.

Domnán dfrímar, Sioc, 7 rícláta a ttiúr na bliadhna po co ná po léicc ar ná tpeabhad iar ccoir do óenáin i neirinn.

O cfríbaill ffríganainm mac maolruanaid do marbad (hi ppiull 7 é dall dímaðairc) la tadcc mac donnchaid mic Sfain uí cfríbaill cona briaérib, 7 lá mac uí máoilmuaid Sfain mac domnall éaoic hi ccairlén cluana lírcc, 7 gé po baói ó cfríbaill ina ríthóir cianaoirda do poine lñgnair 7 congnaí mór do cóid i nainm 7 i noirdearcur dó ar luét a marbta. Ro marbad ona dá ffrí décc dia muinir amaille ffrir.

O maolmuaid .i. çataoir, ffrí po ba mór clú, 7 oirdearcur ina aimirir fín décc.

Teag rárain etir tíðib 7 tímplaib do lopecad 7 dopecain irin corður do ríonniad lá cloinn uí Maðagáin, Murpoad, bpearal, 7 catál. Feilim

of the districts, which had belonged to the O'Boyles before the Mac Sweenys came thither from Scotland.

^m *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Luskmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. —See it already referred to at the year 1520, and again at 1548 and 1557.

ⁿ *The treasurer*, i. e. Sir William Brabazon. —See Table of Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 109.

^o *Severe weather*, domnán deapmair. —The word domnán is the opposite of ríonnn, fair

weather, and means, bad, inclement, or severe weather. Deapmair is explained in Cormac's Glossary by adbal mór, i. e. very great.

^p *He being blind*, literally, “and he blind, sightless,” which is a strange redundancy of language.

^q *Cluain-lisg*, now Clonlisk, giving name to a barony in the south of the King's County. In a manuscript missal, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class B. Tab. 3. No. 1, there is a memorandum of the death of Ferganainm O'Carroll, as follows :

James Oge, son of the Prior Mac Coghlan, was treacherously beheaded by Kedagh O'Melaghlin, in his own [James Oge's] castle, i.e. the castle of Feadan^m, in consequence of which great injury was done to the country. Felim O'Melaghlin brought the English and the Treasurerⁿ with him to Delvin, but did not, however, take the Feadan; and they returned to their [respective] homes, after having destroyed much.

Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], died before the killing of James Oge, son of the Prior.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1541.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-one.

There was much severe weather^o, frost, and snow, the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly done in Ireland.

O'Carroll (Ferganainm, the son of Mulrony) was treacherously slain (he being blind^p) by Teige, the son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, and his kinsmen, and by the son of O'Molloy (John, the son of Donnell Caech), in the castle of Cluain-lisg^a; but though O'Carroll was an old man, he, nevertheless, displayed great prowess and strength [in defending himself] against his slayers, which gained him a name and renown. Twelve of his people were killed along with him.

O'Molloy^r (Cahir), a man of great character and renown in his time, died.

Teagh-Sarain^s, both houses and churches, was burned and plundered in Lent by the sons of O'Madden, namely, Murrough, Breasal, and Cathal. After

"Hic obiit Vir sine nomine" [Feap gan ainm] "qui fuit dominus et princeps Elie occisus in Castro suo proprio in Cluoinlis morte incognita, et nisi predicetur improvisa, et qui fuit magne sapientie et mirabilis fortitudinis; cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen, in anno Domini millesimo ccccexli^o."

^r O'Molloy.—The death of this chieftain is thus noticed in a memorandum in the same manuscript :

"Obiit Karolus O'Mylmoy sue nationis capi-

taneus in Octava Epiphanie et sepultus in Kylcormac, A. D. 1542."

^s Teagh-Sarain, i. e. St. Saran's church, now Tisaran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. It is situated in the centre of the demesne of Moystown [maḡ īrtean], on the west side of the River Brosna, and near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Saran. A curious account of this saint is given in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duaid Mac Firbis for Sir James

ua maofleaclainn do dol co cluain fíreá iap rin, 7 címpall mór cluana fíreá 7 an mainirtir do bhríó 7 dorccain lair.

Tuathal balb mac Sfein mic Ruaidrí uí gallcubair raof duine baof ar éiní maírib oipecta éire conaill décc (i februairi), fíri ba maíe gal 7 gaircead gen go marbad no co muohaióis doaoine ar ní deachaid ríde hi tpoit nó i ttaáar náe biaó bráige lair. Bá fíó faveara dóroim rin ar po baof aráile ainiyir ina aoíodó ag coitpíet fíri rínmóir 7 fíri ppoctet brátar paimpíad 7 do braitírib dúin na ngall, 7 acéuala agá ppoctéad nár bó maíe do poctain poctáice doaoine do marbad na dorpad a ppolá, conad aipe rin po éinn eiccin ina mánmain gan guin duine, 7 po cómaill do ghré inhirin an ccéin poba beó.

Maíom mór do éabairt do Mhac uíolín .i. Ruópaige mac ualtair ar cloinn aóda uí néill dú in po marbad aongur mac donnchaí mic maolmuire meic fuibne, 7 dpong do gallócclacáib tpe conaill apáon pír. Ro marbad ann ona córucchaó galloccclac do cloinn ndóinnail gallócclac 7 poctáice ele cenmoctat. Mac uíolín do dol pluag doiríoir ar cloinn aóda uí néill, 7 clann aóda .i. conn, 7 doinnail do marbad lair.

O doinnail Maígnur do dol hi cén an lurtir Shaxanaig don cabán 7 an lurtir dá gabáil éuice lé honóir 7 lé neuepeur mór. Síe, caoac, 7 capaoiad do éngal dóib pé poile don cup rin.

An épannócc aipéirac baof ar loc glinne dallám do gabáil lá cloinn

Ware, now preserved in the British Museum, Clarend. No. LI.

¹ *Though he never used to kill.*—In this phrase gen go is negative.

² *In his youth,* ina aoíodó.—The word aoíoe is glossed by óige, youth, in O'Clery's Glossary, and by Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke. This passage shews that Tuathal had not been well instructed in the Ten Commandments in his childhood. The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, has, in his *Historie of Ireland*, cap. vi., the following reference to the religious ignorance of the Irish fighting gentlemen, which is not very different from this account of Tuathal O'Gallagher given

by the Four Masters:

"I found a fragment of an Epistle, wherein a vertuous Monke declareth that to him (travailing in Vlster) came a grave Gentleman about Easter, desirous to be confessed and howseled" [i. e. to receive the communion], "who in all his lifetime had never yet received the blessed sacrament. When he had said his minde, the Priest demaunded him, whether he were faultlesse in the sinne of Homicide? He answered, that hee never wist the matter to bee haynous before; but, being instructed thereof, hee confessed the murther of five, the rest he left wounded" [*recte*, and the wounding of others], "so as he knew not whether they lived or no.

this [and in revenge of it] Felim O'Melaghlín went to Clonfert, and demolished and plundered the Great Church and the monastery of Clonfert.

Tuathal Balbh [Balbus], the son of John, son of Rory O'Gallagher, a worthy man, and one of the most powerful of the sub-chieftains of Tirconnell, died on the 1st of February. He was a man of valour and prowess, though he never used to kill^c or destroy persons, for there was no battle or skirmish into which he went from which he would not bring away prisoners. The reason of his acting thus was this: one time in his youth^u that he was listening to a sermon and exhortation of one of the friars of Donegal, he heard it inculcated that, in order to attain [everlasting] reward^w, it was not meet to kill persons, or to shed their blood; wherefore he made a resolution never to wound a man, and this [vow] he always kept while he lived.

A great defeat was given by Mac Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter) to the sons of Hugh O'Neill, in which was slain Aengus, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, together with a party of the gallowglasses of Tirconnell. In it were also slain a battalion of the gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell, Galloglagh, and many others besides. Mac Quillin went a second time with a force against the sons of Hugh O'Neill, and slew Con and Donnell, the sons of Hugh.

O'Donnell (Manus) went to Cavan to meet the English Lord Justice; and the Lord Justice received him with great honour and respect; and they formed a league of peace, alliance, and friendship with each other.

The eastern crannog^x on the Lough of Glenn-Dallain^y was taken by the

Then was he taught that both the one and the other were execrable, and verie meekelie humbled himself to repentence."

Here the good Jesuit, whether he was telling the truth or not (and who can doubt his veracity?), has written as rudely as the Four Masters, as appears by the words in brackets.

^w *Reward, poeprance.*—The word poeprance is used in ancient Irish writings to denote "reward in the next world," and sometimes "eternal happiness."—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 127, b, a.

^x *Crannog*, a wooden house.

^y *Gleann-Dallain*, i. e. Dallen's glen, a romantic valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rossclogher, and county of Leitrim. It is now generally called Glencar, from O'Rourke's castle of Caislean a'chartha.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, where this valley is erroneously placed in Carbria: "Osnata de Gleann dallain in Carbria." It is true that this valley extends into the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, but the church of St. Osnata, now *anglice* Killasnet, is in that part of it which lies in the county of Leitrim.—See this valley again referred to at the years 1595 and 1597.

δομναλλ mic donnchaib uí ruairc ar donnchaib mac donnchaib í ruairc. Α cfm aimirie iar rin tucpat clann donnchaib uí ruairc (Domnall, γ ψή-
ganaim) ionnraicéib ar an ceannóicc go po cúirre cine ir in mbaile gan
rioi. Ro pátaigib γ po moéaigib in ní rin, γ lñtar iad irin loc, γ bñir clann
domnall oppa, Marbatar γ báirir leó ψήganaim mac donnchaib, Ro gabad
annrin domnall, γ po epochaib iaram lá cloinn domnall mic donnchaib
uí ruairc.

Slóicéad lá hua ndomnall Magnur hi ccoinne an iurair Shaxanaig hi
air eocáin, γ an air dimteaet γ do millead leó don toircc rin. An iurair
do éillead tar a air irin mióe, γ ó domnall diompuó uadā tar a air airé
air eogan, γ teaet plān gan taáar gan tsimail dpaigal dó acc dol nó acc
teaet don turur rin, γ O domnall do gabail don taob air do loc i ψήraib
manach. Cúil na noirir γ ó loc air do millead lair air air γ oiléna uair
báttar báir γ aréaice aige ag millead γ acc airceain na noilén, γ a pluag
ag mhapā na air go po páccuib i nearbair airba iad an bliadain rin.

Slóicéad la hua ndomnall a cfm athair iar rin hi ψήraib manac don
taob air do loc, γ po cúir diong dia plógaib i naréraigib ar pud an loca,
γ po gab ψin gur an líon plóicé tarrurair ina párraoh por air go po indir-
riot an air uile a ccoinne a éile do loch γ do air go pangadair go hinir
cñélonn. Ro bñir, γ po lgaib leó cairlén innir cñélonn, γ tangatatar plān
iar eorccair don air rin.

Domnall mac neill gaib mic aóā, mic aóā ruair do mairbaoh lá hua
mbaigill ar ndol do domnall do éongnam la toirpdealbāc mac uí baigill
in acchaib a átar. Tucpatatar ruairc dua mbaigill ar tur impaóib
ua baigill friuróim, γ mairhio porra go po mairbaoh an mac rin néill í dom-
nall lair.

Conn mac briain mic eocáin uí Ruairc do mairbaoh lá cloinn Magnura
aire tuatāil.

Mac an baib conóbar ruairc mac ψήgaib ollam uí domnall lé dān oide
rcol γ paof gan urubā i ψpóglaim an dāna γ i nealādhair oile, ψir airé

* *The town, baile.*—This word is applied to any village, be it ever so insignificant.

^a *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Lough Erne, in the south of

the county of Fermanagh.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1486, 1506, and 1514.

^b *Clann-Manus.*—They were a sept of the

sons of Donnell, son of Donnell O'Rourke, from Donough, the son of Donough O'Rourke. In some time after this the sons of Donough O'Rourke, i. e. Donnell and Ferganainm, made an attack upon the crannog, and privately set fire to the town^z; but that thing being discovered and perceived, they were pursued upon the lake, and overtaken by the sons of Donnell. Ferganainm, the son of Donough, was slain and drowned; and Donnell was taken, and afterwards hanged, by the sons of Donnell, son of Donough O'Rourke.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Tyrone, to meet the English Lord Justice; and they traversed and desolated the country. The Lord Justice returned into Meath, and O'Donnell, separating from him, went back through Tyrone, and arrived safe, without meeting battle or opposition on that occasion, either in going or returning. And O'Donnell marched along the eastern side of the lake in Fermanagh, and destroyed Cuil-na-noirear^a, and from the lake eastwards, both mainland and islands; for he had boats and vessels spoiling and plundering the islands, and his army devastating the country, so that he left them in want of corn for that year.

An army was led by O'Donnell, some time afterwards, into Fermanagh, [and pursued his route] on the west side of the lake; and he sent part of his forces in boats along the lake, while he himself, with the number he kept along with him, proceeded by land, so that they plundered the whole country, both lake and land, until they reached Enniskillen; and they broke and threw down the castle of Enniskillen, and returned safe from that expedition in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], was slain by O'Boyle, after Donnell had gone to assist Turlough, the son of O'Boyle, against his father. They first gave O'Boyle the onset; but O'Boyle turned upon and defeated them, and slew this son of Niall O'Donnell.

Con, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Clann-Manus^b of Tir-Tuathail.

Mac Ward (Conor Roe, the son of Farrell), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a superintendent of schools, and a man not excelled^c in poetry and other arts,

O'Conors, seated in Tir-Thuathail, or Tirhoohil, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1411, 1460,

1464, 1486, and 1495.

^c *Not excelled*, literally, “a sage without eclipse,” i. e. not eclipsed, excelled, or thrown into the shade by another.

aoibh coitcinn do chongmáil 7 bpoituccaó décc iar nongad, 7 iar naéirige an. 20 December.

AOIS CRIOST, 1542.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, cuicc céo, cfeiracha, aúó.

Mac í neill .i. pelim caoch mac cuinn mic cuinn do mairbáó la mac doinnall galloclach, daon buille ga, 7 diair mac ele do cloinn í neill decc.

Brian mac neill mic airt óicc mic cuinn í neill daíma tighina cenel nfozain, ffr. roba mó clú uairle, eimig, 7 fighaíma táinicc do cenél eozain mic neill le cian daimpir décc ipin trín éairlen.

Mac uí brian toirpdealbáó mac Murchaó mic toirpdealbáig décc le haóair in inhir í cuinn ffr. a agra ba ffr. lam, iomraóh, 7 oiróscup ma aimpir eríde.

Mac con mic conmba mic doinnchaó mic Ruaióir mic miccon énnmóir do mairbáó go míozaolmar la Maccon, mac Ruaióir, mic miccon mic Ruaióir mic miccon énnmóir.

Corbmac mac diarmata mic tairce cam uí cléirig braitair minur togaíde do conueint dúin na ngall décc.

Mac conmba brian doircha mac Solaim rasoí lé uán, 7 le foghlaim, ffr. toicteach, trom conaigh, ffr. tigha aoibhóh coitcinn do cáó decc im feil colaim cille, tre miorbailib dé 7 colaim cille, 7 tre earccane uí Robhar-taigh, ar do rasoí rár, 7 dimiccon don crioir moir, ar por buail í mair an tan pin.

O Maoileachlainn, pelim ócc, mac pelim, mic cuinn, mic airt, mic cuinn mic corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic ballaig do mairbáó i mbaile rccmccin ipin oíóche la cloinn méz eochagain, conla, 7 ceobach puadó, 7 la hemann puadó

^d *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *conallach*, i. e. the Conallian, or of Tirconnell, which is correct.

^e *Inis-I-Chuinn*, i. e. O'Quin's lake, now Inchiquin, giving name to a barony in the county of Clare. The castle of this name, which was built by the head of the O'Briens some time after the expulsion of the family of O'Quin, is

situated on a peninsula at the northern side of a remarkable lake, and consists of the remains of a barbican tower, keep, and old mansion-house attached to it. Mr. Petrie is of opinion that this castle was erected by Teige O'Brien, King of Thomond, who died in 1466, as its architectural features are most strictly characteristic of the style of the age in which he flourished.

who had founded and kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 20th of December, after unction and penance.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1542.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-two.

The son of O'Neill (Felim Caech, the son of Con, son of Con) was killed with one cast of a javelin, by Mac Donnell Galloglagh. Two other sons of O'Neill died.

Brian, son of Niall^a, son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill, heir to the lordship of Tyrone, the most illustrious man for nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, of all that came of the tribe of Owen, son of Niall, for a long time, died in the old castle.

The son of O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough) died in his bed, at Inis-I-Chuinn^c. He was the most expert at arms^f, the most famous and illustrious man, of his years, in his time.

Mac Con, son of Cu-meadha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head [Mac Namara], was unbecomingly slain by his kinsman, by Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon, who was son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head.

Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a worthy Friar Minor of the convent of Donegal, died.

Mac Conmidhe^g (Brian Doragh, the son of Solomon), a man skilled in poetry and literature, a rich and affluent man, who kept a house of general hospitality for all, died about the festival of St. Columbkille, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille, and the curse of O'Roarty, because he had profaned and dishonoured the Great Cross, for he had struck it before that time.

O'Melaghlin (Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Ballagh) was slain in the night, at Baile-Sgrigin^h, by the sons of Mageoghegan, namely, Conla and Kedagh Roe,

^f *Most expert at arms*, literally, "the man of his age [i.e. years] of best hand, report, and renown, in his time was he."

^g *Mac Conmidhe*, now always anglicised Mac

Namee.

^h *Baile-Sgrigin*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place now bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

uolmuin, fíir diair bó dú aipeachur, 7 flaitíir a rinnreap eiríde. Conaó do cummucchaó báir uí maoileachlainn do paidhídh :

Míle bliadhán ir cúicc céo,
adó cétirachar gan béo
o bñíth eiríort tre cion an éiríonn,
ecc feilim uí maoileclainn.

Siúbál 7 iondraicchió do dénam la cloinn uí madaigan pa éairlen an fíodain dia pa loircceriot, 7 dia po érshepat an baile. Ro marbpat Mao-leachlainn ó paighne don éur rin, do deachaid an tír ma lñmáin go tigh Sarain, 7 po rpaomeaó ar an córaíó. Ro marbaó Maelechlainn mac emainn mic cochláin, dauid mac felim mic donnchaíó, 7 toirpdealbác mac fírgail mic concobair co rocaíóib ele amaille ppiú in, 4^o. nonar octobur.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndomnaill Mağnur a míoctar éonnaét co na éloinn .i. an calbac 7 aóó. An clann rin 7 ua doéarpatíř do óol ar riuabal cpeice piar an plóg go baile an mótaíř, 7 Mac donnchaíó do cñschaó dóib, 7 na cpeaca do éabairt go hua ndomnaill. Maíte ioctair connaét do éeaét ma éñn, 7 Mac donnchaíó baile an mótaíř do ríonnpaó a ndiaíó a éñíce, 7 a éíor díoc nup ó ndomnaill dóib don dul rin.

O concobair (.i. o concobair puab) toirpdealbác puab do ġabail lá puaidir mac taidce mic diarmatta ar capraice loca cé.

An calbac ó domnaill do óol ar riuabal cpeice ar phioct aóda ballaíř mic domnaill. Cpeaca 7 marbta do dénam lair forpa 7 teaét plán don éur rin iar ccorccar.

Slóicéaó lá hua ndomnaill, 7 lap an ccalbac hí pañpaó na bliadhna po. Tanaice o puairc bñian hí roépaíte uí domnaill, Tánaice béor ó caéain Mağnur mac donnchaíó ipin toicéřtal céona iar tēclclamaó dóib arfb po

ⁱ *Feadan*.—See this castle already referred to at the years 1520 and 1540.

^k *O'Raihne*, now Rainy.

^l *Teagh-Sarain*, now Tisaran.—See note ^s, under the year 1541.

^m *Property*.—The original is a ndiaíó a éñíce, which is not correct, for the property carried off could be called a cpeac in reference only to

those who had carried it off.

ⁿ *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates ballac, "speckled, or freckled," which is correct, and he adds in the margin, "cliamain do Mhagnur an tua Ruairc rin .i. bñian ballac, i. e. this O'Rourke, i. e. Brian Ballagh, was son in law to Manus."

^o *Joined their muster*.—The construction of

and Edmond Roe Dillon. He was the lawful possessor of the chieftainship and principality of his ancestors. It was to commemorate [the year of] O'Melaghlin's death the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,
And two-and-forty, without error,
Since Christ was born for the crime of the 'Tree,
To the death of Felim O'Melaghlin.

An irruption and attack was made by the sons of O'Madden against the castle of Feadanⁱ; and they burned and plundered the town. On this occasion they slew Melaghlin O'Raigne^k. The people of the territory went in pursuit of them as far as Teagh-Sarain^l; but the pursuers were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan; David, the son of Felim, son of Donough; Turlough, the son of Farrell, son of Conor; and many others, were slain, on the 4th of the Nones of October.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus), with his sons, i. e. Calvagh and Hugh, into Lower Connaught. These sons and O'Doherty went on before the army, on a plundering excursion, as far as Ballymote; and they plundered Mac Donough, and carried off the spoils to O'Donnell. The chiefs of Lower Connaught came to O'Donnell, and particularly Mac Donough of Ballymote, who came in pursuit of his property^m; and they all paid O'Donnell his rents on that occasion.

O'Conor Roe (Turlough Roe) was taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, on the Rock of Lough Key.

Calvagh O'Donnell went upon a plundering excursion against the descendants of Hugh Ballagh, son of Donnell. He committed depredations and slaughters upon them, and returned home safe after that enterprise, in triumph.

A hosting by O'Donnell and Calvagh in the summer of this year; and O'Rourke (Brianⁿ) and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough) joined their muster^o. After they had assembled together, they agreed to march against Mac

the original is here very rude. The literal translation is as follows: "A hosting by O'Donnell and by the Calvagh in the summer of this year. O'Rourke, Brian, came into this army of O'Don-

nell. O'Kane also, Manus, son of Donough, came into the same muster. After they had assembled what they resolved upon was to go against Mac Quillin," &c.

éinnriot dol ar mac uídhilín (.i. Ruðraige mac ualtair), 7 ní po hairpíob leó go rangaítear gur an mbánna. Ro pannaó an pluag a ttrí leó do dol tar fírréib na banna ar po coirceit aitéraige na banna forpa po dáig baí Mac uídhilín 7 rocaíde mór do gallaib ina fárraó don taob araill ag cornaí na habann fírrí cona léiccead táirri iate ar a aoi do deacáttar na plóicche dia naimheóin tar banna anonn 7 fuarattar baoccal báitti 7 guarráct aóbal mór ag dol tairri. Iar ndol hi ttrí dóib do leicceit pceimealta pccaoilte rganraige ar fuo an típe uata .i. Sgeimleab roir go cnoc lea, 7 Seccimlís ele lá taob banna ruar, 7 puccrat por éreacáib troma coirctímla, 7 por aipceitib aóbbib iolaroib in gac maigin in po gabrat. Áct éna po nre lár an ccalbac ó ndomnaill, la hua ruaric, 7 lá hua ccaáin co na plóccáib cpeaca battar moa 7 battar iolaroib oldáo na cpeaca tarpu lár an plóg áile. Ro gab gac plóg aca porlongpor ar leir in oíde rin cona cpeacháib 7 cona névalaib. Ro porcóngair ó domnaill forpa ar ná bárac na cpeaca 7 na hairgí aóble rin do bualaó, 7 do beomarbáó do combach 7 do cnáimghraó. Do rónaó fairpíom inn rin. Ní bó hupura trá píom nó aipm an éreach buailte do rónaó ann rin cenmóta a tpuccrat fírr bñíne 7 catanaig gan maibáó leó dia ttríib dóib. Tanace dna mac uídhilín hi cchó í domnaill iar rin 7 do rad cómta mora deacáib 7 uídhí; 7 do rédaib raimímlaib óó 7 do róme píó fírr. Tícc ó domnaill co na plóccáib plán don cúr rin dia ttríib iar ccorccar.

Mac uídhilín .i. Ruðraige mac ualtair, 7 Mac mic domnaill do dol in oireact uí catáin, 7 cpeaca mora do dénam dóib. O catáin .i. Maígnur mac donnacháó do dol a ttorraigeet na cephé 7 buannaó do éloinó tpuibne do bñé ina fárraó an tan rin .i. mac méic fuibne fanat, 7 plioct ruarí mic Suibné. Iar mbreit dua catáin 7 do éloinó tpuibne ar mac uídhilín cona cpeacáib po píccíó iomairlec aindínta ttorra, 7 po meabáó por mac uídhilín 7 por na halbancoib iomda báttar ina fárraó co ffarccáibriot ar daóine im Mhac alarórainn capraig mic domnaill, 7 im mac mic Scaín go noruing móir ele do pluag Meic uídhilín. Át rulaó mac uídhilín fírr 7 mac

^p To defend the river, ag cornaí na hobann fírrí. This might be also translated, "to contest the river with them."

^q Cnoc-Lea, now Knocklayd, a mountain si-

tuated to the south of Ballycastle, in the barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.

^r Substantial, coirctímla, i. e. bulky, i. e. what has substance and real value.

Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter), and they did not halt until they arrived at the Bann. Here they divided the army into three portions, in order to cross the fords of the Bann, for they were prevented from using the boats of the river, because Mac Quillin, together with a strong body of English troops, was at the other side, to defend the river^p against them, and to prevent them from crossing it. The forces [of O'Donnell], however, crossed the Bann in despite of them, though, in crossing it, they were in danger of being drowned, and encountered very great peril. Upon landing, they sent forth light scouring and terror-striking parties through the country, namely, one detachment eastwards to Cnoc-Lea^q, and another up along the Bann, and these seized upon heavy and substantial preys, and many great spoils, in every place through which they passed. But Calbhach O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and O'Kane, and their forces, obtained still greater and more numerous spoils than those seized upon by the other detachments. Each of these detachments encamped separately with their preys and spoils for that night. On the morrow O'Donnell ordered them to knock down, kill, hough, and break the bones of these immense spoils and preys, which they accordingly did; and it would be difficult to enumerate or reckon the number of cattle that were here struck down, besides more which the men of Breifny and the O'Kanes drove off to their own countries alive. After this Mac Quillin came to O'Donnell, and bestowed upon him great presents, consisting of horses, armour, and other beautiful articles of value, and made peace with him. O'Donnell, with his army, returned home safe and in triumph from that expedition.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Rury, the son of Walter, and the son of Mac Donnell, went into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain^s, and committed great depredations. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donough, with bonaghtmen of the Clann-Sweeny, whom he had then in his service, namely, the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny, went in pursuit of the preys; and, having overtaken Mac Quillin with his preys, a fierce engagement took place between them, in which Mac Quillin and the numerous Scots whom he had along with him were defeated, with a great slaughter of men, together with the son of Alexander; Carragh Mac Donnell, and the son of Mac Shane, with many others of Mac

^s *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's country, and Coleraine, situated between the Foyle and comprising the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, the Bann, in the county of Londonderry.

meic doimnaill ar eiccin ar, 7 po baifeð rocaidí móri dia muinir ar an mbanna aḡ dol cairrí dóib.

Slóicéas la mac uíðilín ar ó ccaétain doiríðirí iar ttaipraing an tpeirneir Shaxanaig 7 dpuinge móipe do ḡallaib amaille ppir. Cairlén uí cáetáin .i. lán an madaid do ḡabail leó 7 ina mbaoí do bapdaib írin mbaile do mairbað 7 do muðucchað, 7 Mac uíðilín dimteect plán iar ccorccar don cup rin. Mac uíðilín umorpo a ccfh aithaib iar rin do tḡarpm cloinn ruibne cuicce ar buannaect .i. Slóect Ruaidirí mic ruibne Mac donnchaib mic meic ruibne na ttauat, Mac murchaib mic ruibne, 7 Mac meic ruibne baḡanaig co nḡruing móiri ele dóccaib cloinne ruibne amaille ppir. Do cōdar pēn do praigib meic uíðilín, 7 báttar co madaib muirneac ina pappad aḡ cḡgal a ccuir 7 a cconnarēta ppir. Do rōnac comairle meablaib mióirūnac lá inac meic doimnaill, 7 lá halbancoib, 7 lá muinir mic uíðilín beor .i. an ttaor clann roicnelac rin cloinne ruibne dionnraicchið iar ndol ina ccfh dóib, 7 iar ndēnam ḡac cḡgal dā ndearnraet lé Mac uíðilín. Rō cinrēc for an ccomairle írin, 7 po pōbairriot iatē ḡan pīor ḡan airiuccað iar bḡaccbaib baile meic uíðilín ḡo po mairbḡat uile a nupimōr. Rō mairbað ann dna mác

¹ *Leim-an-Mhadaigh*, i. e. the dog's leap. This castle stood over the River Roe, in a beautiful situation, near the present town of Newtown-Limavady, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. No part of the ruins remains.

² *Highborn*.—Soicnelac, means of good tribe, race, or family.

³ *After they had gone to them*.—This clause is intended to explain the great wickedness of the plot. The meaning is, that the son of Mac Donnell, with his Scots, and Mac Quillin's own people, concocted this plot, though they knew that the Mac Sweenys had come into the territory at the invitation of Mac Quillin, who had entered into a regular compact with them. The Mac Donnells were at this time meditating the invasion of Mac Quillin's territory, and they dispossessed this family soon after by treachery.—See Gough's Camden, vol. iv. p. 431. In cer-

tain devises for the reformation of Ireland (in the State Papers, Ireland), signed John Travers, who was Master of the Ordnance and warden of the castle of Coleraine in 1542, the following notice of the irruptions of the Scots into this part of Ireland occurs :

“Item, whereas a company of Irishe” [i. e. Gaelic speaking] “Scottes, otherwise called Redshankes, daily cometh into the northe partes of Ireland, and purchaseth castels and piles uppon the see coste ther so as it is thought that there be at this present above the nombre of two or three thousande of them within this Realme, it is mete that they be expulsed from the said castels, and order taken that non of them be permytted to haunte nor resorte into this countrie, rather becawse they greatly coveyt to populate the same being most vile in their living of any nation next Irishmen.

“Item, that the captain appointed at Knock-

Quillin's forces. Mac Quillin himself and the son of Mac Donnell escaped with difficulty by flight; but great numbers of their people were drowned as they were crossing the Bann.

Mac Quillin, having induced the English Treasurer and a great number of the English to assist him, made a second incursion against O'Kane. They took O'Kane's castle, i. e. Léim-an-Mhadaidh', and slew and destroyed all the warders who were in the town; and Mac Quillin departed safe and victorious on that occasion. Some time afterwards Mac Quillin called into his service the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny; the son of Donough, son of Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath; the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh; and many others of the youths of the Clann-Sweeny along with them. These repaired to Mac Quillin, and were treated by him in an honourable and friendly manner, and entered into agreements and covenants with him. A treacherous and malicious plot was formed by the son of Mac Donnell, by the Scots, and also by Mac Quillin's people, namely, to come upon those noble and high-born youths of the Clann-Sweeny and attack them, after they had gone to them*, and after every agreement they had made with Mac Quillin. They resolved upon this plot, and fell upon them as they were coming out of Mac Quillin's town, without warning*, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys, so that they slew the greater part of them. There were slain here the son of Mac

fergus in Wolderflyt may have a galley or barke assigned, which he shall man from tyme to tyme to kepe the seas betuxt Scotlande and Irrlande, so as the Skottes may be dryven from further arryval in those partes of the northe."

It would appear from a letter in the State Papers of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 133, from Brabazon to Cromwell, A. D. 1539, that Alexander Carragh, the father of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, had some castles in the Glinns at this time. The writer says:

"I doo certifie your Lordship that ther is now of Scottes dwelling in Ireland above 2000 men of warre, as I am credibly informed, which Scottes have as well dryven away the freeholders being Englishmen of that country as others the Irishmen, and have buylded certeyn castells ther. The hed capteyn of them is oon Alexander Kar-

rough, otherwise called Mac Donell, who, as himself saith, will take the kinge's parte against all men, and so he promysed me at our laste being together, but under the pretence to doo the kinge's grace servyce since he takyth the countrie to himself and others of the Scottes."

Duald Mac Firbis, in his pedigree of the Earl of Antrim, states that they had been Lords of the Glynnys for 227 years before the date at which he wrote, 1650, and if so, they had settlements here so early as 1423. But Sorley Boy was certainly the person that deprived Mac Quillin of his territory in the reign of Elizabeth.

**Without warning.*—An English writer would say, "without giving any warning beforehand of their design, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys."

meic ruibne baganaiḡ ἡ mac murchaio nuic ruibne, co nác mór tearna ar i naéféḡaó in po marbaó díob.

Tanais luét luinge faide do denam fogla ἡ cŋa a hiarḡar cónnaét hi tḡir cónaill. Óa hann po gabrat hi peacḡrainn muintire bḡr hi tḡir boḡaine. Iar ná fíor rin do tóirpḡealbáé mac meic ruibne tḡre boḡaine do bḡr fóbairt foḡaib co na tearna fḡr innirte pcel ar díb áét maó an tairpeac ἡ an coḡnac bóí poppo .i. Mac uí flaitḡbḡrtaicé dia tḡarḡt tóirpḡealbáé maíḡm nanacail, ἡ po cúir plán dia ioncáib é co ríacḡ conmaicne mara.

Slóicḡeáó lá hua ndóimnaill Maḡnur mac aóda mic aóda ruaió hi ccon-naétoib hi pfoḡmḡar na bliáda po, ἡ tangatḡar maíte ióḡair connaét ina cŋm maille lé ríé ἡ le cairḡbḡr, ἡ po iocrat a cḡor ἡ a tḡḡḡnar ḡo humal pḡir, ἡ do cḡoḡ uaióib dia tḡicḡh.

Níḡ bó cian iar pccaoileáó don tḡluacé rin í domnaill ḡo tḡaimic Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ uilleac na cŋm mac Riocairḡ, ἡ Mac uilliam bupc dauid mac uillicḡ pluag lán mór ele do ḡol i míoḡtar cónnaét. Ro gabáó leó baile uí plannaccáin beól aḡa huaḡair ar tḡr, ἡ tḡccairt fḡm, Mac diarmatḡa, ἡ clann tairḡc mic diarmada i míoḡtar connaét. Tangatḡar tḡa maíte ióḡair connaét hi cŋm mic uilliam, ἡ po gabáó lair iatḡ ἡ luíḡ pḡr ccúlaib ḡo cloinn Riocairḡ ḡo mbraiḡḡoib ἡ co nḡḡirḡb. Aḡiaó eiḡirḡḡa báḡtar occa, O dubda, Mac donnacháó an cḡrainn ἡ cúir do cḡoim^a tḡuibne cónnaét im Maolmuirḡ mac colla ἡ a écc ina braiḡḡḡnar pḡa ríú po léiccḡ, ἡ braiḡḡe ele ó mac caḡail óicc uí cóncḡbair.

Mac uí domnaill an calbaé do ḡol hi cŋm an iurḡir Shaḡanaḡ ἡ ríé uí domnaill, ἡ a ríḡ fḡm do cŋḡal ἡ do rḡaḡmaó pḡir ἡ tḡacḡ plán iarām.

^x *In comparison with*, in aḡféḡaó.—The word aḡféḡaó means *comparison*. The literal translation is, “so that what escaped of them was not great in comparison with what was killed of them.”—See note under the year 1543, *infra*.

^y *To plunder and prey*, literally, “to make plunder and prey.” Ceana, in this sentence, is the genitive case of cion, spoil, prey, booty. It is frequently used in this sense by Ferganaim Mac Keogh, in his poem reciting the triumphs of Hugh O’Byrne of Glenmalure, in the reign

of Queen Elizabeth.

^z *Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn*, i. e. O’Beirne’s Reachrainn, or rocky island, now Raghlybirne, an island situated in the ocean, about three miles to the west of Teelin head, in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Tir-Boghaine, *anglice* Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^a *Outside his protection*, i. e. when the son, Mac Sweeny, extended protection to the son of O’Flaherty, he was bound in honour to prevent his being killed within the district over which he had command; but when he had sent him

Sweeny Banagh, and the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the number that escaped was not great, in comparison with^x the number killed.

The crew of a long ship came from West Connaught to Tirconnell, to plunder and prey^y. The place which they put in at was Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn^z, in Tir-Boghaine. When Turlough, the son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, received intelligence of this, he made an attack upon them, so that none of them escaped to tell the tale [of what had happened], except their chief and captain, namely, the son of O'Flaherty, to whom Mac Sweeny granted pardon and protection; and he sent him home safe, outside his protection^a, to Conmaicne-mara^b.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe) into Connaught, in the autumn of this year; and the chieftains of Lower Connaught came to him with peace and friendship, and obediently paid him his rents and chiefries; and he then returned to his house.

Not long after the dispersion of this army of O'Donnell, Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na-gCeann, the son of Rickard), and Mac William Burke, marched another very great army to proceed into Lower Connaught. They first took the town of O'Flanagan at Bel-atha-Uachtair^c, and then proceeded, together with Mac Dermot and the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, into Lower Connaught. The chieftains of Lower Connaught repaired to meet Mac William; and he made them his prisoners, and returned home to Clanrickard with prisoners and hostages. These were the hostages: O'Dowda, Mac Donough of Corran, and some of the Clann-Sweeny of Connaught, with Mulmurry, the son of Colla, who died in captivity before he was set at liberty^d, and other prisoners, taken from the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor.

The son of O'Donnell (Calvagh) repaired to the English Lord Justice, and confirmed and ratified the peace of O'Donnell^e, and his own peace, with him, and then returned safe.

home in safety he was not bound to protect him any longer.

^b *Conmaicne-mara*, now Conamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

^c *Bel-atha-Uachtair*, i. e. the mouth of the upper ford, now Ballyoughter, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, in the barony and

county of Roscommon.

^d *Before he was set at liberty*.—What the writer intends to say is, that he was not liberated at all, but that he died in his imprisonment before his friends had time or means to pay a ransom for him.

^e *The peace of O'Donnell*, i. e. he concluded a peace with him in behalf of his father and himself.

Ο δομναίλλ Μαγναρ δο έαβαίτε τυαίτε πατα γ λυίρεε δο Μhάγυιόρ, Σfαν mac concónnaçt ap milleað moρáιν pá μάγυιόρ ποίμε ριν lá hua νοδμναίλλ. Μάγυιόρ δια έαβαίτε ρfιν, γ δο έαβαίτε α έίρε γ α έάλμαν δυα δομναίλλ ap α ρον ριν, γ go hαιμíðe tucc Μαγυιόρ ειργε amac air ρfιν γ ap α δυτχαιγ νό, nó cáin ρan ειργε amac nac ρφuiγέι. Tucc βεop líe έρεα μαρβέτα δυine ap ρυo ρfίmanac uile map an ccéona δυα δομναίλλ.

Ο neíll conn mac cuinn δο δολ hι ccfnv ρίγ ραχαν .i. an τοέτμαδ henpι γ an ρι δο γαιρm ιαpía δυα neíll, γ α ρορiconγpa ραιρ gan ó neíll το γαιρm δε ní ba ρίρε, γ ρυair ó neíll onóip móp ón ριγ von έυρ ριν.

Mac uílliam cloinne Ριocairv uíllfec na ccfnh, γ ó bρian .i. Μυρχαδ δο δολ hι Saρaib, γ ιαpía δο γαιρm δά γac aon aca, γ tanγaτταρ tap α naip ρlán acτ mac uílliam baof hι ρφiaβpaρ γ nίρ bo hógρlán uaða.

Maolmuípe mac eoγam mic ρuibne δο μαρβαδ lá cloinn Maolmuípe mic collá mic ρuibne α ccfnv τρεacτmaine ιαρ nécc Maolmuíρ mic colla buδéin.

Clann Maolmuípe mic colla διοннаpβαδ ap an τip, γ α mbailte δο bρipeað, ρfί víob ρfín γ vρong δά luét línamna δο μαρβαδ.

Μαγυιόρ Σfαν, γ clann uí δομναίλλ (.i. aeð ócc mac aοða ρυaíð), Ρυδpαιγε

^f *Tuath-Ratha and Lurg*.—Tuath-ratha, which was O'Flanagan's country, is included in the present barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lurg is still the name of a barony in the same county, separated from Tuath-Ratha, or Tooraah, by the Lower Lough Erne.

^g *Úpon Maguire*, literally, "under Maguire." An English writer would say, "O'Donnell having some time before destroyed much of Maguire's territory or property."

^h *Rising out*, literally, "Maguire gave himself, and gave his country and land to O'Donnell for that, and particularly Maguire gave a rising out on himself and on his country to him, or a tribute in the rising out which would not be obtained." An English writer would say it thus: "In return for this Maguire submitted himself, his country, and lands, to O'Donnell, and ceded to him the privilege of calling for all

the forces of Maguire's country, and whenever Maguire could not furnish such forces he agreed to pay a certain tribute in lieu of them."

ⁱ *O'Neill*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates bacac, which is correct. O'Neill had renounced the Pope's authority at Maynooth, in January this year. He set sail for England in September, accompanied by Hugh O'Cervallan, Bishop of Clogher, and arrived on the 24th of that month at Greenwich, where in the most humble manner he disclaimed the name of O'Neill and the title of prince, and surrendered his territory and all that he had into the King's hands; but he received a re-grant of the same by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date at Greenwich the 1st of October 1542, together with the title of Earl of Tirowen, and at the same time Matthew (falsely supposed, in the opinion of Camden and Ware, to be his son) was created Baron of Dungannon,

O'Donnell (Manus) gave Tuath-Ratha and Lurg^f to Maguire (John, son of Cuconnaught), O'Donnell having some time before destroyed a great deal upon Maguire^g. For this Maguire gave up himself, his country, and his land, to O'Donnell, and in particular the privilege of calling for the rising-out^h of his country, or a tribute in lieu of the rising-out not obtained. He also gave [i. e. agreed to give] to O'Donnell half the éric [i. e. fine] paid for killing men throughout Fermanagh.

O'Neillⁱ (Con, the son of Con) went to the King of England, namely, Henry VIII.; and the King created O'Neill an Earl, and enjoined that he should not be called O'Neill any longer. O'Neill received great honour from the King on this occasion.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na gCeann) and O'Brien^j (Murrough) went to England, and were both created Earls; and they returned home safe, except that Mac William had taken a fever [in England], from which he was not perfectly recovered^k.

Mulmurry, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, was slain by the sons of Mulmurry, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a week after the death of [their father] Mulmurry, the son of Colla.

The sons of Mulmurry, son of Colla Mac Sweeny, were banished from their country, their towns were destroyed, and one of themselves and a party of his followers were slain.

Maguire (John), and Rory and Naghtan, the sons of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge,

and two of the family of Magennis, who accompanied him, were dubbed knights, and the Bishop of Clogher was confirmed by the King's patent. It appears from a letter written by the King to the Lord Deputy and Council (State Paters, ccclxxxi.), that O'Neill had no money of his own on this occasion. After announcing the creation His Majesty adds: "And for his reward We gave unto him a chayne of threescore poundes and odde, We payd for his robes and the charges of his creation three score and fyve poundes tenne shillinges two pens, and we gave him in redy money oon hundreth poundes sterling." For some curious particulars respecting these

creations, see Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1541, 1542, 1543, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 322.

^j O'Brien.—This should be entered under the year 1543. Maurice O'Bryen was created Earl of Thomond, July 1st, 1543. The King granted to each of these noblemen a house and lands near Dublin, for the keeping of their retinues and horses, whenever they resorted thither to attend Parliament and Councils.—See State Papers, ccxcxvi.

^k Not perfectly recovered.—He died, according to Sir Richard Cox, on the 19th of October, 1545.—See note under the year 1544.

ἡ νεαῖταιν το ὅλ ἀρ ριυβὰλ σπειῖε ἰ νοαρτραιγε, ἡ ρεεἰμλῖδ το ρεαοἰλεαῖ
 υαῖτα ἀρ ρυδ ἀν εἴρε, ἡ Μὰς υἱ δοῖνναἰλ νεαῖταιν το ἡαρβὰδ οὐρῶρ το ḡαε.

Ἰελῖμ οὐβ μακ αῶα υἱ νέλλ το ἡαρβὰδ.

Μαῖρε ἡḡḡḡ μεḡ ραῖρπαῖν, βḡḡ μεḡ ρλῡνχαῖδ (ρḡραῖδ) ὀέεε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1543.

Αοῖρ Cρῖορτ, ἡἡ, εῡῖεε εεὀ, εεαῖραῖα, ατῖ.

Εἡανὀ μακ βῖαν υἱ ḡαλλῑβαῖρ εῖρῑεὀ ραῖα βοῖ ὀεεε, 26 ρεβῖρναῖρ,
 ἡαρ ρῖαḡβὰἰλ ρῖεῖβḡḡτα ἡἡἡ εῖρῑεὀρῑεε.

Μὰς μεἡ ρυἡβε ρανὰτ Μὰοἡμυῖρε μακ δοῖνναἰλ ὀῖεε αῖδβαρ τῖḡḡḡḡḡ
 ράναττ το ἡαρβὰδ ἡἡ εἡἡḡḡ μεἡ ρυἡβε ράναττ .ἡ. δοῖνχαῖδ ἡ Μὰοἡμυῖρε,
 εἡḡḡ τοῖρῖὀεαἡβαἡḡ, ἡἡ ρυαῖὀῖ, ἡἡ Μὰοἡμυῖρε ἡαῖὀὀε. ḡαἡ, ἡ ḡαῖρῑεαῖδ,
 ḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ ὑῖρῑεαἡḡ το ὀῖḡḡḡ ὀὀ αἡἡἡ ρο βα ḡῖεραῖ λαῖρ ρῖα ἡα ἡαρβὰδ,
 υαῖρ ρο ἡαρḡḡ ἀν οὐβαἡῖα μακ ρῖὀὀὀḡḡḡ ἡἡ ρυἡβε ἀν ḡεῖρḡḡ ḡαῖρῑεὀḡḡ ḡḡ
 ὀεαῖρῑεαἡḡḡε βαοἡ ἡḡḡ ἀεεχαῖδ.

Μὰς ἡεε ρυἡβε ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, Εἡἡ ἡὀαῖὀḡḡḡ μακ νεἡἡ ἡὀῖρ το ἡῖε α εἡῖρ
 α αοἡῖ ἡ α οῖρḡḡḡḡḡ.

Μὰς υἱ βαοἡḡἡἡ, βῖαν μακ νεἡἡ, ἡἡ τοῖρῖὀεαἡβαἡḡ το ἡαρβὰδ εῖρε εἡḡḡḡḡḡ
 ἡḡḡḡ ἡἡ εἡḡḡḡḡ νεἡἡ ὀῖεε υἱ βαοἡḡἡἡ βατταῖ ἡḡḡ ἡἡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ρḡḡ, ἡ ἡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ
 ἡ ροῖρ α εἡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Ο δοῖνναἰλ Μḡḡḡḡ το ὅλ ḡῖρ ἀν εεὀḡḡḡḡḡ ἡὀῖρ εὀ ḡḡḡ εἡḡḡ εὀ ἡα
 βῖαῖὀῖḡ ἡἡἡḡ ρῖῖρ ἡἡεἡεαῖḡḡ ἡ δοῖνχαῖδ βατταῖ ἡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ
 ὀεεα, ἡ α ἡἡεεḡḡ εῖρε εὀḡḡḡḡḡ ἀν ἡῖρῑῖρ, ἡ ἡḡḡḡḡ Εῖρεανḡ ἀῖεḡḡḡ ἡαρ ἡὀῖḡḡḡ
 ἡὀḡḡ ἡὀḡḡḡ ἡ εαὀḡεὀḡḡḡḡ ḡὀḡḡḡ. Cὀḡḡ ὀ δοῖνναἰλ (α ὀḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ βαοἡ ἡḡ
 ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡὀḡḡ ἡἡ ρḡḡḡḡḡ) το ρὀὀὀḡḡḡḡ ρῖρ ἡαρ ἀν εεὀḡḡḡḡ. Cὀḡḡ το ὅλ ḡὀ
 ρḡḡḡḡ ὀὀὀὀὀḡḡ το ρḡḡḡḡ ἀν ρḡḡ, ἡ α βḡḡ ἡḡ ḡὀḡḡḡ εὀ ἡὀὀὀḡḡ ἡ εὀ ἡαῖρḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Cαῖρḡḡḡ ἡḡḡḡḡ ρο ρḡḡḡḡ ὀ δοῖνναἰλ ḡḡ εαῖαὀῖρ ἡḡḡ εἡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ
 υἱ ḡαλλῑβαῖρ, ἡ ἀεε ὀῖρḡḡḡ το ρḡὀὀḡḡ αὀḡḡ υἱ ḡαλλῑβαῖρ ὀἡ ἡὀḡὀḡḡḡḡ, ὀα

¹ *Bishop of Raphoe*.—Harris makes no mention of this Bishop in his list of the Bishops of Raphoe. There is a chasm in his list from the year 1515 till 1550.

² *In his friendship*, i. e. on friendly terms with him.

³ *Between them*, i. e. between O'Donnell and his kinsmen, Egneghan and Donough.

the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a predatory excursion into Dartry, and despatched a marauding party through the country; and Naghtan, the son of O'Donnell, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Felim Duv, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain.

Mary, the daughter of Magauran, and wife of Mac Clancy (Feradhach), died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1543.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-three.

Edmond, the son of Brian O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe¹, died on the 26th of February, after having received opposition respecting the bishopric.

The son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge), heir to the lordship of Fanad, was slain by the sons of [the late] Mac Sweeny Fanad, namely, Donough and Mulmurry, the sons of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Mulmurry. Before his death he shewed, as usual, great valour, bravery, prowess, and dexterity at arms; for he slew Dubhaltach, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, the most valiant champion that opposed him.

The son of Mac Sweeny Banagh (John Modhordha, the son of Niall More) died in the beginning of his life and renowned career.

The son of O'Boyle (Brian, the son of Niall, son of Turlough) was treacherously slain by the sons of Niall Oge O'Boyle, who were in his friendship^m, in his company, and in his pay.

O'Donnell (Manus) repaired to the great Council at Dublin, together with his relatives, Egneghan and Donough, who had been for some time held in fetters by him, but were set at liberty by the advice of the Lord Justice and the chiefs of Ireland in general, after they had made peace and friendship between themⁿ. Con O'Donnell, his brother, who had been a long time in England, was also reconciled to him. Con returned to England to the King, and remained with him, with honour and respect.

The castle of Leithbher^o, which O'Donnell had given to Cahir, the son of Donnell Balbh O'Gallagher, and to a party of the descendants of Hugh

^o *The castle of Leithbher*, i. e. of Lefford, on Tyrone.—See note ^z, under the year 1527, the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and p. 1391, *supra*.

rfó do rónaó leórom an cairlén do congmaíl aca uaoó mac uí domnaill 7 doib baóéin, 7 po aécuirpíotte raimmuintir uí domnaill, 7 doirpreóir an baile uaoáib. Bá baírneac ó domnaill, 7 an calbac fíuú deiríde, 7 po gab an calbac raimhaí agá aíte forpa a ndeirghenrat co po muóaiǵfó arail do óaoimib ftoppa cétar nae lá taoó cétar, 7 innle do málairt, 7 do míunirt. Ro marbaó la luét an baile an dubaltaic mac colla mic fuibne gallócclac tocóade ar aoi ǵairceió 7 fignama eiríde. Baóí tra donnchaó mac uí domnaill acc congnaím lá rlióct aóda í gallcubair, Ruópaíde mac uí domnaill fírdopóca mac eóin mic tuatáil uí gallcubair cona cloinn, 7 mac Sfan balaiǵ mic eoin do ǵabail lá donnchaó mac aí domnaill, 7 lá catáoir mac tuatáil bailb uí gallcubair.

Mac uí doóarpaiǵ (Catáoir mac ǵhrailt mic domnaill, mic feilim) do marbaó lá cloinn uí doóarpaiǵ, Ruópaíǵe 7 Sfan, clann feilim mic concóbaip cáppaiǵ. Ro marbórat beor mac aóda ǵruamóda uí doóarpaiǵ, 7 O domnaill cona plóg do óol ar ua ndóarpaiǵ do díogail na néct rin fair, 7 po gab for milleaó arbaann an tíre ǵo fíuair bpaíǵde ó ua ndóarpaiǵ a ngíoll lé na riar, 7 le na bríct fín tré coll a rmaéta.

Ro ǵabaó iar rin catáoir mac tuatáil bailb la hua ndóarpaiǵ 7 do raó dua domnaill, 7 Ro ǵab o domnaill feirrin toirpóealbac mac feilim fínn uí gallcubair, 7 do bñt na bpaíǵde rin lair do raíǵió leébir duf an fíuǵfó an baile 7 nócan fúair idir don éur rin.

Slíóct eocáin mic fuibne 7 Slíóct corbmaic mic donnchaíó óol ar ríubal cpeice ar ó nǵra mbuíde, 7 ó concóbaip .i. taócc ócc mac taócc mic aóda, 7 o hǵra do bríct forpa 7 po rraóínó leó ar cloinn truíbne ǵo po marbaó ruaióir mac dubǵaill, 7 clann maolmúire mic eoǵaín, 7 dponǵ do rlióct corbmaic mic donnchaíó ǵo rócaíóib díá muinir amaille fíuú don éur rin.

^p *Abused.*—The Irish were in the habit of houghing the cattle of their enemies with their slaughtering knives when they did not find it convenient to drive them off alive.—See the entry under the year 1542, p. 1472, line 15, *supra*. The word málairt, as here used, is to be distinguished from the modern word málairt, exchange, or barter.—See note ^x, on málairtác, under the year 1186, pp. 70, 71, also note ^z,

under the year 1224, p. 210.

^q *Violation of his jurisdiction*, tré coll a rmaéta.—The word coll, as used by the Four Masters, A. D. 889, in the phrase “hí ccoll eimic Pbaópaic,” is translated *impingere* by Colgan, *Trias Thaum*, p. 296; and again used in the sense of “to break, or violate,” by the Four Masters, at the year 1549; tré coll a peáéta, for breaking, or violating his law.—See

O'Gallagher, to be guarded by them, was maintained by them for Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and for themselves; and they banished O'Donnell's loyal people, and the doorkeeper of the castle. O'Donnell and Calvagh were greatly incensed at this, and Calvagh in particular, [who] proceeded to wreak his vengeance upon them for what they had done, so that some persons were killed [in the contests] between both parties, besides herds and flocks which were abused^p and injured. The people of the town slew Dubhaltach, the son of Colla Mac'Sweeny, a gallowglass distinguished for his valour and prowess. Donough, the son of O'Donnell, assisted the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher on this occasion. Rory, the son of O'Donnell; Ferdoragh, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, and his sons; and the sons of John Ballagh, son of John, were taken prisoners by Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and by Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher.

The son of O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain by the sons of O'Doherty, Rory and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conor Caragh. They also slew Hugh Gruama O'Doherty. And O'Donnell marched with his forces against O'Doherty, to take revenge of him for these deaths, and proceeded to destroy the corn of the country, until he obtained hostages from O'Doherty, as pledges for his obedience, and for his own award for the violation of his jurisdiction^a.

Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh^r, was afterwards taken prisoner by O'Doherty, and delivered up to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell himself made a prisoner of Turlough, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, and brought both these prisoners to Lifford, to see whether he could obtain the town; but he did not obtain it on that occasion.

The descendants of Owen Mac Sweeny and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough went on a predatory excursion against O'Hara Boy. O'Conor (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) came up with them, and defeated the Clann-Sweeny, and slew Rory, the son of Donnell, the sons of Mulmurry, son of Owen, and a party of the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough, together with numbers of their people, on that occasion.

also Book of Lismore, p. 6, where it is used in the same sense: *ip coll cana 7 geip damra pub.*

^r *Tuathal Balbh*, i. e. *Tullius Balbus*, or Tuathal

the Stammerer. The name Tuathal is now obsolete as a man's baptismal name, but is preserved in the surname O'Toole.

Mac ruibne na ttauat, 7 a mac brian do gabáil lá coblaic a hiarpar connaict i nnuir mic an duirn, 7 a mbriú leó a mbraiúgha.

Garraonta coccad ar neirge etir Mauiúir, 7 Shioct toirpdealbairg méuiúir. Shioct toirpdealbairg do éict hi tair conaill go mbattar ag poġail 7 ag inġreim ar fíraib manac. Tanais Mauiúir hi cclinn uí domnaill, 7 do róme a íit 7 a carattraid nír feib do róme feacht niam.

Muirgír mac Paittín uí maileclonairc paol lé reanúr, 7 lé rilúeact fíri co ttoice 7 co ttróm conac, pccuibnig hreána lar ar rġriobad liubair iomda, 7 lar a ndearnad duana 7 drecta, 7 lar a mbattar pccola acc ppiocnam 7 ag poġlaim, 7 no cōngbad poġaide oib ina tiz buóin do ġrér, décc iar mbriú buada ó dñman 7 ó dñman.

Céadac ó maileclainn doirpnead ar cloinn colmáin ar bélaib Ruóraiġe uí maileclainn, 7 ní bó ioinmeac po battar clann colmáin re linn na deiri rin in atpégaó amail po battar hi ré feidlimid ar po baol coccad, 7 cpeacloccaó, uact, 7 ġorpa, ġolmaire 7 laimcomaire ppi linn na dñiri rin irin tair, 7 po tóccaó cíor, 7 cobac dá ġac aon aca ar maġ corráin, 7 do rónad ulca aóble ttorpa ġér bo ġrri an ré fuairriote. Inúraicéid aóce do tábairt la Ruóraiġe, 7 la a briatuib pa maġ ġailinne i ndealbna dia po loirccrfe, 7 dia po cpeacrat an maġ. Maileclainn balb ua madaġáin, 7 apt maġ cocláin dia lñmain co ttruccat tacar dóib i nġailinne dú in po maibad corbmac ua maileclainn dearbriatair púóraiġe co ttruib fíraib décc do maib a muintire do maibad 7 do bathad don cúri rin.

^s *Inis-mic-an-Duirm.*—This is the island now called in English Rutland Island, and situated opposite Roshin, the residence of Robert Russell, Esq., the resident agent to the proprietor, the Marquis of Conyngham. It belongs to the parish of Templecrone, or district of the Rosses, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal; but the inhabitants of the village of Dunglow and its vicinity still call it Inis mic a' Duirn, when speaking the Irish language, as the Editor learned from the most intelligent of the native Irish of the district, in the year 1835.

^t *Maurice, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry.*—This

Maurice made a beautiful copy of the old Book of the Abbey of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, in the year 1516, for Teige O'Rody, Coarb of Fenagh. Of this a considerable fragment is still extant, which contains several historical poems relating to the O'Rourkes, O'Donnells, and other families, and several poems of a prophetic kind attributed to St. Caillin, the patron saint of Fenagh, which, though mere fabrications of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are still very valuable as throwing light on the history of the times.

^u *Compared to, i natpégaó, literally, "in comparison of."*—See note ^s, under the year

Mac Sweeny na-dtuath and his son, Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from West Connaught, at Inis-mic-an-Duirn^s, and carried into captivity.

Dissensions of war having broken out between Maguire and the descendants of Turlough Maguire, the descendants of Turlough went into Tirconnell, and were harassing and annoying the people of Fermanagh. Maguire [upon this] repaired to O'Donnell, and made [a league of] peace and friendship with him, as he had done some time before.

Maurice^t, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Kedagh O'Melaghlin was inaugurated Chief of the Clann-Colman, in opposition to Rury O'Melaghlin. The Clann-Colman were not happy during the period of these two, compared to^u what they had been during the time of Felim; for, during the time of these two, war and devastation, cold and famine, weeping and clapping of hands, prevailed in the country. Rent and tribute were levied for each of them in Magh-Corrain^v; and though their career was but of short continuance, they, nevertheless, wrought innumerable evils. A nocturnal irruption was made by Rury and his kinsmen into the plain of Gailinn^w, in Delvin, and burned and plundered the plain. Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden and Art Mac Coghlan pursued them, and gave them battle at [the church of] Gailinn, where Cormac O'Melaghlin, the brother of Rury, and thirteen of the chiefs of his people, were slain and [*recte* or] drowned^w.

1542, p. 1474, *supra*, where another example of the use of this word occurs.

^u *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlunan, in Westmeath. The castles of Clonlunan, Farnagh, Kilbillaghan, Castletown, and Newcastle, were in it.—See this place again referred to at the years 1548 and 1553. O'Melaghlin would appear to have possessed chiefry over the Mac Coghlan, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^v *Gailinn*, now Gillan, a townland and parish containing the ruins of an old church, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note ^x, under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

^w *Slain and drowned*.—This phrase, *do map-baó ⁊ do báthaó*, which occurs throughout these Annals, is not correct; *do map-baó no do báthaó* would be much better. An English writer would say, "they perished by field or flood."

AOIS CRIOST, 1544.

AOÍR CRÍOST, míle, cuicc ceo, cíteacá aceatáir.

Iarla cloinne Riocaird uillscé na cefnó, aon bairr áig gall connaéct décc, 7 bá pccél adbal ina tír buóein eiríde. Eapanta mori deirge hi ccloinn riocaird fan tighinar, 7 Mac uilliam do gairm duillscé mac Riocaird óicc, 7 rocaíde i tír, 7 hi coiceiric do bñt ina acchaid lá mac meic uilliam tomair mac uillscé na cefnó.

Ruópaige ó maosleaclainn do marbaó hi cclairta lá nirderp dalatún, 7 lá a bpaírib ar amur oíde, 7 ar ar maíe do céuac ua maosleaclainn do pónpac an marbaó írin.

Mac í neill, Niall mac airt óicc tanairi ar mó do fulaing do duad 7 do doóar coccaó eirp cenel eocáin 7 cenél conaill taimic do rlióct eoğain mic neill roidteac diongmála do tighinar típe heoğain da léicctí cuicce hé, fñi lán uíul 7 daíene ar gac nealaóain décc ip in trñcáirén do galair obano.

Mac ruibne pánat toirpdealbáe mac ruaidri mic maolmuirpe, fñi bríoğac boirbheóda ro fulaing móri do coccaó 7 do cómpuachad ina típ peín lé hatthaid có rin do marbaó lá cloinn doinnail óicc mic ruibne a ndioğail a ndíbratáir ro marbaó lá a cloinn riom. Báttar iatp annianna na cloinne rin doinnail óicc lap a ndírnaó an marbaó .i. Ruaidri cappaic 7 doinnail gorm. Ro marbaó beór eóin mac donnchaid mic maolmuirpe arson la mac ruibne, 7 gñd eiríde (.i. eoin) in tírna uad gan cpectnúccad go móri an tí lap ro marbaó .i. doinnail gorm. Mac ruibne do gairm uq ruaidri cappaic mac doinnail óicc iari rin.

^x *In his own*, literally, "in the territory and in the neighbourhood." The Four Masters generally use *coiceiric* in the sense of *confine*, or neighbouring territory. According to Sir Richard Cox, Ulick, the first Earl of Clanrickard, died on the 19th of October, 1545. After his death a great contention arose between his sons about the title and inheritance, for it appears that the Earl Ulick had had three wives, and a

question was raised as to which of his sons was his true heir according to the laws of England. But the Earl of Ormond and other commissioners appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council to settle this affair, adjudged Grany, the daughter of O'Carroll, who was the mother of Richard, the Earl's eldest son, to be his true wife; and accordingly they placed Richard in the earldom and estate of his father: but because

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1544.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-four.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick-na-gCeann), the most valiant of the English of Connaught, died. This was news of great moment in his country. Great dissensions arose in Clanrickard concerning the lordship; and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, was styled Mac William, although many in his own^x and in the neighbouring territories were opposed to him, in favour of Thomas, the son of Mac William, i. e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann.

Rory O'Melaghlin was slain at Clartha^y, by Richard Dalton and his kinsmen, in a nocturnal assault; and it was for the interests of Kedagh O'Melaghlin they committed this slaughter.

The son of O'Neill (Niall^z, the son of Art Oge), a Tanist, who had suffered most toil and hardship of war, between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell, of any that had come of the race of Owen, son of Niall; a select vessel to become Lord of Tyrone, had he been permitted to attain to it, [and] a man full of skill and knowledge in every science, died of a sudden illness in the old castle.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Mulmurry), an energetic, fierce, and vivacious man, who had suffered much from wars and disturbances in his own country for some time till then, was slain by the sons of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, in revenge of their brother, whom his [Turlough's] sons had slain. These were the names of those sons of Donnell Oge who committed that slaughter, namely, Rory Carragh and Donnell Gorm. John, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry, was also slain along with Mac Sweeny; but though he (John) fell, his slayer, i. e. Donnell Gorm, did not escape without being severely wounded. After this Rory Carragh, the son of Donnell Oge, was styled Mac Sweeny.

he was under age, they made Ulick Burke captain of the country during his good behaviour, and during the minority of Richard.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1545.

^y *Clartha*, now called in Irish Carplean Clárpca, and incorrectly anglicised Clare Castle. It is

situated on a conspicuous hill in the parish of Killare, not far from the celebrated, but now poor village of Ballymore Lough Sewdy, in the county of Westmeath.

^z *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates Conallac, which is correct.

Μυρchaδ mac meic ruibne na ttauat paof ap eimeac, ap uairle, 7 ap beoδac, 7 donnacδ a δfnpbatap decc ina noip.

Μαιρηεζ ingfn meic domnall (.i. ingfn aongypa ilig) bfn i domnall .i. Maghur (iap Siubain ingin i neill) decc, an. 19. december.

Sile ingfn maghupa i domnall. (bfn riδe ui baorigill domnall) decc an. 14. februpari.

Mac i domnall, an callac do δol hi cefm an luptip Shaxanaig, 7 cap-tini Saxanaca do tabairt laip hi ttip conaill do paigio i domnall. O domnall, an callac, 7 iapriδe do δol co nopdanap 7 co naδmib gabala baile leo diompaigio leδbir dia gabail por phioct aδa ui gallcubap. Do paδ ua domnall bpaigde pleaceta aδa baof occa le hathaio .i. Caδaioip mac tuatail 7 coirpδealbac mac pelim pinn dona Saxanacab ag δol gur an mbaile doib do cop uatδap 7 iomomain ap luct an baile. Ro pobairpior an baile iapam. Ro mapbaδ aon dona gallaib po cδuoir, Mapbaic na paδam Caδaioip mac tuatail ina glapab a noioγail an goill. Do paδ aδ mac i domnall 7 phioct aδa an caplén ap mac pelim pinn, 7 ap mac ele tuatail baib battap i ngimlib, 7 pacδbaic pfn an tip iap pin. Ro léicc o domnall na Saxam uadā dia ticchi iap nioe a ttauapypail ppiu.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnall ap an púta dia po gabad laip mupri an lochain aipm hi paibe caplén epoinn, 7 daingfn dítoglaigi ag Mac uibilin 7 iap ngabail an caplén lá hua ndomnall do paδ an baile dua catam. Ro gabad ona don cup pin caplén baile an laca lá hua ndomnall, 7 po geib éδala iomδa etip apm, 7 éitcδ uia, 7 iapann, im, 7 biúδ ip na baileib pin. Ro gabad beóp iap pin mup loca buipann, 7 mup loca lútmupri lá hua ndomnall, 7 puap éδala iomδa on muδ ccéona porpa, 7 po loipcead an tip co léip ina hiomtacmong laip, 7 tainic plán iap coipccap.

^a *Dismissed them*, literally, "O'Donnell let the English [go] from him to their house after paying their wages to them."

^b *Inis-an-lochain*, i. e. the island of the small lake. This island is shewn on the Down Survey under the name of Inishloughan. It is still so called in Irish, but usually called in English the Loughan Island. It is situated in the River Bann, which here expands into a kind of small

lough, about a mile and a half to the south of Coleraine, and still exhibits traces of earthen fortifications, but no remains of stone walls. This station was of great importance to Mac Quillin, as commanding the fishery of the Lower Bann, which is described by English writers as the most fertile river in Europe.

^c *Baile-an-lachá*, now Ballylough, in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and county of Antrim.

Murrough, the son of Mac Sweeny na dTuath, a man distinguished for hospitality, nobleness, and vigour, and Donough, his brother, both died.

Margaret, the daughter of Mac Donnell (Aengus of Ilea), the wife of O'Donnell (Manus) after Joan, the daughter of O'Neill, died on the 19th of December.

Celia, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Donnell), died on the 14th of February.

Calvagh, the son of O'Donnell, went to the English Lord Justice, and brought English captains with him into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. O'Donnell, Calvagh, and these captains, went with ordnance and engines for taking towns to [the castle of] Lifford, to take it from the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher. As they were approaching the castle, O'Donnell gave up the hostages of the sons of Hugh, whom he had had for some time in his custody (viz. Cahir, the son of Tuathal, and Turlough, the son of Felim), to the Englishmen, in order to strike terror and alarm into the minds of the people in the town. They afterwards attacked the town. One of the English was shortly afterwards killed; and the English, to avenge him, killed Cahir, the son of Tuathal, in his fetters. Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and the descendants of Hugh, surrendered the castle for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of the other son of Tuathal Balbh, who were detained in fetters; and they themselves then left the country. O'Donnell, having paid the English their wages, dismissed them^a to their home.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the Route, and took Inis-an-lochain^b, whereon Mac Quillin had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O'Donnell took this castle, and gave it up to O'Kane. On this expedition O'Donnell also took the castle of Baile-an-lacha^c, and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the island of Loch-Burrann^d, and the island of Loch-Leithinnsi^e, where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory.

On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Ballenlough is shewn to the south of Bonamargy. It is about seven miles south of it.

^d *Loch-Burrann*.—This was situated in the

parish of Ballintoy, in the same barony; but it is now dried up, and the place called Loughaverra.

^e *Loch-Leithinnsi*, i. e. the lake of the half-island, now Lough Lynch, in the parish of Billy, in the same barony.

Coccað veipge etir ó noðinnail, 7 ó neill. O doðinnail ar ndol hi cceilec hi ccomgar don tphéaírlén, 7 arail do ðaoímib do marbað lair, 7 mac meic brian co mbraiðib ele do gabáil do don toirce rin.

O neill do ðenam cpeice lá taoð na habann dianað ainin pionn.

An calbac ó doðinnail do ðenam cpeice hi ttip eoccam.

O doðinnail do ðenam cpeice ele hi ttip eoccam.

Cland meic doðinnail (Semur, 7 colla) do teaet peaet albanach ar taprainz meic uiðilín. Mac uiðilín 7 iatpín do dol um mup an locáin, 7 po gabad leó an baile ar bárhoib uí cátain. ðrian mac donncað uí cátain, 7 a paibe ar aon rir i mup an locáin do lorccað etir ðaoímib 7 edail, arm, 7 éiof. Cpeaca 7 oioðbála mópa do ðenam lá Mac uiðilín ar ó ccaatam an tan rin.

O cátain ðorpoð gallócclac .i. Shioet puaiðri meic puibne, 7 aon do láib dia tcamicc Mac uiðilín tap banna co tapraib cpeic, O cátain, 7 a gallócclac do bñit paip i ttopaigeaet go po bñraet an cpeic ðe. Ro marðraet, 7 po loitpict ðpong móp dia muintip.

Iapla upmuman do ðol hi cclonn piocair do ccongnaím lá a brataip .i. uilliam búpc mac Riocair, 7 bñrmaðm do tabairt lá clonn Riocair oice air, 7 barún maið (.i. macóða) dia muintip do marbað, 7 ba moa olóar cñpacha topepaetap do pluað an iapla i noapar baile aeta na píoð don cup rin.

Cairlén bñocup do aetðenam lá hua ccfbaill taðcc caoc tap papuccað clonne colmain, 7 pñl maðagain, uap battap pñe in fpaonta pñia poile.

Maioleaclainn mac bñraíl uí maðagain (an ðapa tñfñna baí fop pñol nanmchaða 7 nñ bñó ðo dia mbadh laipñgeapna ap a pñe 7 ap a oipññt) do marbað lá Maioleaclainn goet o maðagain a cñet tpectmuine iap tñonñpñnað bñocup.

^f *Mac Oda*.—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the family of Archdeacon, who were seated in the barony of Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny, adjoining the Queen's County. It is now corruptly anglicised Cody. The last chief of this family was Pierce Mac Oda, or Otho, *alias* Archdeacon, popularly called "Sir Pierce," of Ercke, who was implicated in the rebellion of

1641, but retained some of his estates till 1688. The Editor's great grandfather, Patrick Mac Oda of Tinahoe, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, and his brother, Fulk Archdeacon, of Fiddown, in the same barony, were his representatives in the beginning of the last century; but their descendants have become since so scattered that the Editor could not find any of them

A war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. O'Donnell went [and lay] in ambush near the old castle, and slew several persons; and he took the grandson of Brian and others prisoners on that occasion.

O'Neill committed a depredation along the river which is called Finn.

Calvagh O'Donnell committed a depredation in Tyrone.

O'Donnell committed another depredation in Tyrone.

The sons of Mac Donnell, James and Colla, came [into the Route] with a band of Scots, at the instance of Mac Quillin; and he and they proceeded to Inis-an-lochain, and took that town from O'Kane's warders. Brian, the son of Donough O'Kane, and all that were with him on Inis-an-lochain, were burned, and also all the property, arms, and armour. Great depredations and injuries were committed by Mac Quillin upon O'Kane on that occasion.

O'Kane hired gallowglasses of the race of Rory Mac Sweeny; and one day as Mac Quillin crossed the Bann, and seized on a prey, O'Kane and his gallowglasses pursued and overtook him, stripped him of the prey, and slew and wounded a great number of his people.

The Earl of Ormond went into Clanrickard to assist his kinsman, William Burke, son of Rickard; but the sons of Rickard Oge suddenly defeated him; and a good baron of his people, namely, Mac Oda^f, was slain; and more than forty of the Earl's troops were slain in the gateway^g of Athenry on that occasion.

The castle of Banagher^h was re-erected by O'Carroll (Teige Caech), in despite of the Clann-Colman and the O'Maddens, for they were at strife with each other.

Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the second lord that had been in Sil-Anmchadha (and the entire lordship would not be too much for himⁱ, on account of his hospitality and noble deeds), was slain by Melaghlin God O'Madden, a week after the commencement [of the re-erection] of Banagher.

in this or the adjoining barony of Ida, in the year 1839. For a curious notice of this family see Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 120, note ¹.

^g Gateway.—There were two or three gateways in the town wall of Athenry. The eastern

one still remains in tolerable preservation.

^h Banagher, a well-known town on the east side of the River Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note under the year 1539, *supra*.

ⁱ Too much for him, níí bó ró óo.—Here ró,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1545.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cuicc céo, ceatpacct, a cuicc.

Níall conallac mac airt, mic cuinn í neill décc.

Mac Suibne na ttauac (.i. eoccan) décc in umall uí maille.

Eiccneacan ó doinnail do marbad lá dpuing do muinntir an calbaig uí doinnail.

O concobair Sliccig taðcc ócc mac taiðcc, mic aóða do marbad lá dpuing do maig luig.

Maíðm caille na ccuipritcin lap an ccalbac ó ndoinnail ap cloinn uí doinnail móir dú in po marbad donnachad cairpreac ó doinnail.

Blod do cñmpall crioρτ ι naç cñac do bñpñç lá hañðilec éiccin, γ tuímba cloíçe dñpañail ann ina pañbe corp epñuicc cona cñlac epñcoip uime. Deic pñainne ópða ina ðeich mepañb, γ cañleac aipñino ópða ina pñpñm lá taob a muñnil, γ ap añmlañ baof a cñorp, γ a ðñol pññ dñat ap ná toçailt lé poñpupa ip in cclolc dñ ap a cñuma pññ γ do toçcñbað é a lññmññ dia poñle, γ do cuipñç ina pñpñm pñup an ałtoip é, γ do bñ ann mañ pññ añhañð, γ nuñ epñon γ nñ po loð aon nñ dia éoac, γ bá móñ an coñmañpða naomñtaçta inñpññ.

Imñpññññ dñpñge etip iañla upñmññññ, γ an luñtup .i. an Soññpñlér γ toł dñob do laçair an puñg imon ccoñññññññ pññ, γ tuçcñpac móñd apññon ná toçcñpac tañ a añp açt pññ eiccin dñb. Ro pñopað an nñ hñpññ uañp do écc an tñapla hñ Sañpñb, γ tañmic an luñtup ι nepññññ. Ro ba doñññg écc an tñ añbaç anñpññ .i. Semup mac Pñapñññ pññañ, mic Semap, mic emañññ buñtñleñ munbað ap mñll don ecclap tñp coñmañple na nññtñpñccñb.

which is usually prefixed to adjectives as a 'con-significant particle, is used as an adjective signifying *excessive*.

^k *Níall Conallagh*.—He was so called because he was fostered in Tirconnell.

^l *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Owel, or Umallia, the country of O'Malley, which comprised the baronies of Murreesk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

^m *Coill-na-geuiridin*, i. e. the wood of the pars-nips, now Killygardan, situated between Stra-

norlar and Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

ⁿ *Chisel*.—The word *poñpupa* is still used among the tradesmen of the south of Ireland to mean "a chisel."—This passage was published in the *Annals of Dublin*, in the *Dublin P. Journal*, in 1833.

^o *No part of the dress*.—Here it will be observed that *aon ní dia éoac* is the nominative case to the verbs *epñon*, and *loð*. This, however, is a mere mistake of the writer, who should

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1545.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-five.

Niall Conallagh^k, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, died.

Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen) died in Umhall-Ui-Mhaille^l.

Egneghan O'Donnell was slain by a party of Calvagh O'Donnell's people.

O'Connor Sligo (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) was slain by a party from Moylurg.

The defeat of Coill-na-gcuiridin^m was given by Calvagh O'Donnell to the sons of the great O'Donnell More, in which Donough Cairbreach O'Donnell was slain.

A part of Christ's Church in Dublin was broken down for some purpose, and a stone coffin was discovered, in which was the body of a bishop, in his episcopal dress, with ten gold rings on his ten fingers, and a gold mass-chalice standing beside his neck. The body lay in a hollow, so cut in the stone by a chiselⁿ as to fit the shape of the body; and it was taken up, all the parts adhering together, and placed in a standing position, supported against the altar, and left there for some time. No part of the dress^o had faded or rotted, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

A dispute arose between the Earl of Ormond and the Lord Justice, namely, the Chancellor; and both repaired to the King of England to settle that dispute before him, both having sworn that only one of them^p should return to Ireland. And so it fell out^q, for the Earl died^r in England, and the Lord Justice returned to Ireland. The death of that individual, i. e. James; the son of Pierce Roe, son of Edmond Butler, would have been lamented, were it not that he had greatly injured the Church, by advice of the heretics.

have written it thus: ἡ ἑνὶ τοῦ ἡνὶ πο ἑπὶ ὅν
an copp ná aon ní oia éoacé, ἡ bá móp an
comapēa naomēacēa innpín; i. e. and the body
or any part of its dress had not rotted or faded,
and this was a great sign of sanctity.

^p Only one of them, i. e. both having sworn that only the one or the other of them should return to Ireland.

^q And so it fell out, literally, "and this thing was verified."

^r The Earl died.—Sir Richard Cox asserts, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280, at A. D. 1545, that the Earl of Ormond and thirty-five of his servants were poisoned at a feast at Ely house, in Holborn, and that he and sixteen of them died; but this historian does not take upon

Mac meic uilliam cloinne piocairb .i. tomar farranta mac uillec na cefinn mic Riocairb, mic uillec énuic tuas do dól ar ionnpaiceib hī riol nanmchada. Iar na ariuccad ioin tīp lá riol nanmchada po lfnad é co bealaic tīpe itain co po marbad ioin maigin rin é lá Muinrip Maoileaclann bailb, 7 fice do poignib a muinrip amaille frip.

Doemata mōp ioin mbliadainp co tuccadai pe pingine (.i. do rfnairget) ar an mbairgin hī cconnaictaib, no pé pinginne bána ioin mīde.

Coccad etip o puairc briar ballac mac eocain, 7 a dñpbatap fñn do éaoib a mātarp .i. tadcc mac catail óicc uí concobair tīgñna Sliccig. Dīog-bala mōpā do dénam stoppa ar gac taob, 7 bá dñbrén toirpdealbāc ó paigillig clannain í puairc do marbad dupcōp do pelér i nōrap rliccig lá mac catail óicc.

Mac uí briar arpa (conmla) do marbad ina cāplén fñn lá bpaigōib baí i láinn aige.

Eoin.mac an gīolla duib mic concobair mic donnchad, mic doinnail na maōmann mic puibne do marbad la concobar mac mupchad mic concobair mic puibne.

Tadcc mac tomar mic rgannlāin mic diarmada megorman do marbad go mīgāolmāp lá cloinn Mhuirpñtāig Mhegorman.

Piarpur ó muirgñra maiginrip pccol, 7 fñp lñginn coitcinn pēap nepeann pēap denma dñpce 7 cpaibad do écc.

Doinnall mac an oiprtail mōip meg congail dēcc.

himself to decide whether this happened by accident or mistake, or was done by design. It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have made no reference to this poisoning.

^s *Thomas Farranta*, i. e. Thomas the athletic or puissant.

^t *Cnoc Tuagh*, now Knockdoe. Ulick was so called from having fought a battle at this place in 1504.—See note ^o, under that year, p. 1277, *supra*.

^u *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

^v *Tire-Ithain*, now Tirran, a district in the barony of Longford, containing four quarters of land.—See *Indentures of Compositions*, *tempore Elizabeth*, in Hardiman's edition of Roderic O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 321.

^x *One of them*, i. e. one of the great injuries done between them.

^y *Son-in-law*.—The word *clannain* means relative by marriage.

^z *Gateway*, *dozap*.—The word is often applied to the military gate of a town, which is otherwise called *pparra*, and *pparpe*; but the word *dozap* is now always used in the spoken

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard (Thomas Farranta^s, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh^t) went upon an excursion into Sil-Anmchadha. When he was observed in the territory by the Sil-Anmchadha^u, they pursued him to the pass of Tire-Ithain^w, where he was slain by the people of Melaghlin Balbh [O'Madden], together with twenty of the most distinguished of his people.

Great dearth [prevailed] in this year, so that sixpence of the old money were given for a cake of bread in Connaught, or six white pence in Meath.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen) and his own brother by the mother's side, namely, Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, Lord of Sligo. Great injuries were done on both sides between them; and one of them^x was the killing of Turlough O'Reilly, the son-in-law^y of O'Rourke, with the shot of a ball, in the gateway^z of Sligo, by the son of Cathal Oge.

Mac-I-Brien of Ara (Conla) was slain in his own castle by some prisoners whom he had in captivity.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv^v, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhmanna^a Mac Sweeny, was slain by Conor, the son of Murrough, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot Mac Gorman, was unbecomingly^b slain by the sons of Murtough Mac Gorman.

Pierce O'Morrisy, a master of schools, a general lecturer^c of the men of Ireland, and a man of charity and piety^d, died.

Donnell, son of the great official, Mag Congail^e, died.

Irish language to denote door or doorway; never gate, or gateway.

^a *Donnell-na-madhmanna*, i. e. Donnell of the defeats.

^b *Unbecomingly*.—The adjective *mígaolmá* signifies unrelation-like, or unbecoming a kinsman; and an adjective is made into an adverb in Irish by prefixing *go*, or *co*.

^c *General lecturer*, *féir léiginn*, i. e. man of reading, or literature. This term is translated *scholasticus*, seu *lector theologice*, by Colgan in *Trias*

Thaum., p. 295, and *lector seu professor* in the same work, p. 298; and at p. 299, he renders *ἀρχοποιὸν λέγιμν*, *archischolasticus*, seu *præcipuus theologice professor*. This Mac Morrisy would not appear to have been an ecclesiastic. He was evidently a mere literary teacher.

^d *A man of charity and piety*, *féar denma /oínce ⁊ cnaḃaíḃ*, literally, a man of the doing of [acts of] charity and piety.

^e *Mag Congail*, now Magonigle, a name common in the south of the county of Donegal.

Aois Criosť, 1546.

Aois Criosť, míle, cúicc céd, cſtráca, aré.

Domnall mac aodá duib mic aodá ruaid í domnall do marbað (an. 20. apul) a ppuill lá hua ngallcubair, Eogan mac emaimn 7 lá a mnaoi onopa ingh tuatáil bailb uí gallcubair iar na tócuirſb dia raigib go himir raimér ar planáib dé, 7 Mhic an bairb gopraib, 7 conóciorice mic diarmata mic taibcc eaim uí clſiricé. Bá liać oibſb an tí torcáir annſin, ar ní baof pſi a aora do clannmairne conaill mic néill ar ar mó raoilſctain rocaibde inár.

Ro ſirgſetar dibſpccaiğ iomda do gſhatacaib mağaið na Saxonac do ðiogail a nionnarpſa ar a nouthaiğ porra .i. Uilliam mac Semair mac iarla cille dapa, 7 Muirir an pſda mac Semair meipccaiğ mic an iarla 7 óccbaib ele amaille ppiú. Do pónað díogbála diairniſi leó. Ba dibſiðe cpeaca baile móir na nupárac Cpeaca paća bile, 7 a mbaof ina cómpócraib. Cpeacaobh 7 loſccað Raća iomdaín co puccrat an lućt cédna il míle bó 7 nuimſir nac poic pui nó áirſin leó don cúir ſin.

Inoſaicchið lá hua cceallaiğ hi riól nāmchaða, 7 la phioćt bſſail uí maſagáin ar Mhaolſeacſlaimn goſt ó matſaccáin. Do díſrat an tír ina noſohaib, 7 do bſſerat puabairſe porra. Sóaſſiſiſi ppiú co po marbſrat ní bá moa oldar cſtrácać don tóraiğ, 7 pob ſſbaðach an tír 7 upmuſain ón caicſleo ſin.

Arccain 7 loſccað cláir cairpſe 7 cairléin cairpſe lár na dibſpccaib pémpáite, 7 lá mac uí conócobair pailge Domnchað ó conócobair. Ua conócobair pſin bſian, 7 ua moſda gſollapacſaice díſſe ipin ccoccað iar ſin. An tan do cuala an luſſir antóin Sentliſer in ní ſin taimic i nuib pailge. Ro inoſir

^f *Invited him*, iar na tócuirſb dia raigib, literally, after the inviting of him to them to Inis-Saimer. Dia raigib means *usque ad illos*. Inis-Saimer, now called Fish island, is a small island in the River Erne, under the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

^g *Expected by the multitude.*—*Majore spe plebis*.

^h *Disaffected persons.*—The word dibſearpſac is used in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a

plunderer or rebel; an outlawed person given to plunder and acts of revenge.

ⁱ *Maurice-an-fheadha*, i. e. Maurice of the wood.

^k *Baile-mor-na-n-Iustasach*, i. e. the great town of the Eustaces, now Ballymore-Eustace, situated on the River Liffey, in the barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin.

^l *Rath-bile*, i. e. the fort of the old tree, now

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1546.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-six.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on the 20th of April, by O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond) and his wife Honora, daughter of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, after they had invited him^f to Inis-Saimer, under the protection of God, of Mac Ward (Godfrey), and Cucogry, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery. The death of this man was the cause of great sorrow, for of all the descendants of Connell, the son of Niall, there was not one of his years from whom more was expected by the multitude^g.

Many disaffected persons^h of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, namely, William, the son of James, the son of the Earl of Kildare; Maurice-an-fheadhaⁱ, son of James Meirgeach, son of the Earl; and many other youths besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-mór-nan-Iustasach^k, and the plundering of Rath-bile^l, and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of Rath-Iomdhain^m, from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows, a number [in fine] that could not be enumerated or reckoned.

An incursion was made by O'Kelly and the descendants of Breasal O'Madden into Sil-anmchadha, against Melaghlin God O'Madden. The [inhabitants of the] country went in pursuit of them, and made an attack upon them; but they turned round on them [their pursuers], and slew more than forty of them; and the territory and Ormond felt the loss sustained in this battle.

The plain of Cairbreⁿ and Castle-Carbury were plundered and burned by the aforementioned insurgents, and by Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly. O'Conor himself (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick) afterwards rose up, to join in this insurrection. When the Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, had heard of this,

Rathvilly, a village situated on the River Slaney, and giving name to a barony in the county of Carlow.

known town in the county of Kildare.

ⁿ *The plain of Cairbre*, i. e. the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare, which is remarkably level.

^m *Rath-Iomdhain*, now Rathangan, a well

7 no loirce an tír co tochar cruachain, 7 ainiú d'í oide innte, 7 roaid gan cat gan iar. O mórdá, 7 mac uí concobair Ruðraige do dol pá baile aia aí, an baile 7 an mainistir do lorccad d'óib, 7 ar mór do tabairt leó (eoir lorccad 7 marbad) for Shaxanóib 7 Erennóib don éir rin.

An iurair do toct ariú i nuib failge go mbaí fpi pé cóicc lá ndécc ioin tír agá hindreab, 7 accá milleab acc lorccad émpall 7 mainistreaic ag d'ioctuccab fca, 7 arba. Ro páccab barba ioin mbaile lé haccaib uí concobair .i. céu marcach céu co ngonaib, céu co ttauagab 7 céu raigdiuir cona ndaorccarpluag amaille fpiú. Ro páccab a fpuirtain do bíab 7 ba gac naibilec aca, 7 luib ar, 7 do deachab co na mór rocpaide go laoiúir, 7 tamnicc iarla d'fmuian pluagib lan mór ina coinne dia éommpab batrap cóicc lá décc ele acc indrab an típe hí rin. Gabtar leó carlén buí lá hua mórdá .i. baile adam, 7 páccbairt barba inn. Ro éuir an iurair iarrin lirtreab 7 pccibenna co maib ua ffailge dia paó piú toct don tír, 7 o concobair do tréccan, 7 co tiobrab paróin d'óib. Tangabar trá 7 ní b'ó cian d'óib iar rin an tan po iompairiot goill don tír go po feallrat forpa, 7 for b'fpar il míle do buab d'óib. Ro puaccrab ua concobair, 7 uá mórdá f'ó epinn, 7 do toccbab a nduthaig fur an piú, 7 do éab ua concobair hi connaétaib do éuinú rocpairte. Iompaib p'pceall 7 Mageoéugáin (ar forcongpa an iurair) ar muinir uí concobair go po b'fpar bú iomda 7

^o *Togher of Cruachan*, now the townland of Togher, situated near the conspicuous hill of Cruachan, or Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note ¹, under the year 1385, p. 700, and note ^m, under 1395, p. 736, *supra*.

^p *Ath-Ai*, i. e. the ford of Ae, the son of Derghabail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, who was slain at this ford in a battle which was fought here in the third century between Laoighseach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the forces of Munster.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 105, a. The place was afterwards called in Irish Baile áia Aoi, i. e. the town of the ford of Ae. The name is now anglicised Athy, which is that of a well-known town on the River Barrow, in the barony of Narragh and Rheban, in

the county of Kildare.

^a *By burning and slaying*, literally, “and great slaughter was given [made] by them (between burning and slaying) upon the Saxons and the Irish on that occasion.”

^r *Crops*.—The word fca is the genitive case of íoc, corn, and arba is a synonymous word; but it must be borne in mind that the style of the Four Masters is full of redundancies of this kind.

^s *In the town*.—According to Ware, who is followed by Cox, the town in which the Lord Justice, Sir William Brabazon, left the garrison on this occasion was Athy; but the Editor is of opinion that the garrison was on this occasion in the fort of Daingean in Offaly (afterwards

he came into Offaly, and plundered and burned the country as far as the Togher of Cruachan^o; and he remained there two nights, but he returned without [receiving] battle or submission. O'More and the son of O'Conor (Rury) attacked the town of Ath-Ai^p, and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying^a, on this occasion.

The Lord Justice came a second time into Offaly, and remained fifteen days in the country, plundering and spoiling it, burning churches and monasteries, and destroying crops^r and corn. He left a garrison in the town^s, to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred [armed] with guns, one hundred with battle-axes, and one hundred soldiers, together with their common attendants; he left them a sufficiency of food, and all other necessities, and then departed, and proceeded with his great army into Leix, whither the Earl of Desmond came with a numerous army to join him. They remained for fifteen days plundering that country; and they took Baile-Adam^t, a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. After this the Lord Justice sent letters and writings to the chieftains^u of Offaly, inviting them^w to come into the territory, and abandon O'Conor, and that he would grant them pardon. They accordingly did return; but not long afterwards the English returned into the territory, and acted treacherously^x towards them, so that they deprived them of many thousands of cows. O'Conor and O'More were proclaimed [traitors] throughout Ireland, and their territories were transferred^y to the King. And O'Conor went into Connaught to look for forces; and the people of Fircall and Mageoghegan, at the request of the Lord Justice, turned upon O'Conor's people,

called Philipstown), which he built on this occasion to subdue O'Conor Faly. The Four Masters should have written it thus: "He erected a fort at Daingean in Offaly, in which he left a garrison to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred gunners, one hundred axemen, and one hundred soldiers [sagittarii?] with their attendants."

^t *Baile-Adam*, now Ballyadams, a castle in ruins, giving name to a barony in the north-east of the Queen's County.

^u *Chieftains*, i. e. the sub-chieftains who were tributary to O'Conor, as O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Hennessy, &c.

^w *Inviting them*, literally, "telling them to come into the territory."

^x *Acted treacherously*.—This treacherous conduct of Sir William Brabazon is not referred to by Ware, Cox, Leland, or any of the modern Irish historians.

^y *Transferred*, i. e. confiscated or seized to the King's use.

βραιγδε ιλε υιβ. Οο ρόνρατ clann colmáin γ μυντιρ ταδcccáin an ccéona Αρ ιηγ μα πο εεclamaδ a ccomómór ριν θαρρετιβ γ δέβαλαιβ ιρ na υιβδñ-
coib conaδ amlaδ ριν πο haécuipeaδ occup po hionnarbaδ ceann ponupa γ
ραυδβñíra an lñte ιρηαιβε ρειν υερυνν .ι. βριαν ó conócobair, γ πο ρυιρδ ριδε
hi cconnaécταιβ co noolaicc ιαρ ηγαιρμ επέτυρα δε lá gallaιβ.

Mac giolla παττραicc .ι. βριαν do gabail a mic ρñ .ι. ταδcc (cñnn ρñona
τογαιδε ειρριδε), γ α cυρ go háτ cliaτ co na coiréιβ ρñ ρccpñobéa apason ριρ,
γ goill dia bápuccáδ ap ρopáilñ a aτap.

Monað nua do teaát ι neρinn .ι. copap, γ ρobñiceñn opeapaiβ epeann a
gabail map aipcect. bá mór γ bá haδbal nñt Saخانaγ ι neρinn an tan pa
co mba ρuaill má baó aiéγin na βραιοι ι mbáττap lñt moγa ρiañ ρiap an tan
ρoin.

Ταδcc ó cobéaγ oide ρcol epeann lé ván do gabáil lá gallaιβ γ α βñt
páite co lñt illaím hi ccaiplen an ρíγ tpe na commbaív lé γαιοδεalaιβ co
πο ρobpaδ aoιδñ, ap aoi terna ρlán pá δeoív.

Na Saخان acc venañ caipléin an vánγin, γ εñmpall cille o vuppñt do
βριρεaδ leó, γ α cop ρan obair, γ ρñpñn cpuaécain do milleaδ δoív.

Αñ ρñpññδ Eδυap do ρioγaδñ op Saخان. 28. Ianuarij.

* *The Clann-Colman*, i. e. the O'Melaghins, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

* *Muintir-Tadhgain*, i. e. the Foxes, who were at this period seated in the barony of Kilcoursey, in the county of Westmeath.

^b *Scarcely*.—Αρ ιηγ is thus explained by O'Clery: "Inγ .ι. éγñ. ap ιηγ .ι. ap ap éγen."

^c *Copper*.—Ware says, in his *Annals of Ireland*, under this year, that King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland (being in want of money, by reason of the vast treasure he had wasted on his expeditions into France and Scotland), gave directions to have brass money coined, and commanded by proclamation that it should pass for current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280. Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of*

the Coinage of Ireland, p. 50, states that these coins, according to indenture, were to be eight ounces fine, and four ounces alloy; but that, as Simon and Ruding justly observe, they were only four ounces fine and eight alloy. From several of these coins yet remaining, it is quite evident that they were mixed, not pure brass, as Ware says, or pure copper, as the Four Masters have it. It is probable that neither Ware nor the Four Masters ever saw any one of these coins.

^d *Eighteen weeks*, literally, "a quarter and a half."

^e *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. The site of this Daingean, or fort of Philipstown, is now occupied by Mr. Blacker's house, situated at that extremity of the town nearest to Tullamore. In the wall of this house the proprietor pointed out to the Editor in 1838,

and took many cows and prisoners from them. The Clann-Colman² and Muin-tir-Tadhgain^a did the same ; and scarcely^b had there been in modern times so much booty and spoil collected together. And thus was he expelled and banished, he who had been the head of the happiness and prosperity of that half of Ireland in which he lived, namely, Brian O'Conor. And he remained in Connaught until [the following] Christmas, after having been proclaimed a traitor by the English.

Mac Gilla-Patrick (Brian) took prisoner his own son, Teige, a distinguished captain, and sent him to Dublin with [a statement of] his crimes written along with him ; and the English of Dublin put him to death at the request of his father.

New coin was introduced into Ireland, i. e. copper^c; and the men of Ireland were obliged to use it as silver.

At this time the power of the English was great and immense in Ireland, so that the bondage in which the people of Leath-Mhogha were had scarcely been ever equalled before that time.

Teige O'Coffey, preceptor of the schools of Ireland in poetry, was taken prisoner by the English, and confined for eighteen weeks^d in the King's castle for his attachment to the Irish. It was intended that he should be put to death, but he escaped safe from them at length.

The English erected the castle of Daingean^e, and destroyed the church of Cill O'Duirthi^f, and used its materials in the work ; and they ruined the castle of Cruachan.

Edward VI.⁵ was crowned King of England on the 28th of January.

two stones on which are sculptured the royal arms of England, and the date 1556. The Editor is of opinion that this was the place which was garrisoned by the Lord Justice in this year to subdue O'Conor, and not Athy, as is generally stated by Irish historians. If so, this entry should precede the one above given, beginning p. 1497, line 7; *supra*.

^f*Cill O'Duirthi*, i. e. the church of the Uiduirthi, now Killodurhy, or Killoderhy, a parish comprising the town of Philipstown, in the

King's County. No part of this church is now standing, nor does it appear to have been ever rebuilt after this period.

⁵*Edward VI.*—The Four Masters should have entered this passage under the next year. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 334, shews from the most authentic sources, that Edward VI. ascended the throne on the day of the death of his father, Henry VIII., namely, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1547.

Αοιρ cριορτ, mile, cuicc céu, cétpacat, a Seaét.

Mac ruibne bagáinec, niall ócc uó mapbað an. 3. pεptember la cloinn a ðeapbpaτap .i. clann Maolmuire .i. domnall ócc 7 bpian ócc. Bá hann po mapbað ruðe ipin mbaðbðún nua, 7 hé i mbraiγðofnuir a noioγail a naτap po mapbað lá Niall peét maín, Maolmuire mñpgeac an ðñbpaτap ele ní po cuioiγ ruðe an mapbað ipin.

Móri ingñ uí cñbail bñ ðñpccaigete ðñgeimig décc.

Caépaofñð móp popy na ðñbñccaíab i mbaile na τepi ccaiplén lá paγ-ancoib 7 lá bpian an éccacð mac τοiprðealbaiγ uí τuaτail uó in po γabað uá mac Semair mic an iaπla .i. Muipir an pñba 7 hanpai co cññpe pεapab ðécc ðia muinrip. ¹ Ruccað co haé cliaé iaττ iaρ pñ, 7 ðo monað cétpaíma ðñ uile cenmoτa Muipir, 7 po cuipeað hi ccaiplén an pñγ acc iompuipeé² lé coñaiπle cia báρ uo beptaof ðo. Ro pccaofleað, 7 po pcanpað na poγlaða 7 na ðñbñccaig amlaio pñ 7 γép bó γeappi a pé .i. bliðain, pob aðbal a ppoγail.

O concobaip 7 ó mópða uo ðol τap pionainn, 7 ap ndol uo ðpuing uá ccloinn ina ccoinne co háé cpóic, 7 poçaíðe móp uo éionol uóib uo ðol uo ðioγail a nuicé 7 a pñpionn ap Shaxancoib, 7 a ndol iaρ pñ illaiγñb.

Γaoé móp ðéipge an oioce pia pñéil bñíγðe γup bó puaill má τainic á coñmóp ó gñin cpiopτ alle γo po bpip τñnpail, mainpτpe 7 caipléin 7 co haiπiðe po bpip pí an uá-uillinn iaπtapaiγ ðo éñnpall cluana mic nóip.

Smaét 7 nñpe aðbal acc Saxoib co na liiccñ an fclcla uo neoé biaðh ná caoíma uo éabaiπt ðua concobaip na ðua mópða.

An iupτipeacé uo buain uo antoin Sencliger, 7 iupτip nua uo γabañ a ionaio .i. euapio belligam.

Muipir an pñba mac iaπla cille ðapa uo bápuccað i náé cliaé.

¹ *Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen*, i. e. the town of the three castles, now the Three Castles on the River Liffey, in the parish of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. It is called "the Town of the Three Castles" in the Down Survey, and, according to tradi-

tion, there were three castles at the place, but there is only the ruins of one of them at present.

² *Brian-an-Chogaidh*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the war.

³ *Ath-Croich*.—This was the name of a ford on

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1547.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-seven.

Mac Sweeny Baghaineach (Niall Oge) was slain on the 3rd of September, by the sons of his own brother, namely, the sons of Maelmurry, namely, Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge. He was killed while in prison, in the new Badh Bawn, in revenge of their father, who had been slain some time before by Niall. Maelmurry Meirgeach, their other brother, did not assist them in this killing.

More, daughter of O'Carroll, an excellent and truly hospitable woman, died.

The rebels [Fitzgeralds] sustained a great defeat at Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen^a from the English, and from Brian-an-chogaidhⁱ, the son of Turlough O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, son of the Earl, namely, Maurice-an-fheadha and Henry, with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners. They were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut into quarters, excepting Maurice, who was imprisoned in the King's castle, until it should be determined what death he should receive. Thus were these plunderers and rebels dispersed and scared; and although their career was but of short duration (one year only), they committed vast depredations.

O'Connor and O'More crossed the Shannon, some of their sons having come for them to Ath-Croichⁱ. They assembled numerous forces for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the English, who were in possession of their patrimonial lands; and they afterwards proceeded into Leinster.

A great wind arose the night before the festival of St. Bridget. Scarcely had so great a storm occurred from the birth of Christ until then. It threw down churches, monasteries, and castles, and particularly the two western wings of the church of Clonmacnoise.

The power and jurisdiction of the English prevailed so much, that, through terror^k, no one dared to give food or protection to O'Connor or O'More.

The justiceship was taken out of the hands of Anthony St. Leger; and a new Justice assumed his place, namely, Edward Bellingham.

Maurice-an-fheadha, son of the Earl of Kildare, was put to death in Dublin.

the Shannon, near Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note ^a.

^k Through terror, literally, "the English had

immense jurisdiction and power, so that fear used to prevent every person from giving food or shelter to O'Connor, or O'More."

• Cpeaca móra (.i. cuicc céo bó) do denamh lá Maeleaclainn goð ó mada-
gáin ar uib domnalláin.

Cairlén aca luam do coruccaó lá gallaib .i. lé huilliam brabarón tre-
pinéir an ríḡ i nepinn, 7 lá gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib na miðe (daimdeóin uí ceal-
laiḡ) (donncaó mac emainn) 7 gaoideal cconnaet. Battar dna plóig an
iurcir an tan rin hillaigir acc dénam dúncluið acc an mbádúin ríaganaé, 7
po páccabrioð barða ann lé haghaid uí concóbari 7 uí morða.

Cobtaé mac Maoileaclainn mic bhríaril uí madagáin macaom a aora
(.i. bliadóan ar ríct) pob ríir dia éinso baðein do marbað lá muinir uí éir-
baill 7 lá muinir maoileaclainn baill uí madacan. Murcaó ríabac mac
uí madaccáin dbríaratair Maoileaclainn baill baof i ngímeal ag cobtaé do
épochaó ina dlogail la briaírib cobtaig 7 lá a muinir conaó a naoínpeaet
puccaó dia naðnacal iad.

O concóbari 7 cátaoir puac co na briaírib do dénam cñgail go nua ré
ioile i nacchaó gall, uair po bñrat goill a ndúthaiḡ dñbriðe amail po bñ-
rat dua concóbari conaó aipe rin do lottar a ccombáið uí concóbari.

Inoraicchið do cábaire lá huá mórdá 7 lá cloinn cátaoir uí concóbari
hi contaé cille dapa go po loircecaó 7 go po cpeachaó uphór cpiðe iurcaraé
leó. Ro anraet iaram iirin tír go pucc an iurcir forpa. Ro rraóinead
por na gaoidealaib rin, 7 po marbað dá céo troiḡteé dñb laiḡ don éur rin.

Maiðm do cábaire ar ua maoileaclainn (conn mac aipe) co na briaírib
lá mall mac feilim uí maoileaclainn, 7 lá muinir barúin dealbna ar faicé
ciapain dú in po marbað ó maoileaclainn conn, 7 corbmacc a dearbriaratair
tanairi cloinne colmáin, 7 pice nó ó amaille rriú.

O concóbari briar, 7 ó mórdá giolla pattraice (iar ná tréccéan do
gaoidealaib) do dol hi cclinn gall pá na mbrié rñin ar comairce goill uairil
.i. leutenant 7 bá hóc an comairce hñin.

¹ *From the O'Donnellans*, ó uib domnalláin. Here the uib is the dative plural of O, the pre-
fix of the surname, not of the tribe-name, which
was Clann-Breasail. For the true descent of
this family, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*,
pp. 32, 76.

^m *Badhun-Riaganach*, i. e. the bawn of the
Hy-Regan which was the tribe-name of the

O'Dunnes, in the barony of Tinahinch and
Queen's County. This is probably Castlebrack,
situated near Cloonaslee in this barony.

ⁿ *Faithche-Chiarain*, i. e. St. Kieran's green.
The Editor has not been able to find any place
bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

^o *The Lieutenant*.—This was Francis Brian,
who married the Countess Dowager of Ormond,

Great preys, i. e. five hundred cows, were carried off by Melaghlin God O'Madden from the O'Donnellans¹.

The castle of Athlone was repaired by the English, namely, by William Brabazon, the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and the English and Irish of Meath, in despite of O'Kelly (Donough, the son of Edmond) and the Irish of Connaught. At this time the forces of the Lord Justice were [engaged in] erecting a fortification in Leix around Badhun-Riaganach^m, where they left warriors to oppose O'Connor and O'More.

Coffey, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the best youth of his age (twenty-one years) of his tribe, was slain by the people of O'Carroll and of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden. [But] Murrough Reagh, the son of O'Madden, the brother of Melaghlin Balbh, who was in prison with Coffey, was hanged, in revenge of him, by Coffey's kinsmen and people; so that both were carried for interment at the same time.

O'Connor and Cahir Roe, and their kindred, formed a new confederacy against the English, for the English had stripped these also of their patrimony, as well as O'Connor; and therefore they joined in confederacy with O'Connor.

An irruption was made by O'More and the sons of Cahir O'Connor into the county of Kildare, and burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces. They remained in that country until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot soldiers.

O'Melaghlin (Con, the son of Art) and his kinsmen were defeated by Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, and the people of the Baron of Delvin, at Faithche-Chiarain^a, where there were slain O'Melaghlin (Con) and Cormac, his brother, Tanist of Clann-Colman, and a score or two along with them.

O'Connor (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick), having been abandoned by the Irish, went over to the English, to make submission to them upon their own terms, under the protection of an English gentleman, i. e. the Lieutenant^c. This, however, was a bad protection.

and was made Marshal of Ireland, and governor of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. He was chosen Lord Justice of Ireland on the 27th of December, 1549, but did not long enjoy this

honour, for having made a journey into the county of Tipperary, to check the incursions of O'Carroll, he died at Clonmel on the 2nd of February following.

Cucoiccpice mac emainn még cocláin cfinn a gabláin fín do marbað hī
pfull lá masleacláinn ua masleacláinn, 7 lá Murcáð mac toirpðealbairg.
Mac murcáð, Murpðrtað mac airt buide décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1548.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, cfraca, a hoct.

Μαιδm mór do tabairt lá hua noimnaill Mañnur ap rpat bó pñich ap
a mac fñn .i. an calbac, 7 ap ó ccaatán .i. Mañnur mac donnchað dú in po
marbað ó caatán fñrpin co poatib ele an pñactmáð lá do mí febrpu.

Μαιpe mññ mñc conmiðe do écc, an. 4. apñil.

^o *Mac Murrough, &c.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. l. 18, p. 287. It is in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, who was Ulster King at Arms, but the translation was made for Sir James Ware, by some good Irish and Latin scholar, probably Dr. John Lynch, the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*. The Editor considers it his duty to lay this translation before the reader, that he may be enabled to judge for himself; but it should be remarked that the translator does not follow the irregularities or imperfections of his original :

“1547. Mac Suinius Bagnensis, Nellus juvenis a fratris ejus Mariani filiis quem jam pridem interemerat, Daniele juveni & Briano juveni vita privatus est in mandro novo, etiam tum ad eum in vinculis haberent; vt nimirum ultione de patris nece sumerent. Sed frater eorum Marianus Mergeach illius cædis ne conscius nec consors fuit.

“Mora filia ô Cearvalli proba mulier et hospitalis obiit.

“Angli et Brianus cognomento bellicosus filius Terdelachi ô Tuathali cum præscriptis Geraldinis in villa Trium Castellorum pugnam

congressi duos filios Jacobi filii comitis Kildariæ, Mauritium et Henricum et 14 eorum comites ceperunt, qui postea Dublinium adducti omnes in carcerem acti et in quatuor partes dissecti sunt; præter unum Mauritium qui in vincula conjectus arcu Regia custodiendus traditur, dum concilium miretur qua pœna multaretur, atque hoc pacto ea societas dissoluta est, quæ exiguo unius anni spatio quo florebat, clades pene innumeras edidit.

“O’Conchauro et ô Moro ultra Sinneum amnem profectis ex ô Conchauro filiis atque ad vadum de Croich occurrunt, et copiis quam maximis comparatis Lageniam ingrediuntur ad avitos agros sibi eximi vendicandos, vel injurias sibi ab Anglis illatas vindicandas.

“Pridie f. Sanctæ Bridgidæ venti adeo vehementer extuli sunt, ut post Christum natum tanta vehementia concitati non putantur templa, monasteria & castella solo adæquarunt ac præcæteris duo anguli occidentales templi Clonmacnensiensis evertuntur.

“Anglorum potentia eo provecta est ut nemo cibum aut quidvis aliud subsidium ô Conchauro aut O’Moro subministrare auderet.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregi successit in proregum munere obeundo Edw. Bellinghamus.

Cucogry, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch of that family, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Melaghlin and Murrough, the son of Turlough.

Mac Murrough (Murtough, the son of Art Boy) died*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1548.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-eight.

A great defeat was given by O'Donnell (Manus) to his own son, Calvagh, and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough), at Srath-bo-Fiaich^a, where O'Kane himself and numbers of others were slain, on the 7th of the month of February.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], died on the 4th of April.

"Mauritius an fedha Comitæ Kildariæ filius extremo supplicio Dublinii afficitur.

"Malachias Got ô Maddin 500 boum prædam ab Uibh-Donellanis retulit.

"Castellum Athloniæ a Gulielmo Brabazono Hiberniæ Thesauro et Anglis et Hibernis Midiam incolentibus instauratur invitæ etiam O'Kellio, Donal filio Edmundi, ac cæteris Hibernis Conaciensibus. Proregis Exercitus per ea tempora in Leghsia agens, vallum de Riaganach muro valido et præsidio militum munivit, ut se ô Conchauri & ô Mori conatibus opponeret.

"Cobtachus filius Malachiæ filii Bressali ô Maddin juvenis 21 annos natus contemporaneorum gentis ejus præstantissimus, occisus est a clientela ô Carvalli & Malachiæ Balbi ô Maddin; sed Murachus Riabhach Malachiæ Balbi frater apud Cobtachum in vinculis pœnam cedis illius dedit, suspendio affectus, a memorati Cobtachi propinquis et clientibus ita ut eodem funere ad sepulturam elati fuerunt.

"Cahirus Rufus novo se armorum societate ô Conchauro junxit ut quem etiam Angli non secus quam ô Conchaurem avitis possessionibus extirparunt.

"O'Morum et Cahiri O'Conchauri filios in

comitatum Kildariæ progressos, et in eo postquam Eustachiorum agros devastatos diutius hærentes Prorex prælio aggressus fudit, 200 peditibus internecioni datis.

"Cum ô Moelachlino Cono Arturi filio ac propinquis ejus in certamen veniunt Nellus Felemei O'Moelachlini filius et Baronis Delvinæ filius in Campo Ciarani his victoriam reportantibus O'Moelachlino, Cormaco fratre Clancolmanorum post O'Moelachlinum Dynasta, et aliis 20 desideratis.

"O'Conchaurus et O'Morus a suis derelicti ad nobilis cujusdam procenturionis Angli profugium se ultro receperunt, quod sibi minime tutum posteaprehenderunt.

"Cuchogrius filius Edmundi Mac Coghlan in tribu ejus primus proditiõe a Malachia O'Moelachlin et Muracho Terdelachi filio coesus est.

"Mac Murchus, Murchertachus, filius Arturi Flavi obiit."

^a *Srath-bo-Fiaich*, i. e. the holm or strath of the cows of Fiach, a man's name. This was the name of a very beautiful strath, situated along the banks of the River Finn, near the town of Ballybofey, in the barony of Raphoe, and county

Ο concobair γ ὁ μόρδα do ὅol hi παραιβ lap an leutenant pá γράραιβ an píg γ an pí do ἔαβαιρ α nouicé .i. laoiguir γ uí failge don leutenant, γ uia βραταίρ, γ da cūirt mópa do déanam leó pna tipib pin .i. an campā hilaiguir, γ an daingín i nuib failge, γ po gabjrat acc tabairt na bpsionn pin ap éiór do Shaxancóib γ dñpñndóib amail pob atarōa uilfr dóib pñn iad iap naécup γ iap monnarbāō a noibpēāō bunāō eiprib .i. o concobair, γ ὁ μόρδα co na ccinb γ co na cclannmaicne[†]apēna.

Ο maoileaclainn .i. tadcc puāō do ἔαβαιρ Emann apai γ poēpauē laigneāc lñr go dealbna dia hiondpuāō, γ ap amlaio tapla dóib, Ro gabāō Maoileaclainn mac airt uí maoileaclainn lá hemann apai ap tteaēt dō le hemann pñn don tip ap poipcongpa comairle an pñg, γ po cuip pé co hát éliaē é. Ro gabāō dna cairlén éinn cōpaō γ mainiptip garlinne lá hua maoileaclainn, γ lá hemann. Dō impa ua maoileaclainn pó aiēmēla gan umla gan eioipe. Dāi emann apai ag gabāil delbna a huēt an pñg ap bēlaib uí maoileaclainn conāō amlaio pin tucc ὁ maoileaclainn plat laip dia po buaileāō é pñn pñia, uair po atēcup γ po iondapiē emann a pñi é pñn co na éinb uile ὁ delbna, γ po diocup é eipre amail diocupfr an paitē nua an pñn paitē. Ro garp-pé iapam Macc coclāin dapt mac copbmaic, γ po bñn pē an éuio don tip do bí ag copbmac mac an pñpōpēā de. Ro épeāc, Ro ionnarb, γ po dōip é tap pñonainn pñi hi mainecharb, γ iap ndioēap copbmaic dō po āēnuāōaig cairlén cille comainn, γ do cuip lōn pleācēta pñgail ann, γ bapua uāōa pñn. Sluacēēāō lá copbmac, g.man, γ lá mainecharb i nēalbna, Ro loipcepfē, γ po épeācpat lomcluan i plaitile, γ cnoc pācā benain, γ po

of Donegal. After the erection of the town the word Baile, "town" was substituted for Strath, "holm."

[†] *Campa*, now the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

^s *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. It should be here remarked that what the English and Anglo-Irish writers call the fort of Leix, is called *Campa* by the Irish annalists; and that what the latter call *Daingean* in *Ui Failghe*, the former call the "Fort of Falie."

^t *A Faii*.—This name is now written *Fay*, not *Fahy*, as Sir Richard Cox has it. The

O'Fahys are Irish, and were seated in the county of Galway; but the Fays are Anglo-Normans, and were seated in Westmeath.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 10th of July, 1620. Cox calls him Edmond Fahy, and supposes that he was an Irish rebel!

^u *Ceann-Coradh*, now Kincora, in the parish of Wheery, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^e, under the year 1517, p. 1340, *supra*.

^w *Galinn*, now Gillen, near the village of Firbane, in the King's County.

^x *To strike himself*, i. e. a rod for his own

O'Connor and O'More went to England with the Lieutenant [Francis Bryan], at the King's mercy. The King, however, gave their patrimonial inheritances, namely, Leix and Offaly, to the Lieutenant and his kinsman, who built two large courts [mansions] in these territories, namely, the Campa^r, in Leix, and Daingean^s, in Offaly; and they proceeded to let these lands at rents to the English and Irish, as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances, after having banished and expelled their own rightful, original inheritors, O'Connor and O'More, from thence, with all their adherents and descendants.

O'Melaghlin, i. e. Teige Roe, brought Edmond a Faii^r and the forces of Leinster into Delvin, to plunder that territory. It happened that Edmond a Faii made a prisoner of Melaghlin, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had come along with Edmond, by order of the King's Council, and sent him to Dublin. The castle of Ceann-coradh^h and the monastery of Galinn^w were taken on this occasion by O'Melaghlin and Edmond. O'Melaghlin returned [from Delvin] in sorrow, without [obtaining] submissions or hostages; and Edmond continued to conquer Delvin in the King's name, in opposition to O'Melaghlin; and thus had O'Melaghlin brought a rod into the country to strike himself^x, for Edmond a Faii expelled and banished himself and all his tribe out of Delvin, just as the young swarm [of bees] expels the old. He afterwards styled Art, the son of Cormac, the Mac Coghlan, and deprived Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh, of that portion of the country which he possessed. He plundered [him, and] expelled and banished him westwards, across the Shannon, into Hy-Many; and after thus expelling Cormac, he repaired the castle of Cill-Comainn^y, and placed the provisions of the descendants of Farrell and his own warders in it. Cormac and the Hy-Many, on the 9th of May, made an incursion into Delvin; and they burned and plundered Lomchluain-I-Flaithile^z and Cnoc-Ratha-Benain^a, and

breech,—a very trite proverb.

^y *Cill-Comainn*, i. e. the church of St. Coman, now Kilcommon, in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County.—See an Inquisition taken at Drumkenan on the 15th of December, 1621.

^z *Lomchluain-I-Flaithile*, i. e. the bare lawn or meadow of O'Flaithile (now Flattery). Now Lumploon, a townland near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's

County.—See extract from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, quoted under the year 1285, note ^e, p. 442, *supra*. The O'Flaithilys, or Flatterys, as they are now called, are a branch of the Dealbhna-Eathra, said to be senior to the Mac Coghlan. They are still numerous enough in the territory of Delvin, or the barony of Garrycastle.

^a *Cnoc-Ratha-Beanain*, i. e. the hill of Banan's

μαρβρατ ρήρεαρ δο θασίνδ, γ αση mac uí ριαγαίλ Μυρδέαρταδ ρήρ α αορα
 βά ρήρ lé λήγρ δά mbaóí ma comócpaib. Δο παλα δόιν ιαραν̄ γο ccomair-
 nicc mág cocláin, an tír, γ na buanada paueada ppiú ag bél aca na ccao-
 pac for dubadainn, Ro ppaóínead for corbmac co na pluacc, γ Ro marbad
 tuillead ap púit dib im Mhaoíleaclainn mac Scaín uí ceallaiγ im mac
 uí pollamain pailim γ im mac dubgaill mic neactain, γ ba moa olóar píce
 eac amaille lé harim γ lé hñdñ ionda po páccabpíot, γ po báitñ apail
 ele díb. Ro dícnodait iatc uile a haén comairle an luan iar rin, γ puccad
 a ccinn go baile emainn pan (.i. baile mic adam hi ccenel pearpa i nele í
 cñbaill), γ po cóccbad for bioícuailib i náipde iatc hi ccomarba corccair.

Forlongpopt lá hemann a pan a τιμδέall cáiplén an pñóain ppi pe oet
 lá, γ corbmac mág cocláin do bñt ipitγ ipin ccáiplén go po bñad bpaigde de,
 γ do róinepíom, γ emann capúñ cpíopt ppa poile.

Coccad mór etip ppaagaacáib, Saγancoib, γ albancoib, Donncað mac
 uí concóðair pailge, γ clann cátaoir uí concóðair do ðol i ctauapudal an
 pñg, γ a ccup go paγoib do congnañ coccad, γ dia noíocup ó natapda co
 nñpge amac mór amaille ppiú do cñtípn cóiccoð laiγñ γ na mñde.

An calbac ó cñbaill do ðol co hát eliað ðionnpaiccóð na cúipce móipe,
 γ a gabañ hi ppiull, γ a cup hi ccáiplén an pñg hillain γ gan píop a aððair
 nó a puaplaiccti do taðair do neoc.

An leutenont, γ emann a pan do ðol pá ðó ap pluaiiccóð i néle γ imeacca
 mór do gabañ uí ceapbaill taðcc lupc ðepñde go po eipñg coccad ðoppa ðe
 rin. Níp bó cian iar rin go po iapp emann a pan ap mág cocláin γ ap ðealbna
 ðol laiγ ap caopaiγeact i néle. Ro hñgñctap pum ðña an ní rin, Ro lon-
 naiccoð γ po pñccaiiccóð emann epñó rin go po eipñg eapaonta ðoppa, γ po

rath. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

^b *O'Sheil*.—The head of this family lived at Baile-Ui-Shiaghail, now Ballysheil, near the River Brusna, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The O'Sheils of this district were hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlan. Niall O'Sheil and Hugh O'Sheil were subscribing witnesses to the will of Sir John Coghlan, made in 1590.

^c *Bel-atha-na-gcaerach*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the sheep. This name is now obsolete, at least the Editor did not meet any one residing in this neighbourhood that ever heard of it.

^d *Dubh-Abhainn*, i. e. the Black River, now the Blackwater, a small river which forms for some miles the boundary between the parishes of Tisaran and Clonmacnoise, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^e *Baile-mic-Adam*, i. e. the town of Mac Adam,

slew six persons, besides the only son of O'Sheil^b (Murtough), the best physician of his years in the neighbourhood. It happened afterwards that Mac Coghlan, the inhabitants of the country, and the bonaghtmen of the Faiis, met them at Bel-atha-na-gcaerach^c, a ford on the River Dubh-Abhainn^d, where Cormac and his army were defeated, and more than twenty slain, together with Melaghlin, the son of John O'Kelly, the son of O'Fallon (Felim), and the son of Dowell Mac Naghtan; and they left behind them twenty horses, besides weapons and armour. Others of them were drowned. By common consent they were all beheaded on the Monday following; and their heads were carried to the town of Edmond a Faii, namely, Baile-mic-Adam^e, in Kinel-Fearga^f, in Ely O'Carroll, and elevated on sharp poles as trophies of victory.

Edmond a Faii pitched his camp around the castle of Feadan^g, and remained there for eight days. Cormac Mac Coghlan, who during this time was within the castle, was compelled to give hostages; and he and Edmond formed a gossipred with each other.

A great war having broken out between the French, the English, and the Scots, Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly, and the sons of O'Conor Faly, entered the King's service, and were sent to England to assist in the war, and [thus] to be banished from their patrimonial inheritances. They were attended by a numerous muster of the kerns of the province of Leinster and Meath.

Calvagh O'Carroll went to Dublin to the great court, and was taken by treachery, and imprisoned in the King's castle; nor was any one suffered to know why he was taken, or how much would be demanded for his ransom.

The Lieutenant and Edmond a Faii made two incursions into Ely, which very much alarmed O'Carroll; and a war broke out between [him and] them in consequence. Not long after this Edmond a Faii requested Mac Coghlan and the people of Delvin to accompany him on a predatory excursion into Ely. This they refused to do; and Edmond became highly enraged and incensed on account of it, so that hostilities broke out between them; and O'Carroll and

or of the son of Adam, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about six miles westwards from the little town of Clonaslee, in the Queen's County.

^f *Kinel-Fearga*.—This was the name of a tribe

and territory in Ely O'Carroll, nearly, if not exactly, coextensive with the barony of Ballybritt, in the King's County.

^g *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lussmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

díocuir ó císbaill. 7 Maḡ coeláin emann uata tria na anffoltaib 7 tre na anrmaēt forpa. Ro gabad leó cairlén cille comaino 7 cairlén cinnópaō fair conad amlaō rin do bñad dealbna de iar mbñit lñt bliadain i ndaor-
bhoio occa.

Saighir cīaráin, 7 cill corbmaic do loicead, 7 do bñifō la Saxanóib 7 lá hua ccísbaill.

Sluaicéō laḡ an leutenont, 7 lá gallaib ap carpaing émainn a fan (a nōioḡail a ionnarbēta) ḡo delbna ḡo po loicecō, 7 co po cpechaō leó ó bealaē an foēair ḡo toēar (.i. toēar cino mona), 7 baile méḡ uallaēáin hīllurmag, 7 báttar adhaō forlongpuit i mbaile na cloice, 7 luīōriot ap ecúlaib ap ná maḡac ḡo ccíscaib, 7 co névalaib ḡan deabaō ḡan diubpaccad.

Inoḡaō maḡe. plāne lá hua maōleacāinn taōcc ruad, 7 lá gallaib aēa luain, 7 lá coblaē an ēalaō.

Cairlén éle, 7 cairlén delbna .i. bñmōp, cairlén maḡi iḡtēn 7 cloēan na cceapac do bñifō ap eccla na nḡall.

Sluaicéō laḡ an ccaiptin ruad ap ua ccísbaill ḡo carpaice an comḡaic 7 do paō ua císbaill taēar dōib ḡo po maḡbaō dā fēit no aḡpī dōib lair. Do rónaō rluaicéō fó ēpī m aon paēte laḡ an ccaiptín ruadh co carpaice an cōmḡaic, 7 ní caēmnaccap ní don bealaē ná don cāirlén, 7 tērna ḡan maḡ iar ffaḡail maḡla, 7 iar ffaḡbail dḡuinge dia mūintir.

Caēaoir ruad ua concobaḡ do ḡabail lá Riocaḡo raḡanaē a buic, 7 a coirbeḡ do ḡallaib.

^b *Saighir-Chiarain*, now Seirkieran, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about four miles to the east of the town of Birr. There are some ruins of the old church still to be seen here, and the sites of various buildings are faintly traceable around it.

^c *Cill-Cormaic*, i. e. the church of St. Cormac. This place is now called Frankford, which is a small town in the barony of Ballyboy, in the King's County.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for 1846.

^d *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, barony of

Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this place is shewn.

^e *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the north of the King's County. From the situation of these two places it is quite evident that the annalists intended to say that the whole of Mac Coghlan's country was burned and ravaged on this occasion.

^m *Baile-Mheg-Uallachain*, i. e. Mac Uallachain's town, now Ballymacuolahan, a townland situated in the west of the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle.—See *Tribes and Customs*

Mac Coghlan banished Edmond for his insolence and tyranny towards them. They took the castle of Kilcommon and the castle of Kincora from him; and thus was he deprived of Delvin, after it had been for half a year in cruel bondage under him.

Saighir-Chiarain^h and Cill-Cornaicⁱ were burned and destroyed by the English and O'Carroll.

The Lieutenant and the English made an incursion into Delvin, at the instance of Edmond a Faii (in revenge of his expulsion), and burned and plundered (the country) from Bealach-an-fhothair^k to Tochar-cinn-mona^l, and also Baile Mheg-Uallachain^m, in Lusmhagh. They remained encamped for one night at Baile-na-Cloicheⁿ, and returned on the morrow with booty and spoils, without receiving battle or opposition.

Magh-Slaine^o was plundered by O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), by the English of Athlone; and by the fleet of Caladh^p.

The castles of Ely and Delvin were demolished through fear of the English, namely, Banagher, the castle of Magh-Istean^q, and Clochan-na-gceapach^r.

The Red Captain made an army against O'Carroll to Carraig-an-Chomhraic^s, where O'Carroll gave battle to them, and slew forty or sixty of them.

The Red Captain made three incursions into Carraig-an-Chomhraic in one quarter of a year, but was not able to do any damage to the pass or the castle, and returned without obtaining submission, having (also) received insult, and lost several of his people.

Cahir Roe O'Connor was taken prisoner by Richard Saxonagh Burke, and delivered up to the English.

of *Hy-Many*, p. 184, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is marked. Henry Cuolahan, Esq. of Cogran, is the present representative of the family of Ballymacuolahan.—See his pedigree traced for eleven generations in the work already referred to, p. 183–186.

ⁿ *Baile-na-cloiche*, i. e. town of the stone, now Stonestown, in the parish of Gillen, in the aforesaid barony of Garrycastle.

^o *Magh-Slaine*, now Muigh-Shlaine, a well-known district in the parish of Lemanaghan,

barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^p *Caladh*, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford.

^q *Magh-Istean*, now Moystown, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle.

^r *Clochan-na-gCeapach*, now Cloghan Castle, the residence of Garrett Moore, Esq., who generally styles himself the O'Moore, situated on the banks of the Little Brosna, about three miles to the south of the town of Banagher.

^s *Carraig-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. the rock of the

Ο εἰρβαῖλλ βο λορρεαὸ ἀν ἀέναιξ ἀρ ἀν ἔκαιρτῖν ρυαὸ εἰρ μαινιρτῖρ ἡ βαῖλε ο βαρβδούν ἀμας. Ρο λορρε βεορ δον ἔυρ ρῖν μαινιρτῖρ υαῖνε, ἡ ρο διοῦρ Σαχαναιξ ἐρτε ἡ βο ραὸ μῖρεβυαιδρεαὸ μόρ ρορρα δια ρο ελοῖ ἀραιλλ δια μορτε, ἡ δια ἔκαλματαρ γο ρο ρόκκαρ ἀρ α ἔρ ιατε ἐένμότη υατθαὸ βαρβαὸ βαοῖ ρῖν ἀοναὸ .ι. ἡ τεορ μῖε μαγνυρα ναμα.

Καῖτοιρ ρυαὸ ὁ κοκὸβαιρ βο βαρυεαὸ ι ναὲ εἰατ, ἡ Μαοιςέλαινν υα μαοιςεαέλαινν βο ἐερνυὸ α ἡμίεαλ ὁ ἡλλαῖβ.

Ο μόρδα .ι. ἡολλαπαττῖραιε δέεε ἡ Σαχαῖβ γο ἡορανν, ἡ ρο βα μόρ ἀν ρῡέλ εἰρρῖδε μυνβαὸ ἡρτε ἡαλ.

Ἰνρπαὸ μαῖγε κορρῖαιν τῖγῖβ, ἐμπλαιβ λά ἡυα ἔεῖρβαῖλλ ταὲεε καὸς, ἡ λά Μαγ κοεῖλάν (ἀρτ μακ κορβμαῖε) α ἡδιοῖαῖλ α ἡανρρολτα ἀρ ὀεῖλῖνα, ἡ ρορ- λογρορτε βο δεναῖν λέο ἀν οἰδὲ ρῖν ραν ἡσάχ ἀμαεῖλῖν.

Σῖαν μακ ἰ νεῖλλ βο ὀολ ρλυαξ ἀρ εῖοῖνν ἀοῖα βυῖδε, ἡ βῖριαν ραγῖρταὸ ὁ νεῖλλ μακ νεῖλλ ὀεε, μῖε νεῖλλ, μῖε κυῖνν, μῖε ἀοῖα βυῖδε ρῖρ ἀγῖμαρ ἰοῖν- ραιγτεαὸ, ραοῖ ὀρῖλαιεεαὸ, δειγῖεμῖξ, ἡ Ρέυλα ρολαιρ ἡα εῖαννμαῖεεε δια ἡβαοῖ βο μαρβαὸ λά Σῖαν υα νεῖλλ δον ἔυρ ρῖν.

confluence, or contest, now Carrickachorig, or Carrigahorig, a small village in the parish of Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

[†] *Uaithne*, now Abbington, in the barony of Owny, and county of Limerick.

^u *The tower of Mac Manus*.—This was the name of the massy tower, now called “the Round” of Nenagh. The Editor has not been able to discover who this Mac Manus was, after whom this tower was called.

^w *Escaped from the English*.—*Do* ἐερνυὸ α ἡμίεαλ, means, that he escaped from confinement, or from his gyves, as D. F. renders it. An English writer would express it thus: Melaghlin O’Melaghlin effected his escape from the King’s Tower in Dublin, where he had been confined by the English for his rebellious practices.

^x *Magh-Corrain*.—This was the name of a level district in the south of the barony of Clonlunan, in the county of Westmeath.

^z *Leacach Amadlain*, now evidently Lackagh-

more, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County, and close to Magh-Corrain, if not in it.

^{*} *On that occasion*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“O’Donellus apud Strath bo fiach memorabilem victoriam de filio suo Calbhachó extulit, O’Cahano, Magno, filio Donati, qui opem filio ferebat ac multis aliis cæsis ad 7 Februarii.

“Maria, filia Mac Conmii obiit 4 April.

“O’Conchaurus et O’Morus in Angliam a procenturione illo deducti ad Regis arbitrium se causamque suam prorsus referunt, spectantes favorem aliquem sibi ab ipso exhibitum iri; sed procenturio et frater ejus amborum ditiones Leghsiam et Offalgiam a Rege donati in Hiberniam ocyus contendunt, & duo palatia Campanum in Leghsia, et Daingin in Offalia, extruunt, fundos omnes quibuscunque Anglis sive Hibernis prætio locantes, non secus ac si avitum patri- monium adiissent, nec solum justos Heredes

O'Carroll burned Nenagh upon the Red Captain, both monastery and town, from the fortress out. On this occasion he also burned the monastery of Uaithne^r, banished the Saxons out of it, and created great confusion among them, by which he weakened their power, and diminished their bravery; so that he ordered them [all] out of his country, except a few warders who were at Nenagh, in the tower of Mac Manus^r.

Cahir Roe O'Connor was put to death in Dublin; and Melaghlin O'Melaghlin made his escape from the English^r.

O'More (Gilla-Patrick) died suddenly in England; and he would have been a lamentable loss, were it not for the power of the English.

Magh-Corrain^x was burned, both houses and churches, by O'Carroll (Teige Caech) and Mac Coghlan (Art, the son of Cormac), that they might wreak their vengeance upon Delvin. They pitched their camp for the night at Leacach Amadlain^r.

John, the son of O'Neill, marched an army against the Clann-Hugh Boy; and Brian Faghartach O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, a successful and warlike man, a bountiful and truly hospitable worthy, the brilliant star of the tribe to which he belonged, was slain by John O'Neill on that occasion^z.

ô Conchaurum et ô Morum, excluserunt, sed etiam omnes ad eorum familias originem referentes longe arcuerunt, ut antiquum indigenorum jus antiquarent.

“O'Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, Edmundum Faium et copias Lageniæ ad Delbhinam expilandam sibi adscivit, et Edmundus Malachiam filium Arturi ô Moelachlini, ad hanc expeditionem ipsum ducentem; senatu regio jubente, cepit et Dublinio ablegavit. O'Moelachlinus et ipse sic debellando congressi sunt et castellum de Kincoradh et Gailinnæ monasterium expugnaverunt. Deinde, obside nullo a suis relata, ab Edmundo digreditur, pænientiâ pene obrutus, quòd illum sibi ulla unquam belli societate junxerat. Porro, Edmundus Regis nomine, nullâ O'Moelachlini ratione habitâ, Delbhinam sibi obedientem esse cogit, nimirum O'Moelach-

linus flagellum comparavit quo ipse vapularetur, ipsum enim et gentem ipsius universam Delbhiniæ finibus expulit, quemadmodum examina recentia apud apes vetusta protrudunt. Tum Mac Coghlani titulo in Arturum filium Cormaci collato, Cormacum filium Ferdorchi parte agrorum quam possederat et pecuniâ spoliavit, et trans Sineum amnem in Imanachiam fugavit; qua re pactâ, Kilcommanam reparavit, et commeatu gentis Ferghalliæ et suo præsidio instruxit; sed nono Maii Corinacis infestis Imanachiensium agminibus Delbhinam incursat, direptionibus et exustionibus Lomchluainiam Ui Flaithiliam et montem” [*recte collem*] “Rathbeniam exinanivit, 6 hominibus et unico filio O'Sedulii (Sighelii), Murchertacho, rei medicæ in eo tractu scientissimo, interemptis. Inde progressæ copiæ Mac Coghlain, incolas, Faianos milites

Aois Críost, 1549.

Aois Críost, míle, cusec céo, cēṛac, anaóí.

O baogill domnall mac neill mic toirpdealbais décc, an. 4. august.

Aibilín ingēn í domnall bēn uí baogill toirpdealbae décc.

Maosleaclainn got, ua mabaccáin tanairi ríl nanmcaōa do marbaō lá maosleaclainn modarōa ua madagain, 7 lá a braitērib a ndioccail a aṛar 7 a ṁṣbratāp.

Teach dionnraicchiō i mbaile an cailēin nūi lá mall ua maosleaclainn ar ua maosleaclainn taōcc ruas, 7 ar a braitair Mupcāō. Ro loirceas an tēg porpa, Ro marbaō, 7 po loiteas tuilleas ar pīcīt ann, Ro marbaō naonbar do látair oib. Terna ua maosleaclainn 7 a braitair mupcāō ar, aēt po gonaō Mupcāō don cūp rin.

immissos ad Os Vadi Ovium in Amne Nigro obvios habuerunt, cum quibus ibi manus conseruerunt, profligatæ supra 20 eorum desiderarunt qui sub Malachiá, filio Joannis O'Kelly, Felimeo O'Falani filio, et filius Dubhgalli mac Naghtain meruerunt, plures etiam quam 20 equos, loricas multas, arma plurima in conflictu, præter alios amne absorptos, amiserunt. Die vero Lunæ pugnam insecutâ, de omnium consensu capita captis amputata ad Edmundum Faium in villam suam Ballimacadam in Kinelferga Eliæ Carolinæ deferebantur, ubi in contorum cuspidēs elata pro trophæis visenda exhibebantur.

“Postea Edmundus Faius Fadani castellum, quo se Cormacus receperat, octidua obsidione cinxit, Cormaco obsides tradente et patriæ feodus” [Gossipred] “cum eo ineunte acquievit.

“Magno bello inter Gallos Anglos et Scotos exortó, Donatus filius O'Conchaui Falgii et Cahiri O'Conchaui filii, militiæ adscripti, in Angliam specie quidem ut sub Rege stipendia facerent, revera ut avitis sedibus amoverentur, abducti sunt, magno Lageniensium ac Midensium militum numero illos ad ea arma insecuto.

“Calbachus O'Carvaill Dublinium ad concilia

profectus arci Regiæ per insidias in custodiam traditur, causâ ipsius in carcerem tradendi nec ipsi nec ulli mortalium indicatâ” [nec quo lytro liberaretur].

“Procenturio ille supra memoratus et Edmundus Faius, copiis in Eliam bis ductis, O'Carvallum Tadeum Luscum ita terruerunt, ut bellum pro se tuendo suscipere dubitaverit. Proinde Mac Coghlanum et Delbhina incolas Edmundus, ut, se bellum Eliæ inferente, comitarentur, rogavit, a quibus cum repulsam ferret, iracundiâ sic exarsit ut ab eorum amicitia protinus desciverit; illis etiam in sententiâ firmitus persistentibus discordia non mediocris erupit; quæ eo usque provecta est, ut viam aperuit O'Carvallo et Mac Coghlan Edmundi a suis finibus pellendi. Ejus enim insolentiam diutius ferre non poterunt. Quare Castella de Kilcomain et Cancoradh ei ademurunt et hoc facto Delbhinam a dominationis jugo, quo semiannum premebatur, liberarunt.

“Saighria Keirani et Kilcormac immisso per Anglos et O'Carvallum igne dirutæ conflagnarunt.

“Procenturio, aliis sibi Anglis adjunctis, in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1549.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-nine.

O'Boyle (Donnell, the son of Niall, who was son of Turlough) died on the 4th of August.

Eveleen, the daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

Melaghlin God O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Melaghlin Modhardha O'Madden and his kinsmen, in revenge of his father and brother.

A house was attacked at the town of Newcastle [in Clonlonan, Westmeath], by Niall O'Melaghlin, upon O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe) and his kinsman, Murrough. The house was burned over them, and more than twenty persons were killed and wounded; nine of them were killed on the spot. O'Melaghlin and his kinsman, Murrough, escaped; but Murrough was wounded on that occasion.

Delbhinam crebris hortatibus Edmundi Faii, vindictam ob se ab incolis ejectum spirantis, pertractus, agros inter Belachantochair et Tocharcinnmona, et Bailimicuallachain in Lusmagh rapinis et deflagrationibus procucurrerat. Obsidione deinde unius noctis Balinacloihæ admotâ operam lusit, nam postridie sine prædâ, sine pugnâ, sine deditione abire coactus est.

“Maighslaniam terrâ O'Moelachlinius et Athlonienses Angli, mari classis de Caladh devastarunt.

“Eliæ Delbhinaque castella de Banchor de Maighistin de Clochannageapach ab incolis solo adæquata sunt ne receptacula forent Anglorum.

“Centurio [Rufus] versus O'Carvallum ad Rupem altercationis adortus, acie dimicans 40 vel 60 suorum desideravit, nihilominus tamen trium tantum mensium spatio restauratas copias ad Rupem altercationis [ter] aduxit; nec aliud quidpiam quam dedecus et suorum amissionem toties rursus retulit.

“Cahirus Rufus O'Conchaurus, a Ricardo Anglico de Burgo captus, in manus Anglorum traditur.

“O'Carvallus Enachæ vicum et monasterium

igne absumpsit, quo minus autem castellum et pomoerium ejus ab eadem ruinâ prohibuerunt præsidarii; ignem etiam ô Carvallus Uathniæ monasterio admovit, et ex illo Anglos expulit. Quæ res et eorum viribus decrementum et potentia contemptum non modicum peperit; et ad eam potestatem ô Carvallum extulit, ut totâ ditione suâ illos abegerit præter paucos præsidarios qui Enachæ Mac Magnusi turrin insederunt.

“Cahirius Rufus ô Conchaurus Dublinii morte multatus, et Malachias ô Moelachlinus vinculis solutus, in libertatem eductus est.

“O'Morus Gillapatricius in Angliâ morte repentinâ sublatu, magnum sui desiderium reliquit, magnus evasurus nisi Anglorum potentia obstitisset.

“Maighcoraniam, tigh, templa” [*recte*, tecta pariter ac ecclesias] “ô Carvallus, Tadaus Cœcus, et Mac Coghlanus Arturus, Cormaci, filius populati sunt, ut hac ratione poenas ab incolis exigerent injuriarum quibus Delbhinam non ita pridem affecerant. Nocte vero populationem insecutâ apud Laccach de Amanlain castra posuerunt.

“Johannes ô Nelli filius, ducto in Clannaboiam

An iurair eouarð belligam do ðul hi Saxoib, 7 uilliam brabaron .i. an tpeirinéir ina ionad, 7 cúirt móir iar an iurair rin hi luimneac. O cfrbaill do ðol gur an ccúirt rin ar comairce iarla ðírmuman, 7 mérae luimniḡ, 7 maite gall 7 gaoiðel, baói ar in ccúirt, 7 a éaæt plán for ccúlaib maille le ríótcáin do rín 7 dá rann do gaoiðealaib .i. Mac murcáda, ó ceallaḡ, ó maoíleaáclainn, 7 roéaíde ele naé airiméter.

Baile mic adam do buam demann á pain, 7 ríol cfrbaill do bñt and do riðiri, 7 ba móir luatḡairne 7 gairdeacur éle de rin.

Donnchað ua rfrḡail tanairi ua rfrḡail do marbað lá a ðírbraḡair rín tpe meabail.

O Sullebán diarmaitte, fear cñdair cairðmáil matra naimíðe do lorccað lá puðar ina áirplén rín, 7 a ðírbraḡair amlaoib ó rullebán do ḡabail a ionaíð, 7 amlaoib rírrin do marbað iaram.

AOIS CRIOST, 1550.

Áoir Crioirt, míle, cúicc céð, caocca.

Ruðraige mac donnchað mic aóda ruaið í domnaill eppcop doire, 7 braḡair ar aoi toile decc an. 8. october, 7 a aónacal i ndún na ngall in aibíte, S. Frounrep.

An tabb (.i. fra ruaið eoin a ainmíðe) mac domnaill ruaið í gallcuḡair décc, an. 29. april.

exercitu, Brianum Fagartach O'Nell, filium Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, virum antea prosperitate et bellicis aggressio-nibus clarum, hospitalitatis laude, et suorum studio commendatum, lucidam inter contribules stellam interficit."

^a *Baile-Mic-Adam*, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

^b *Soon afterwards*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. I. 18:

"O'Boylus, Daniel, filius Nelli, filii Terdelachi, obiit 4 Augusti.

"Evelina filia ó Donnell uxor ó Boyl Terde-

lachi obiit.

"Malachias Moddartha ó Maddin cum neces-sariis suis. Malachiam Got ó Maddin ó Maddino in Silanmchiâ dignitate proximum, paternæ & fraternæ cædis pænas repetens vitâ privavit.

"Domus in pago Castelli novi, quâ ó Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, et frater ejus Murachus claudébantur, igne Nelli ó Melachlini operâ in-jecto, conflagravit. Inter plures quam 20 in eo tumultu cæsos et vulneratos 9 loco viri non ex-cesserunt. O'Melachlinus et Murachus evase-runt, ille incolumis, hic vulnere affectus.

"Edwardus Bellingham proregis in Angliam profecti vices Thesaurarius Brabazonus in Hiber-

Edward Bellingham, the Lord Justice, went to England; and William Brabazon, the Treasurer, [was appointed] in his place. A great court was held by this Lord Justice in Limerick, to which O'Carroll repaired, under the safe protection of the Earl of Desmond, the Mayor of Limerick, and the chiefs of the English and Irish who were present at that court; and he returned home safe, with [terms of] peace for himself and his Irish confederates, namely, Mac Murrough, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and many others not enumerated.

Baile-Mic-Adam^a was taken from Edmond a Fáil, and the O'Carrolls returned to it again; in consequence of which there was great rejoicing and exultation in Ely.

Donough O'Farrell, Tanist of the O'Farrells, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

O'Sullivan (Dermot), a kind and friendly man [to his friends]; and fierce and inimical [to his enemies]; was burned by gunpowder in his own castle; and his brother, Auliffe O'Sullivan, took his place; and he also was killed soon afterwards^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1550.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty.

Rury, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry, and a friar by his own will^c, died, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, in the habit of St. Francis.

The Abbot of Assaroe (John, the son of Donnell Roe O'Gallagher), died on the 29th of April.

niá obivit. A quo cum comitia Limerici indicerentur, ad ea O'Carvallus, comitis Desmoníæ, prætoris Limericénsis ac omnium Anglorum Hibernorumque qui ad ea comitia confluerunt præsidio tectus, concessit, et impunitate sibi ac pace sibi confederatis, O'Kellio, O'Mælachlino et aliis hic non recensitis, impetratâ domum incolumis rediit.

“Villa de Macadam Edmundo Faio ablata et familiâ O'Carvallorum [restituta, quod] Eliam in summæ voluptate perfudit.

“Donatus O'Ferrall, O'Ferrallo dignitate proximus a fratre suo per fraudem necatur.

“O'Sullevanus Dermotius, bello fortis, hosti formidabilis, amicis charus, pulvere tormentorio ignem fortuito concipiente ambustus in suo castello interiit, ac fratrem suum Amlaivum successorem habuit, sed non diuturnum ut qui paulo post interemptus fuit.”

^c By his own will, ap aoi coile, i. e. quoad voluntatem. The translator in F. l. 18, understands this passage thus: “Studio tanto ordinis mi-

Mac ruibne bagaineac: toirpdealbac meirceac do marbad i mbaile meic ruibne lá cloinn coilin (.i. uiliam taog 7 Seaan), 7 la cloinn coinneicem, 8. ianuairi.

Ruairi ballac mac eogain Ruaird mic ruibne do beir acc cuingid tigeapnair eipe bozaine for ua ndoinaill, 7 ó ná ruair do deachair gur na ceallaib bfga, 7 po leirindrad an baile lair, 7 po marbadorm iaram la Maolmuire mac aeoba pia ccind raite .i. an 31. do Marta.

Mac an baird eipe conaill, feargal mac doinaill ruaird raol firdana, 7 oibe pccol, ffr po ba mór ainn, 7 oirpfeur ar fud epeann ina ainnir, congmalair coitcinn tige naoidb décc.

Antoni Sintliger .i. an lurtir, do bí poime i neirinn do tect i neirinn ina lurtir, 7 orong mór do maib epeann do dol ina docum gur an cuirte mór go hát chiat.

Iarla do gairm do Riocard Saxonac mac uillec na ccind.

AOIS CRIOST, 1551.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, cuic céd, cáocca, ahaón.

Airpfpoc cairil emann buirleir mac piapair .i. iarla upmuman décc.

Murcad mac toirpdealbaig, mic taibcc, mic toirpdealbaig ui brian iarla tuadmuman a huét gall 7 an rig, O brian é do gnat gaoideal, fear agmar lé hionnraicid, comnart lé cozuccad, Suim, Saibir, co molmaoisib, ba heirde ced duine dia po gairms iarla do riol mbrian do écc, 7 mac a deapbratar donnchað mac concobair doirubf ina ionad.

norum affectus ut sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit."

^a *Was styled Earl.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"Rodericus, filius Donati, filii Hugonis Rufi o'Donnelli, Episcopus Derensis, obiit 8 Octobris, studio tanto ordinis minorum affectus ut Sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit.

"Edmundus filius Donati, Abbas Asroe, obiit

27 Aprilis.

"Mac Suinius Baganensis, Terdelachus Mer-gach, occisus est in villa Mac Suinnii a Clancolin Gulielmo, Tadeo et Johanne, et Clanconnagen, 8 Januarii. Cum autem Rodericus, filius Eugenii Rufi Mac Suinnii, diu cum O'Donnello ageret, et ipse Mac Suinnius Baganensis renunciaretur nec voto potiretur, irâ percitus Kilbeggam penitus diripit quod facinus non diu multum tulit; nam 3 mensibus nondum elapsis, 31 primo Martii, a Mariano filio Hugonis confossus, periit.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Turlough Meirgeach) was slain on the 8th of January, at Mac Sweeny's town, by the Clann-Coilin (William, Teige, and John) and the Clann-Coinnegin.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, requested O'Donnell to give him the lordship of Tir-Boghaine; and as he did not obtain it, he went to Killybegs, and totally plundered that town. He was slain three months afterwards by Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, on the 31st of March.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Farrell, the son of Donnell Roe), a learned poet, a superintendent of schools, and a man of great name and renown throughout Ireland in his time, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Anthony St. Leger, who had been sometime Lord Justice of Ireland, returned to Ireland as Lord Justice; and a great number of the Irish chieftains went to meet him at the great court in Dublin.

Richard Saxanagh, the son of Ulick-na-geann, was styled Earl^d [of Clanrickard].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1551.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-one.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Edmond Butler, the son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, died.

Murrough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, [styled] Earl of Thomond by the English and the King, but [styled] O'Brien, according to the custom of the Irish, a man valiant in making and puissant in sustaining an attack, influential, rich, and wealthy, the first of the race of Brian who was styled Earl, died; and the son of his brother, Donough, the son of Conor, was inaugurated^e in his place.

"Macanbhard Tirconellensis, Fergallus filius Danielis Rufi, obiit, qui, ob summam rei poetice scientiam et plurimos eruditionis in ejus Scholâ excultos, nominis celebritate per totam Hiberniam inclaruit, nec modicam etiam laudem consecutus est quod ædes ejus advenis pauperibus hospitio excipiendis patuerit.

"Anthonius St. Légerus, denuo proregis titulo

honoratus, in Hiberniam rediit, a quo cum Dublinii comitia indicerentur, multi ex Hibernis proceribus eo confluerunt.

"Richardus de Burgo, cognomento Anglicus, filius Ulechi (a capilibus), comitis dignitate creatus."

^e *Inaugurated*.—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas*: "τασι νεαριμασ ρουν νομ. δότι, i. e.

Catbarr mac maḡnura mic aoda duib mic aoda ruaid, Mac uí baogill, 7 Mac meic ruibne baḡainḡ do mairbaid (go luēt luinge paidé amaille ppiú) la halbancoib 1 ttopaig an. 16. do September.

ḡrainne inḡln Maḡnura, mic aoda, mic aoda ruaid bñ uí ruairc brian mac eocáin do écc, an 29. apil.

An iurcīr antom Sincḡger do bñit pōir, 7 iurcīr ele do chup ina ionaid co hepinn .i. Semur cpofter.

Sluaccead lap an iurcīr 1 nullcoib 1 ttopad foḡmair, 7 po cuirpīot luēt cētre nētar uatāib co peacrainn do cūngiō cpeach. batтар clann meic doinnall na halban ipin oilén acc imdeagail na cpiće .i. Semur, 7 colla maol-dub. Peacar iomaireacc ttopra go paóimō por na Saxoncoib co ná tērna ppi aēpīrte pḡel dñb cēnmotā a ttaóipead .i. leutenont po gabad lap na halbancoib 7 baóirde 1 ngiallnur aca co ppuairpīot a ndearbpatar app .i. Somairle buide mac doinnall baó 1 ngimel ag gallaib aca cliaē fō bliadna ppar an tan pin, 7 puarccleā mōr ele amaille ppi.

Cūrte mōr 1 naē cliaē iar niompūō anall don iurcīr, 7 po gabad ó néill conn mac cuinn iarla tēre heocáin an tan pin tpiā ionnlaē 7 tōarpcoraóio a mñc pñ pñpōrca .i. an barún, 7 coccaō mōr do dēnam do cloinn óicc í néill ppi gallaib 7 ppi an mbarún a nōioḡail gabala a natar, 7 dióḡbála iomōa do denam ttopra.

Sluaccead lá gallaib doirōir 1 nulcuib do dióḡail a naincpiōe por cloinn mñc doinnall, 7 por cloinn í neill, 7 por mac neill óicc mic neill mic cūinn, mic aoda buide. batтар ulaō 7 albanaiḡ í neplaimē ap a ccionn. Ró pḡfō caēiorḡal ainnur ainmāda ttopra iar poctain lu cclñn apoile dōib co po meabaid por gallaib, 7 go po mairbaid dá céo do Saxoncoib 7 dñrñncōib

there is a mistake here in my opinion." The error consists in using the word óiponead, for Henry VIII. had granted the title of Earl of Thomond to Murrough O'Brien for life, remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and the title of Baron of Inchiquin to his own heirs male. The reason of this kind of succession was because Conor O'Brien, the elder brother of Murrough, was the last chief of Thomond, and his son, Donough, was considered by the King to have been the true heir.

This Donough, on surrendering the patent to King Edward VI., obtained a new grant of the dignities for himself and the heirs male of his body by patent, dated 7th November, 1552, and also possession of all the honours and lands which had fallen to the crown by the death of his uncle.

^f *Tory Island*.—An island off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note ^x, under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

^g *Reachrainn*, now Raghery, or Rathlin, a

Caffer, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; the son of O'Boyle, and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, together with the crew of a long ship, were slain by the Scots on the 16th of September, on Tory Island^f.

Grainne, the daughter of Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and wife of O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), died on the 29th of April.

The Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, was called to England; and another was sent to Ireland in his stead, namely, James Crofts.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster in the beginning of Autumn; and he sent the crews of four ships to the island of Reachrainn^g, to seek for plunders. The sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, James and Colla Maelduv, were upon the island to protect the district. A battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, so that not one of them escaped to relate their story, except their chief, a lieutenant^h, whom these Scots took prisoner, and kept in custody until they obtained [in exchange] for him their own brother, Sorley Boy, who had been imprisoned in Dublin by the English for the space of a year before, and another great ransom along with him.

A great court was held in Dublin after the arrival of the Lord Justice; and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), Earl of Tyrone, was at that time taken prisoner, in consequence of the complaints and accusations of his own son, Ferdoragh, the Baron; and the young sons of O'Neill waged a great war with the English and the Baron, in revenge of the taking of their father. Many injuries were done between them.

A hosting was made by the English a second time into Ulster, to wreak their vengeance on the sons of Mac Donnell, the sons of O'Neill, and the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy. The Ultonians and Scots were prepared to receive them. On coming together, a fierce and furious battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and two

well-known island off the north coast of the county of Antrim. This island is mentioned by various ancient writers: it is called *Ricnea* by Pliny; *Ricina* by Ptolemy; *Rechrea* by Adamnan; *Raclinda* by Buchanan; *Rachryne* by Fordun; and *Reachraind* by the author of the

Life of St. Comgall.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 958; Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim*, p. 450–454; and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 9, 14, 15, 39.

^h Lieutenant.—His name was Bagnall.

don éur rin, 7 a tterna ar díb tangattar ar ccúlaid pó átair, 7 pó diom-
mbuaib don dá éurur rin.

Cúirt mór 1 naé luain, 7 Mag coeláin do òol gur an ccúirt írin, 7 a
paróuin opágbáil óó, 7 patent ar a òuthaig, 7 delbna lera do òol pó éior
don rin.

O concóbar pailge .i. brian do bhé illaím 1 Saíab ó puccaó roir é, 7
iarrpaí do éabairt óó roir elúó, 7 bhéé parr. Fuairriom a anam doirúiri, 7
bpaigóthur riorpuidé ar a haréle.

Domnall mág congail décc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1552.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céó, caocca, adó.

Innpaí, 7 opccain cluana mic nóir lá gallaib áta luain, 7 na cluicc mópa
do bhéé ar an cclóiccteaé, ní po fáccbaí póp clócc bécé nó móp, iomaig ná

¹ *From these two expeditions.*—This should be,
“returned back in disgrace having been unsuc-
cessful on these two hostings. The Latin trans-
lator, in F. l. 18, observing the defect in the
original, has improved it thus :

“Angli profligati, ducentis, tam Anglis quam
Hibernis, ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè
tulerunt se adversà pugnâ, in duabus illis ex-
peditionibus, fusos fuisse.”

² *Dealbhna Eathra.*—This territory is now
included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the
King's County.

³ *He was [sentenced to be] kept.*—The words
added in brackets are absolutely necessary, be-
cause, as will be seen hereafter, he was after-
wards set at liberty, at the mediation of his
daughter, by Queen Mary.

⁴ *Mac Congail*, now Mac Gonigle. The entries
under this year are translated in F. l. 18, as fol-
lows :

“Edmundus Butler filius Petri Comitis Or-
monie Archiepiscopus Casselensis obiit.

“Murachus filius Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii
Terdelachi O'Brian, Comitis Tuomonie titulu, ab
Anglis, ô Briani nomen ab Hibernis consecutus,
vir in oppugnationibus audax, in propugnatio-
nibus fortis, opibus affluens, obiit ; Comitis
honore, quem ille primus obtinuit, Donato,
suo ex Conchauro fratre nepoti delato.

“Cathbarus, filius Magni, filii Hugonis Nigri,
filii Hugonis Rufi, filius O'Boillii, filius Mac
Suinnii Baganensis, et tot præterea homines quot
cymba grandior capere poterat ; a Scotis in Tora-
chan 16 Septembris mersi sunt.

“Grania, filia Magni, filii Hugonis Rufi, uxor
O'Ruarkí Briani filii Eugenii, obiit 29 Aprilis.

“Prorégi Anthonio Senlegero in Angliam
accito suffectus est Jacobus Crofts, qui Autumno
ineunte, ducto in ultoniam exercitu, 4 grandioris
formæ cymbas in Rachrannæ insulam armatas
vehi iussit, ut educti inde boves militibus sup-
peditaerentur in vitam. Sed Scoti sub imperio
filiorum Mac Donnelli, Jacobi et Collai Moel-
dulfí, ad pecorum et insulæ custodiam con-

hundred of the English and Irish [of their party] were slain; and such of them as escaped returned back in disgrace and discomfiture from these two expeditions¹.

A great court was held at Athlone; and Mac Coghlan repaired to that court, and obtained his pardon, and a patent for his territory; and Dealbhna-Eathra^k became tributary to the King.

O'Connor Faly, i. e. Brian, continued in prison in England from the time that he was taken thither. He made an attempt to escape, but he was taken. His life was spared, but he was [sentenced to be] kept^l in constant confinement ever afterwards.

Donnell Mac Congail^m died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1552.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-two.

Clonmacnoise was plundered and devastated by the English of Athlone; and the large bells were taken from the Cloigtheachⁿ. There was not left,

stituti non modo invasorum prædæ inhiantium impetum prohibuerunt, sed omnes ita interneccione deleverunt, ut ne nuncius cladi superfuerit præter solum procenturionem qui cæteris præficeretur: quem non ante dimiserunt quam fratrem juvenem Somharlium Flavum e captione, quam sex menses jam Dublinii sustinuerat, in libertatem assertum, et lytrum non mediocriter præterea reciperent.

“Ab hac expeditione pervenit Dublinium, comitia indixit, et ô Nellus, Conus filius Coni, captus est, Ferdoracho filio ejus, Dunganoniæ Barone, de illo querelam subornante, qua re juniores ô Nelli filii sic commoti sunt, ut Anglis et Baroni bellum præterea inferre non dubitaverint, ex quo, alterâ parte alteram pertinaciter infestante, multa nocumenta enata sunt.

“Angli deinde O'Nelli et Mac Donelli filios, necnon etiam filium Nelli juvenis, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, armis impetentes ad pugnam ac-

cinctos offenderunt, qua cum infensis animis et infestis armis utrinque quam acerrimè concurretur, Angli profligati, ducentis tam Anglis quam Hibernis ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.

“Ad comitia per illud tempus Athloniæ habitata Mac Coghlanus venit et delectorum veniam ac diploma quo suas sibi possessiones habere permetteretur impetravit. Delbhna Eathra jam obnoxia facta Regii Vectigalis persolutioni.

“O'Conchaurs Falgiæ longo jam tempore in Angliâ custodiæ traditus fugâ elabi contendit, sed interceptus et in fugâ retractus, vivere permissus perpetuo tamen carceri addictus.

“Daniel Mac Conghail obiit.”

ⁿ *Cloigtheach*, i. e. the Round Tower Belfry. This was the Tower now called O'Rourke's.— See this passage already published in Petrie's *Ancient Eccles. Architecture of Ireland*, p. 388.

altóir ná leabhar ná gémað fíú gloine hī ppuinneóicc ó balla na hseailrí amac nac puccað eirte. bá truaḡ tra an ḡmóm rin inbpað caēpað ciarān an naoim ēplaim.

Taðcc ó puairc tanairi bheirne do epochað lá a muinir pēin. At bepac apoirle po baos cuio do brian ó puairc. (.i. deapbpaṭair a aṭār) a ndēnam an riuḡta írin.

Mac ruibne fánate puaidri, ḡ mall a bpaṭair, ḡ brian mac emāinn do marbað a bpioll hī mainirir.

Maṭḡamain mac briain mic taidecc mic toirpdealbais í briain do marbað lá muinir donnehað mic concóbaip uí briain.

Mac uí briain tuadmuman diarmaitte mac mupchað mic toirpdealbais décc oidce péile bḡḡde, ḡ a aḡnacal i mainirir iniri.

Coccað móri an bliadain ri etir ḡallaib do leit, ḡ ulaib (cenmoṭá uachab) ḡ albanais don lḡt apail, ḡ uile iomḡa do dēnam ṡorpa.

Sluaicceað lair an iurir ḡo hulltaib do piḡiri do raiḡiḡ meic neill óicc, (.i. aoḡ ó neill) ḡ na nalbanac. Do deachab cétur ḡpong do na Saḡanóib ḡ Mac an trabaóirḡ pluas rḡupa diappað cpeac. Do pala mac neill óicc ppiu aḡ bēl fḡirte. Do bḡte puabairt poṭaib ḡo po muiḡ forpa ḡo po marbað Mac an trábaipḡ lair, ḡ ba pḡit nó a tri amaille ppiir. Ap a aoí do éótar na rḡoicc ele anonn, ḡ po ḡabpate acc dēnam caipḡin i mbēl fḡirte. Aṭe éḡna ní puccpate buaib, ḡ ní puairpior bpaḡde ná cpeaca, ḡ po maolað mḡpān dá mḡbaip don cup rin. Do taob iapiom mac uí neill fearḡorṡa (.i. an barún) pluas móri do cabaip an iurir ḡ na ngall, ḡ ní paaiice lair moṡtair ina cḡn in aḡhað rin, ḡ po ḡab longporṡ ina comḡorṡaib. Ro lḡn a bpaṭair ṡlan donngaileac ó neill é co pluacé ele amaille ppiir, ḡ do bḡte amur longpuipte irin oidce ap pluas an báriin, ḡ po meabaib piam forpa co

^o *Teige O'Rourke*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates Mac Eogain, i. e. son of Owen, which is correct.

^p *In a monastery*.—This sentence is left imperfect. It was probably intended to be: "do marbað a bpioll hī mainirir. Ráta Maelán, i. e. were treacherously slain in the monastery of Rathmullan."

^q *Mac an tSabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish

name of the head of the Savadges of the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

^r *Their spirits were greatly damped*, literally, "much of their mirth was blunted."

^s *Kinsman*.—John was the legitimate son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and Ferdoragh, Baron of Dungannon, who was many years older than he, was a bastard, according to Edmund Campion, Fynes Moryson, Camden; and Ware. John O'Neil him-

moreover, a bell, small or large, an image, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even glass in a window, from the wall of the church out, which was not carried off. Lamentable was this deed, the plundering of the city of Kieran, the holy patron.

Teige O'Rourke^o, Tanist of Breifny, was hanged by his own people. Some assert that Brian O'Rourke, his father's brother, had a part in causing this execution.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory), Niall, his relative, and Brian, the son of Edmond, were treacherously slain in a monastery^p.

Mahon, the son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the people of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Dermot, the son of Murrough, who was son of Turlough) died on the eve of the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

A great war [broke out] in this year between the English, on the one side, and the Ultonians (a few only excepted) and Scots, on the other, during which great injuries were committed between them.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice again into Ulster, against the son of Niall Oge (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) and the Scots. A party of the English and Mac an tSabhaoisigh^q preceded them with a force, in quest of preys; but the son of Niall Oge met these at Belfast, and he rushed on and defeated them, and slew Mac an tSabhaoisigh, together with forty or sixty others. The other troops, however, went across [the River Lagan], and proceeded to erect a castle at Belfast, but they gained no victory, and obtained no hostages or spoils; and their spirits were greatly damped^r on this occasion. The son of O'Neill (Ferdoragh, i. e. the Baron) went afterwards with a great army to assist the Lord Justice and the English; but not being able on that night to come up with them, he pitched his camp in their vicinity. His kinsman^s, John Donghaileach O'Neill, pursued him with another army, and made a nocturnal attack upon the forces of the Baron in their camp; and he routed them before him^t, and slew

selfundertook to prove in England that Ferdoragh was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk.

^r *Routed them before him.* — *Riam* in this phrase is the old form of *poime*, *before him*, not

riam, *ever*. This sentence is improved by the Latin translator; in F. l. 18, as follows:

"Sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoscere cogebatur; fratrem

τορὶρατταρ ποδαῖδε ἰλε λαῖρ. Uilliam Bpaparún tpepinér an ríḡ i nepinn lé hachaid̃ pòda, 7 do baí tan ina iurair, 7 lár ar cumdaicéad̃ cúipe i nát luain décc por an rluaiḡead̃ rémpraite. Ruccad̃ a corpp i nŋtar co hát chiat̃, 7 a érhoide iarrpin gur an ríḡ do deapbad̃ a pòḡnaíma 7 a p̃ipinne dó.

Ua neill do bñt̃ illaím̃ deór, 7 a mac Sŋan donnḡailead̃, 7 mac neill óicc (aod̃) do bñt̃ acc dénaím̃ coccaid̃ ar an mbarún, 7 ar ḡallaib̃ ina díogail.

Sluaicéad̃ ele ip̃ in p̃p̃oḡm̃ar lap̃ an iurair i nulltoib̃, 7 ní éappaíð ní aét̃ gur̃e do m̃illead̃ dó, 7 oḡonḡ dia m̃uinit̃ir do m̃arbad̃h, 7 tanais ḡan riar ḡan ríḡ.

Coccaid̃ mor̃ etip̃ ó Raḡallaig̃, 7 na raxanaig̃, 7 cpeaca iom̃da do dénaím̃ lá hua raiḡillig̃ porra.

O concóbar̃ pailḡe do bñt̃ i Saxoib̃, 7 ḡan rúil cáic̃ lé tocht̃ ina p̃p̃it̃-
ing̃ dó.

barún dealb̃na do dól hi Saxoib̃, 7 a t̃eét̃ tar air ina p̃p̃it̃ing̃ iar c̃p̃iód̃-nuccad̃ a t̃orcca am̃ail ar deac̃ por caem̃naccap̃.

An iurair Semur c̃raet̃ do dól hi Saxoib̃, 7 an Soirp̃ilér tomar̃ c̃ioim̃p̃ócc
i. c̃ioim̃p̃occat̃ baile-cúip̃in do bñt̃ na iurair ina ionat̃.

ejus Joannes, cognomento Dungalach, cá se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit."

"*A court.*—By the word cúipe the Irish at this day mean any large, quadrangular mansion-house. The Latin translator in F. l. 18, renders this, "Athloniæ Castellum."

"*His heart.*—Ware says that his body was interred in Trinity Church, Dublin, but that his heart was sent to England, where it is said to have been interred in the monument of his ancestors.

"*Upon them.*—An English writer would say, "among them;" but the Editor thinks that this characteristic Irish idiom should be preserved in the translation. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it, "ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit."

"*Baile-Cuisin*, now Cushinstown, in the barony

of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. See Ordnance map of Meath, sheets 32, 33, 38, 39. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. l. 18, as follows :

"Clonmacnoisiam qui Athloniam incolebant Angli miserum in modum expilarunt, majora campana ex obeliscis campanariis extraxerunt, a minoribus etiam campanis eripiendis, ab imaginibus communcendis et altaribus evertendis sacrilegiæ manus non continuerunt, libros omnes et fenestrarum vitra quæ parietum ipsius ecclesia fenestris non inhærebant, exportarunt. Sic locus sanctissimo Kierano summâ omnium veneratione impense cultu sacratus sacrilegorum hominum audaciâ fædata est, magno bonorum omnium luctu.

"Tadeo O'Ruarko in Brefniâ, O'Ruarko ipsi dignitate proximo, sui laqueo gulam eliserunt, cujus facti consortem patrum ipsius Brianum fuisse nonulli asserunt.

great numbers of them. On this occasion, William Brabazon, who had been for a long time the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and who had been Lord Justice for some time, and had erected a court^u at Athlone, died on the aforesaid expedition. His body was brought in a ship to Dublin; and his heart^w was afterwards sent to the King, in token of his loyalty and truth towards him.

O'Neill still remained in prison; in revenge of which his son, John Donn-ghaileach, and Hugh, the son of Niall Oge [of Clannaboy], continued waging war with the Baron and the English.

Another hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster, in Autumn, but effected nothing, except that he destroyed corn-fields. After having lost a great part of his people, he returned without submission or peace.

A great war broke out between O'Reilly and the English; and O'Reilly committed many depredations upon them*.

O'Connor Faly remained in England, no one expecting his return.

The Baron of Delvin went to England, and returned home, after having transacted his business as well as he was able.

The Lord Justice, James Croftes, went to England; and Thomas Cusack, i. e. the Cusack of Baile-Cuisin', the Chancellor, became Lord Justice in his stead.

"Mac Suinius Fanatensis Rodericus, propinquus ejus Nellus, et Brianus filius Edmundi per insidias occisi sunt in monasterio.

"Mahonius filius Briani filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brien, occisus est a famulantibus Donato filio Conchaury O'Brien.

"Dermotus filius O'Briani Tuomonie Murachi filii Terdelachi mortuus in prævigiis S. Brigidæ in monasterio de Innis sepultus est.

"Gravissimo bello, Angli ex unâ parte, Ultonienses omnes, præter paucos, et Scoti, ex alterâ parte inter se committuntur, multis malis ad Rempublicam ex eorum dissidiis redundantibus.

"Prorex in Ultoniam contra Hugonem O'Nellum, Nelli juvenis filium, et Seotos movit, et emissarii ex hostico prædas abducere et explorare si itinera copiis sint pervia jussi, ad Belferstium in Hugonem inciderunt, a quo, pugna non nisi Sovasio filio, qui cæteris præficebatur,

cum 40 vel 60 aliis occiso diremptâ, excepti sunt. Angli tamen vadum transeuntes castellum ad Belferstiam moliti sunt; sed nec victoriam nec obsides nec prædam retulerunt, ita ut hac expeditione fastus et potestas multum repressa fuerat. Fardorchus O'Nelli, filius Baro Dungannensis, accessione copiarum quas contraxerat maximas proregis et Anglorum vires augere contendens, ad castra properat, sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogeatur. Frater ejus Joannes cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit. Gulielmus Brabazonus Thesauri munere diu in Hiberniâ functus, qui sæpius etiam proregis vices obivit, et Athloniæ castellum restauravit, in castris vitâ excessit. Cadaver ejus Dublinium feretro" [*recte*,

Aois CRIOST, 1553.

Aoir epiorc, míle, cúicc céo, caocca, atri.

QUEENE MARY do oirpneadh ór Saxeib, an. 6. Iulí.

Ammar oídce do éabairt lá a bpaiteib fín (domnall 7 coirpdealbác clann concobair uí brian) ar a ndearbpaiteir donnchað mór mac concobair (tigearna tuadhmunan) go cluain rannpoda, an baile do lorpcað, 7 darccain 7 daoine do marbað leó, 7 ó brian donnchað do òol irin top baí irin mbaile dia imdíofn forra. A ttiur an corǵair do ronnað inirín. Bá hé focann na hísraonta rin etir ríol mbrian uair po ǵnouig donncað on ríǵ eir oirpdeacta dia mac fín go po ǵairib barún de ar bélaib a rinniror. Ro lonnaicceadh na dearbpaiteir de rin conað aipe do rónrat an ionnraicéid pemraite 7 aobhíofir apoile náir bó maectnað iact do ǵnóim ina ndearnrat. Ro éirig earaonta hi ttuadhmunan deirde, 7 níir bó cian báttar i nimpearain ppa poile uair po écc donnchað mór ua brian iarla tuadhmunan ractarin na páirir iar rin, 7 po ǵað domnall a ionað.

Siubán inghín maǵnura uí domnall bín uí concobair rleicig décc an. 16. Iún.

Donncað mac coirpdealbair mic murchaí uí brian décc.

Niall mac feilim uí maóileaclainn tanairí cloinne colmáin fíir áǵmar ionnraicteac, 7 fíir a aora bá fíir dia maicne do marbað a ppuill lá hua

navigio] “delatum et cor cadaveri extractum in Angliam missum est, ut eo indicio pateret fidem illum Regi præstitisse.

“O’Nello in vinculis adhuc apud Anglos persistente, filius ejus Joannes et Hugo Nelli juvenis filius perstiterunt etiam cum Barone et Anglis bellum gerere.

“Prorox in Autumno armis Ultoniæ illatis nihil aliud præstitit quam conculcare segetes et cædem suorum ab hoste factam pati, hoste nec ad obsidem nec ad pacem redacto.

“Magno bello inter O’Raughlie” [O’Reilly] “et Anglos exorto, ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit.

“O’Conchaurus Falgiæ in Angliâ versebaturâ, nec speratur unquam venturus in patriam.

“Baro Delvinia profectus in Angliam et illinc redux venit in patriam post [negotium] finitum ex animi sententiâ.

“Jacobi Crofti proregis in Angliam profecti vices obivit Cancellarius Thomas Cusacus de Balecusin.”

² *Queen Mary.*—This fixes the accession of Mary to the day on which Edward VI. died; but Lady Jane Grey usurped the sovereignty for about thirteen days; a fact which seems to have been unknown to the Irish annalists.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1553.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-three.

Queen Mary^a was made Queen in England on the 6th of July.

A nocturnal attack was made by Donnell and Turlough, sons of Conor O'Brien, upon their brother, Donough More Mac Conor, Lord of Thomond, at Cluain-Ramhfhoda^a; and they burned and plundered the town, and slew many persons. And O'Brien (Donough) went into a tower which was in the town, to protect himself against them. This happened in the very beginning of Lent. The cause of this dissension was, that Donough had obtained from the King the right of succession for his son, who had been styled Baron in preference to his seniors. In consequence of this the brothers became enraged, and made the aforesaid attack upon O'Brien. Some assert that it was no wonder^b that they should have acted thus. From this, disturbances arose in Thomond; but they did not continue long at strife with each other, for Donough More O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, died on the Passion-Saturday ensuing; and Donnell took his place.

Joan, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Conor Sligo, died on the 16th of June.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Niall, son of Felim O'Melaghlin, Tanist of Clann-Colman, a successful and warlike man^c, and the best of his tribe for his years, was treacherously slain by

second edition, p. 334.

^a *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or insulated holm of the long rowing.—Now Clonroad, a townland on the River Fergus, in the parish of Drumcliff, and county of Clare, adjoining the town of Ennis.—See note ^x, under the year 1408, p. 796, *supra*.

^b *No wonder*, nap ó maénaó. The word maénaó, or maénaó, is explained “iongnaó,” i. e. a wonder, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of difficult Irish words. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it loosely: “Quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia.”

The literal translation, however, is: “Aliqui dicunt non mirum esse illos fecisse quod fecerunt.”

^c *A successful and warlike man*, fíor aghmáir ionnraigeac. The translator, in F. l. 18, renders this, “Vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus,” from which it is evident that he takes aghmáir to be an adjective derived from agh .i. caé, a battle, not from ágh, prosperity, or luck, as the Editor has taken it throughout, on the authority of the printed dictionaries and living language. Ionraigeac means “given to making incursions, or warlike expeditions.”

maoileaclainn taðcc ruad̃ ag bēl an aṑa ag t̃c̃t̃ ó cúip̃t̃ an múilinn cúip̃t̃. Inoṑaḑ maige corrain, 7 gabáil a cairlén .i. cluain lonain, 7 an cairlén nua, 7 ionnarbaḑ í maoileaclainn lá barún deib̃na 7 lá gallaib̃ aṑa luain a ndio-gail map̃b̃ta neill mic féilim.

Maidm do ṑabair̃t̃ ar Mac uilliam búic̃ .i. Ripoṑo an iarainn lá cloim̃o tomair̃ bacaiḡ a búic̃, 7 lá gailnḡaḡaib̃ dú in po gabaḑ Ripoṑo f̃lin 7 in po map̃baḑ céo co l̃it̃ dia f̃luac̃c̃.

Slóic̃cead̃ lá hua mbriain doim̃nall hillaig̃m̃b̃ go ndearna coinne lé gallaib̃ hillaioḡir̃ ip̃m̃ bpoit̃ gur̃ peccar ñú amaille lé rioṑc̃áin. Rucc̃ d̃na b̃raig̃de ó ua cc̃f̃baill lair̃ f̃m̃i comall rioḑa.

Inḡn uí concobair̃ failḡe Maip̃ḡnécc̃ do dol hi paḡc̃poib̃ a huṑt̃ a cair̃p̃oṑra, 7 a gaoil t̃oir̃, 7 a huṑt̃ a b̃épla diaṑṑaḑ a haṑar̃ ar̃ an mbanpioḡain queen map̃ia, 7 iar̃ ndol di po na ḡṑaraib̃ fuair̃ a haṑair̃ 7 tucc̃ lé i nepinn é, 7 do paḡaḑ b̃raig̃de ele ar̃p̃ don iur̃tir̃, 7 don comair̃le .i. Ruḑpaige ó concobair̃ riñnpear̃ a cloinne f̃lin go mb̃raig̃ḑib̃ ele amaille f̃m̃i.

Clann iar̃la cille d̃ara ḡṑóit̃t̃ ócc̃, 7 éduar̃ do t̃eac̃t̃ go heṑinn iar̃m̃b̃it̃ f̃op̃ iond̃arbaḑ d̃óib̃ f̃m̃i ré ré mb̃iaḑan d̃écc̃ ip̃ in Róim̃ ip̃ in f̃t̃aill, 7 ip̃ in b̃ṑrainc̃, 7 fuar̃att̃ar̃ aipeacc̃ a nduit̃ce, 7 a map̃laṑta ón mbanpioḡain. T̃ainicc̃ beḡr̃ mac iar̃la óṑpaige tomár̃ mac Semair̃ ñic̃ Diaṑair̃ buit̃iléṑ ina iar̃la i m̃onaḑ a aṑar̃.

T̃anaic̃ map̃ an cc̃éḑna oṑṑe meic̃ ḡiolla paṑṑaicc̃, b̃riain ócc̃ mac̃ b̃riain aṑaon lá cloim̃n iar̃la cille d̃ara, 7 lá h̃iaṑla óṑpaige. Bá m̃óp̃ luat̃ḡaṑe up̃m̃óir̃ l̃it̃e moḡa dia t̃toideac̃t̃ r̃ide, 7 ní po f̃aoil̃rioṑt̃ aóinneac̃ ar̃ r̃lioṑt̃ iar̃laṑta cille d̃ara iná ua concobair̃ do t̃oideac̃t̃ go b̃raṑt̃ i nepinn.

Sluaic̃cead̃ lá barún dealb̃na i ndealb̃na f̃t̃ra ar̃ taṑṑainḡ cor̃b̃maic̃ caoic̃ 7 f̃leaṑta f̃f̃ḡail mécc̃ coṑl̃áin coit̃tir̃ iñḑiaḑ na paṑina, 7 a b̃it̃ d̃i

^a *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, the name of a townland and bridge in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of this county, sheets 18, 19. It is different from Bel-atha-glasarnach, now Bellyglass, in the same parish, already mentioned at the year 1450, page 970, note ^a, *supra*.

^e *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

^f *Cluain-Lonain*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Lonan, a man's name, now Clonlonan, which gives name to the barony.

^g *Newcastle*, in the parish of Kilcleagh, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Tradition still points out this as one of the castles erected by the O'Melaghins. It appears from

O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), at Bel-an-atha^d, as he was retiring from the court of Mullingar. In revenge of this killing of Niall, son of Felim, Magh-Corrain^e was plundered, and its castles, i. e. Cluain-Lonain^f and Newcastle^g, were taken, and O'Melaghlin was expelled by the Baron of Delvin and the English of Athlone.

A defeat was given to Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, by the sons of Thomas Bacagh Burke and the people of Gallen, in which Richard himself was taken prisoner, and one hundred and fifty of his army were slain.

A hosting was made by O'Brien (Donnell) into Leinster; and he held a conference with the English at the fort^h in Leix; and he parted from them in peace. He took hostages from O'Carroll [as pledges] for keeping the peace.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, Margaret, went to England, relying on the number of her friends and relatives there, and on her knowledge of the English language, to request Queen Mary to restore her father to her; and on her appealing to her mercy, she obtained her father, and brought him home to Ireland; and other hostages were given up to the Lord Justice and the Council in his stead, namely, Rury O'Conor, the eldest of his own sons, and other hostages along with him.

The sons of the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge and Edward, came to Ireland, after having been in exile for a period of sixteen years in Rome, Italy, and France, and obtained from the Queen the restoration of their patrimonial inheritances, and the Earldom. The son of the Earl of Ossory, James, the son of Pierce Butler, also returned, and succeeded as Earl in the place of his father. The heir of Mac Gillpatrick, Brian Oge, the son of Brian, came along with the sons of the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ossory. There was great rejoicing throughout the greater part of Leath-Mhogha because of their arrival; for it was thought that not one of the descendants of the Earls of Kildare, or of the O'Conors Faly, would ever come to Ireland.

A hosting was made by the Baron of Delvin into Delvin Eathra, at the instance of Cormac Caech and the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan, a fort-

the forfeitures of 1641, that Newcastle was fortified by "Callogh Mac Loughlin, Irish Papist."

^h *The Fort*, i. e. Port-Laoighise, i. e. the fort of Leix, which is the present Irish name of the

town of Maryborough.—See it called by this name at the years 1580; 1597, 1598, and 1600. See it already mentioned at the year 1548, under the name of Campa. Ware calls it Campaw,

oðce hı pporlongpopt ıřın tır co po loıřceacđ 7 co po hınđpacđ laıř ó bealacđ an řotair co toacair cınn móna, 7 bá haðbal in po mıllıřıc an pluag řın cen co nđearnacđ cpeacđa nó marbacđ oıřđearc laıř.

Cocacđ dıođlacđ do eıřđe etıř mac cocláın, 7 plıoet řřřđail 7 ó maolmııacđ ıarřın, 7 dıođbála nacđ řoðainđ đarırnřır do đénam řtoppa. Bá řop an ccocacđ řın do řónacđ đıónıđ ionđnacđ hı cclııain nóna .ı. bacłach do mımıřır an baile řřın do đénam řeille řar đarđacđ an baile, 7 tıřıř đřřccairđeacđ dıđ do marbacđ la tııacđ connacđ, 7 břn do baóı ıřtıđ do cłřđal 7 an cairłén do đabail laıř, 7 ba đána an đıónıđ aen mođacđ inıřın.

O bıřııı .ı. doınnall do cōp ıarła cłıııne řıocairđ ón mbřınn móıř baóı in ıomřıııđe ar řhřan a búpc.

otherwise Protector, and Cox, Campaun, *alias* Protector, both having misprinted Portleix.

¹ *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

² *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle.

³ *Or slaughter*, i. e. although they acquired no remarkable booty, or slew no person worthy of note.

^m *Cluain-Nona*, now Clonony castle, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near Moystown, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. At the year 1519, this castle is called Cluain-damhna, which is evidently the true ancient form of the name.—See note ², under the year 1519, p. 1347, *supra*.

ⁿ *Town*.—The word *baile* here means castle.

^o *Beann-mor*, now Benmore, a townland in the parish of Grange, barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. 1. 18, as follows:

“Regina Maria Anglię regnum inivit 6 Julii.

“Donatum Magnum O'Brian, Tomonię dominum, Clonramhodę diversatum, fratres sui Daniel et Terdelachus nocturno impetu aggrediuntur,

oppidum diripiunt et eremant nonnullos etiam occidunt. Donatus in turri abditus eorum se furori subduxit. Illi autem ad hoc facinus ideo impulsı sunt, quod filium suum Baronis titulo exornatum, ac proinde ad avitam hereditatem post se fato functum adeundam designatum, contra patrias leges et consuetudines longę temporum diuturnitate corroboratas, adultioribus protulerit, quo jure merito illos commotıs multorum est sententia. Sed hæc contentionis scintilla, quę in belli flammam eruptura videbatur, brevi sopita est, nam cum, ineunte quadragesimali tempore, a Clonramhodensi tumultu initium duceret, Donato, Sabatho ante Dominicam Passionis, mortuo, et Daniele illi surrogato, finem habuit.

“Joanna, Magni O'Donelli filia, uxor O'Conchanri Sligoensis, obiit 16 Junii.

“Donellus, filius Terdelachi, filii Murachi, obiit.

“Nellus, filius Felimę, O'Moelachliui, vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus et inter suę gentis coęvos præstantissimus, quum ę comitiis Mulengarię rediret, ab O'Moelachlino, Tadeo Rufo, apud Belanatha (*aditum vadi*) fraudulenter vitę spoliatur; sed sædam hanc eadem non diu impunitam tulit, nam Maighcoranniá vastatá, castello Clonlonanensi et Castro

night after Allhallowtide, and he remained for two nights encamped in that country; and he burned and plundered [the territory] from Bealach-an-fhothair¹ to Tochar-cinn-mona^k; and this army caused great destruction, though they committed no remarkable depredations or slaughter¹.

After this a vindictive war arose between Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Farrell and O'Molloy, during which injuries not easily described were done between them. During this war an astonishing exploit was performed at Cluain-Nona^m, namely, a peasant of the people of the town acted treacherously towards the warders of the townⁿ, and slew three distinguished men of them with a chopping-axe, tied a woman who was within, and then took possession of the castle; and this was a bold achievement for one churl!

O'Brien (Donnell) drove the Earl of Clanrickard from the [castle of] Beann-mór^o, which he was laying siege to on John Burke.

Novo captis, ipse suorum ditione et finibus pulsus est a Barone Delvinie et Anglis Athloniensibus.

“Fili Thome Claudie Burgo et Galingenses, victoriâ de Mac Wilielmo Bourk, Richardo a ferro, relatâ, ipsum cæperunt et 150 milites ejus occiderunt.

“O'Brianus, Daniel, in Lageniam cum exercitu profectus, ad Portum Loighsia locum ab Anglis conductum venit; a quibus, post pacem initam digressus, observandæ pacis obsides ab O'Carvallo retulit.

“Margareta O'Conchaui Falgia filia, in Angliam transmisit, a Reginâ patri reditum impetratura, quippe linguæ Anglicanæ gnara, et frequenti cognationi in Angliâ freta voti se facilius compotem fore sperabat, nec eam spes fefellit; nam pater, operâ ejus, in Hiberniam redire et in ea permanere promissus est, datis proregi & senatui obsidibus, hærede suo Roderico et aliis, se in fide inviolabiliter persisturum.

“Fili comitis Kildariæ, Geraldus Juvenis et Edwardus, post 16 annos in exilio per Galliam et Italiam transactos, avito honore et hæreditate donati, in Hiberniam revertuntur; eodem etiam

venit Thomas Butler, jam comes renunciatus post patrem Jacobum, filium Petri Butleri; Ossiriæ Comitem; se comitem in redditu addit Brianus Juvenis Mac Gillepadrigi hæres: qui omnes maximâ totius pene Leithmoe gratulatione excepti sunt, spem enim omnes abjecerant fere ut nullus è Comitum Kildariæ prosapiâ oriundus, aut O'Conchaurs Ofalgia, Hiberniam unquam vel oculis usurparetur.

“Delvinie Baro, suadente Cormaco Cæco et stirpe Fergalli Mac Coghlan, circa medium Novembris Delbhinam Ethram ingressus est armatus, et, positus biduo castris, per agros inter Balachanothar et Tocharnamona positos vastationes et incendia latè circumtulit, et regioni multis quidem detrimentis, sed nullâ memorabili cæde aut prædâ rediit. Hæc tamen expeditio ansam præbuit acerbissimo bello, quod postea flagravat inter Mac Coghlanum et stirpem Fergalli ac O'Melmuaidhum, quo tot ærunæ per eam regionem diffusæ sunt, ut illæ vix ullâ narratione pertexti possint. In eo bello unius agricolæ aut robur aut astutia enituit, qui, conatu nimis audaci sed prospero tamen, castellum Cluainnonæ præsidiariis adimere co-

ANNA LA RÍOGHACHTA, EIREANN. 1554.

ANNA LA RÍOGHACHTA, EIREANN. 1554.

Cataoir mac airt mic diarmata laimúirce meic murchada raoí ághmar ionnraigíteac, 7 díol laigín do tigeanna mumbaó gabaltar gall décc.

O cfrbaill an calbac (.i. mac donnchaí) do marbaó lá huiliam oðar, 7 lá rliocht maolmuanaí uí cfrbaill, 7 lá conall ócc ó mórdá a ndiozail na feille do pinneirum ar taócc caoc riar an tan rin, 7 bá maíe ro haíeó an mígníom rin fairrúim uair do rocair rin 7 taócc mac donnchaí a dearbbratair a ccionnaí an mígníoma rin ríá ccionn mbliadna, 7 ó cearbbaill do gairm duiliam ó cfrbaill ina ionaó.

Sluaiccead lá doinnall ua mbriain tigeanna tuadhmuíman go cairlén dúin mícíl ar concóbar ghoibleac mac donnchaí í briain do gabáil an baile fair. Iapla urmuíman co na rluag do toct do díocur uí briain ón ccairlén.

Sluaiccead lá hua mbriain rin trechtmain iar rin hi ccloinn Riocair do ndearna cpeac mói ar óreim don tír. Dol ar rin do go dún laéraig, shioct Riocair doice 7 rliocht maolmair a buice do toct ina énd, 7 do gabáil oílmna 7 tuarartail uad.

Maíom cinnpalac hi ccloic cinnpaolaid do tabairt etir cloinn truibne na tuat lá ramna do ronnaó. Báttar iatt báttar do taóib don iomaíscce rin Mac ruibne eocáin ócc mac eocáin, 7 a dearbbratair toirpdealbác carrpac 7 niall mac maolmuípe. Clann donnchaí mic Suibne don líe ele .i. aóó buide, Emann, 7 concóbar 7 doinnall. Ro marbaó ann rin mac Suibne co na dearbbratair toirpdealbác carrpach 7 niall mac maolmuípe, do rocair

natus est; is pagum incoluit castello adjacentem, ac proinde facilis ei patuit accessus; solus ergo cum ingressus sit 3 valentes homines securi mactavit, et castellum expugnavit.

O'Brien Daniel Comitem Clanrichardiæ, Richardum, a Benmoríæ [Castello] removít, ad quod comes, ut Joannem de Burgo adoriretur, accessit."

^p Ample revenge was taken, literally, "and well was that evil deed revenged upon him."

^q Dun-Míchil, now Doon, alias Doonmulvihil, in the parish of Inchicronan, barony of Upper

Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^r Fosterage, i. e. they agreed to foster some of his children, and to fight in his service for pay. The translator, in F. l. 18, renders it very well, as follows:

"Ac, nonnullorum obductâ prædâ, in Dunlathacham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt."

^s Ceann-salach, i. e. dirty head. This is pro-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1554.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-four.

Cahir, the son of Art, son of Dermot, Láyderg Mac Murrough, a successful and warlike man, and worthy to have become Lord of Leinster, had it not been for the invasion of the English, died.

O'Carroll (Calvagh, i. e. the son of Donough) was slain by William Odhar, the descendants of Mulrony O'Carroll, and Connell Oge O'More, in requital of the treachery which he had practised towards Teige Caech some time before. For this treacherous conduct ample revenge was taken^p of O'Carroll, for, before the expiration of a year after the perpetration of his treacherous deed, he himself and Teige Mac Donough, his brother, were slain; and William O'Carroll was styled O'Carroll in his place.

Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, marched with an army to the castle of Dun-Michil^a against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donough O'Brien, to take the castle from him; but the Earl of Ormond arrived with his force, to drive O'Brien from the castle.

A hosting was made the week after this by O'Brien into Clanrickard; and he committed a great depredation upon some people of that country. From thence he proceeded to Dun-Lathraigh [in the county of Galway], to which the descendants of Richard Oge and the descendants of Meyler Burke repaired, and received fosterage and wages from him.

The battle of Ceann-salach^s, in Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh^t, was fought by the Clann-Sweeney of the Tuathas, precisely on the day of Samhain [1st of November]. In this engagement were, on the one side, Mac Sweeney (Owen Oge, the son of Owen) and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the other side were the sons of Donough Mac Sweeney, namely, Hugh Boy, Edmond, Conor, and Donnell. On the one side were slain in it, Mac Sweeney and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the

bably the place now called Bloody Foreland, situated opposite Tory Island, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

^a Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh, now Cloghineely, a dis-

trict in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, comprising the parishes of Raymunderdoney and Tullaghobegly.—See note ^t, under the year 1284, p. 440; *supra*.

don taobh araill diar do cloinn domhchaib .i. emann ⁊ concobair do porcératтар
ona rodaide do dsgáoinib seorpa aoiú ⁊ anall cenmotát riúe.

Mórrluacéad lá hiarla cille dapa, lá bapún dealbna, ⁊ lá mór roč-
paide gaoide i nultuib ar feilim ruad mac aipe mic aoda í neill ar tarrnaig
tššain domhgaib mic í neill. "Do rónaib cpead mór leó, ⁊ bá mó olóar caoca
po marbað dia muinir don cup rin.

Sluacéad lá hua neill conn mac cuinn do dol for cloinn aoda buide, ⁊
iar nool dó ip in tír po cionóil aod mac neill óicc í neill ⁊ cland nne domnaill
ina mbaoi do plócé aca for a cionn imá compairnic dóib co peimio for ua neill,
⁊ go po lád ár a muinirpe uair porcératтар tpi céu dia plógaib.

Dópaime mór .i. dá píct, ⁊ tpi céu bó do roinn, ⁊ do togbáil ar dealbna
špa diarla cille dapa a néraic a comalta Robert nugeat po marbað lá
hapt mac corbmaic méz cocláin.

O concobair paulge .i. brian do bñt illaín ag gallaib.

Aod mac anncaða uí mavaigan tigeapna pí nanmchaða décc, ⁊ šfan
mac bpspail uí mavaccáin do gabáil á ionaid.

Tadócc mac aoda uí cobtaig ppiom oide epeann, ⁊ alban lé dán décc.

Corbmac mac ppuoréa mez cocláin cšnn a gabláin fšn, ⁊ aodap tige-
apna dealbna špa décc hi ccluaín lonáin.

* *For*, uap.—This gives the style a clumsy appearance, but the Editor has deemed it proper to preserve the exact construction of the original. It could be better expressed in fewer words, thus: "And an engagement ensued, in which O'Neill was defeated, and three hundred of his forces were slain." The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus:

"Et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nellorum strage late edita 300 desiderati sunt." O'Nellorum is incorrect, because they were O'Neills on both sides. It should be: "et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nelli copiarum strage late edita 300 desiderati sunt."

* *Eric*, a fine, or mulct. This entry affords evidence that the Brehon, or ancient Irish laws, were put in force by the Earl of Kildare, so late as the reign of Queen Mary.

* *Chief preceptor*, ppiom oide.—This term is rendered "præcipuus institutor" by the translator in F. 1. 18.

* *Clonlonan*.—This was the principal castle in O'Melaghlin's country, and gave name to the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Cahirus, filius Arturi, filii Dermitti a manu rubra Mac Murchus, vir domi militiæque clarus, dignus qui Lageniæ præfuerit si per Anglorum potentiam liceret, obiit.

"O'Carvallus Calbachus, filius Donati, occisi non ita pridem Tadaei cæci pænas morte dedit, operâ Gulielmi Odhar, stirpis Moelruani ô Carvaill et Conalli Juvenis ôMordhi; nimirum Deus vix annum elabi passusest, cum execrandam hanc cædem authoris ejus O'Carvalli et sui fratris

other side, two of the sons of Donough, namely, Edmond and Conor. Numbers of other distinguished persons were also slain on each side, besides those [already mentioned].

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Kildare, the Baron of Delvin, and a great number of the Irish, into Ulster, against Felim Roe, the son of Art, son of Hugh O'Neill, at the instance of John Donghaileach, the son of O'Neill. They committed a great depredation, and lost more than fifty of their people on that expedition. An army was mustered by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), to march against the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Upon his arrival in the country, Hugh, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Donnell, assembled all the forces they had to meet him; and an engagement followed, in which O'Neill was defeated and his people slaughtered, for^u three hundred of his forces were slain.

-A great fine in cows, namely, three hundred and forty cows, was appor- tioned upon and obtained from Delvin-Eathra by the Earl of Kildare, as an eric^w for his foster-brother, Robert Nugent, who had been slain by Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan.

O'Conor Faly (Brian) was held in custody by the English.

Hugh, the son of Anmchadh O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and John, the son of Breasal O'Madden, took his place.

Teige, the son of Hugh O'Coffey, Chief Precentor^x of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], and heir to the lordship of Delvin-Eathra, died at Clonlonan^y.

Tadeisanguine expiari curavit: post Calbachum sublatum, O'Carvalli nomen ac dignitas Gulielmo Odhar collata est.

"Daniel O'Brien, Tuomonie Dominus, ab obsidione quâ Dunmicheliam, castellum Cornelii Groblechi, filii Donati O'Brian, cingebat, Comite Ormonie ad obsidionem solvendam appropinquante, recessit, et hebdomadâ proxime sequente in Clanricardiam cum exercitu abcessit, ac, nonnorum abductâ prædâ, in Dunlathracham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero

Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt.

"Mac Suinii Tuathenses in duas partes factionibus discissi ad manus venerunt, alterius partes causam foverunt Mac Suinius ipse, Eugenius Juvenis, Eugenii filius, frater ejus Terdelachus Calvus, et Nellus, Mariani filius; alteri parti adhærebant filii Donati Mac Suinii, Hugo Flavus, Edmundus, Conchaurus et Daniel, utraque pars ipsis calendis Novembris ad Kinsalach de Cloch-Kinfaelaidh in aciem prodiit et infestis animis et

AOS CRIOST, 1555.

Aóir Crioirt, míle, cúicc céo, caocca, a cúicc.

Aoð mac neill óicc, mic neill, mic cunn, mic aoða buíde mic brian bal-laiḡ í néill ticéirna cloinne aoða buíde, fíí tótaátaá toirbírtaach deaplaic-teac deirḡeimḡ, Ríḡdaíma óí ruircaáib, tígearna ar éirén cónam, fíí ná tucc umla, ná upraim daoín neac do ḡaoibelaib ḡ ná ro léicc géill ná síoirbda uaða ar a éir, ḡ aḡá mbáttar géill, fíí do rað bífíímaðmanna íomda ar ḡallaib ḡ ar ḡaoibelaib aḡ cónam a éiré fííú do marbáð lá halbancoib dupcor peiléir.

Iurair nua do teét ḡo heirinn .i. tomar Surig, ḡ antom pentliger .i. an rean iurair do díócúir roir. Sluaicceáð lar an iurair rím fó cédoir ar tarraimḡ í neill do díócúir cloinne meic doímaill; ḡ na nalbanac báttar aḡ uénam ḡabaltair ír in ríuta, ḡ hī cloinn aoða buíde. Baóí an iurair co na íluaḡ lēiráite acc íorað na nalbanac, ḡ do róine cpeca íomda forpa. Ro marbáð céo no óó do na halbancoib lair, ḡ luib co na ílóḡ for ccúla ḡan mair ḡan briaḡuib.

brian mac caéaoir ruaid uí concobair fáilḡe do marbáð lá donnchað mac uí concobair (.i. brian).

armis acerrimè decertavit. Tandem ex illà fac-tionis parte tres suprā memorati et ex hac Ed-mundus et Conchaurus aliisque præstantes viri præter plebeios animam profuderunt.

“Copias immensas Kildariæ Comes et Delvi-niæ Baro, magno Hibernorum numero illos ad ea arma prosequente, in Ultoniam, ut Felimei Rufi, filii Arturi, filii Hugonis ó Nelli auda-ciam reprimerent, Joanne Dungalacho O’Nello rogante, duxerunt quidem prædas magnas sed 50 suorum retulerunt.

“O’Nellus, Conus Coni filius, bello se cum Clannaboiensibus gerendo involvit, sed Hugo, Nelli juvenis O’Nelli filius, et Mac Donelli filii, facto quam potuerunt maximo militum appa-ratu, ad certamen capessendum accinguntur, nec mora, ubi acies utraque occurrit, mox con-

currit et pugna sic incaluit, ut O’Nellorum strage late edita 300 desiderati fuerint.

“340 boum muletam Delbhiniæ Ethræ, irro-gatam Kildariæ Comes, ob collectaneum suum Robertum Nugent, ab Arturo, filio Cormaci Mac Coghlan cæsum, exigit.

“Angli O’Conchaurum Falgiaæ Brianum in vinculis conjiciunt.

“Hugoni Anmchadi O’Maddini filio morientis Joannes, Bressali O’Maddini filius, in dignitate successit.

“Tadeus Hugonis O’Cobthaigh, præcipuus per Hiberniam et Scotiam poeseos institutor fato functus est.

“Cormacus, filius Ferdorchi Mac Coghlan, qui familiam in suo tribu duxit, et Delbhiniæ Ethræ Dominus foret, obiit apud Cluain Ionain.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1555.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-five.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, an influential, bountiful, generous, and truly hospitable man, a prince over chieftains, a mighty lord in defending, a man who had not yielded submission or obedience to any of the Irish, who had never given pledges or hostages for his territory, and who had [received] hostages himself, a man who had given many defeats to the English and Irish in the defence of his territory against them, was killed by the Scots, with the shot of a ball^a.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Thomas Sussex^a, came to Ireland; and Anthony St. Leger, the old Justice, was banished to England^b. A hosting was immediately made by this Lord Justice, at the instance of O'Neill, to expel the sons of Mac Donnell and the Scots, who were making conquests in the Route and Clannaboy. The Lord Justice remained for half a quarter of a year with his army, harassing the Scots; and he committed many depredations upon them. He slew one or two hundred of these Scots, and then returned with his army, without obtaining submission or hostages.

Brian, the son of Cahir Roe O'Connor Faly, was slain by Donough, the son of O'Connor (Brian).

^a *Shot of a ball.*—Ware adds, that after Hugh, the son of Niall, junior, had been shot through with a bullet in a skirmish with the Scots, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, on the 15th of September, divided Clannaboy between Phelim O'Neal and the sons of Phelim Bacagh.

^a *Thomas Sussex.*—This is intended for Thomas, Earl of Sussex, which is not correct. It should be: "Thomas Radcliff, Viscount Fitz Walter, afterwards Earl of Sussex.

^b *Banished to England*, literally, "expelled eastwards." Of the cause of the removal of St. Leger, Campion writes as follows in his *Historie of Ireland* (Dublin edition of 1809, p. 184):

"Queene Mary established in her Crowne,

committed her government once more to *Saint-leger*, whom sundry Noblemen pelted and lifted at, till they shouldered him quite out of all credit. He to be counted forward and plyable to the taste of King *Edward* the sixt his raigne, rymed against the Reall Presence for his pastime, and let the papers fall where Courtiers might light thereon, who greatly magnified the pith and conveyance of that noble sonnet. But the original of his own handwriting, had the same firmly (though contrary to his own Judgement) wandering in so many hands, that his adversary caught, and tripped it in his way: the spot whereof he could never wipe out. Thus was he removed, a discrete Gentleman, very

Iurteir na hEireann do déanam ílóigíó do dol don mumain. Ua brian do éionol ílóig ele ma aghaidríum, 7 dol dó hi ccoinne an iurteir go huiḃ riac-cain. Síḃ do déanam dóib pe poile, gaoibíl ó beapḃa go rionainn ar íté uí brian, 7 goill mumain ar íté an iurteir.

Mac uí domnail .i. an calbac do dol go halbain go nuataḃ daḡḃaoíne ma caoímteact, 7 fuair poḃraide ílóig ó mac cailín (.i. giolla eppaig donn) 7 maigirteir arribél a ptoirigeact poḃpa. Tanacc iapaḃ go pḃeact móp albanac lair do milleaḃ 7 do mímirte tpe conuill. Bá don éur rin do bḃre lair gonna dia ngoirḃí an gonna cam lair po bḃirḃí cailḃén nua innḃi heocḃain, 7 cailḃén eanaig. lair tteact dó cetur don tír, Ro gabaḃ lair ua domnail Maḡnur a aḃair hi ppoḃpaḃa, ní po lícc uaḃa an pḃeact albanac rin on tḃraḃpuiḃ a tḃangaḃḃar go péil bḃénainn ar ccionn. Baóí tḃra ua domnail illáim go a écc.

studious of the State of Ireland, enriched, stout enough, without gall."

Ware adds in his annals that he died in Kent, where he was born, and that he was buried on the 12th of March, 1559.

^c *Hy-Regan*.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Dunne and their correlatives, who were seated in the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County.

^d *On the part*, literally, "on the peace."

^e *Arsibel*, now Archibald, or Archbold.

^f *Gonna-Cam*, i. e. the Crooked Gun, or Tormentum Curvum, as the translator, in F. I. 18, renders it. This was a very odd, if not contradictory, name for a gun.

^g *Newcastle*.—This castle is still called Cailḃean nua, i. e. new castle, by the Irish-speaking inhabitants of Inishowen, though it is now in ruins, and of respectable antiquity. It is also called Newcastle on Mercator's Map of Ireland, made in 1629, but now always in English "Greencastle." It is situated in the parish of Moville, on the western margin of Lough Foyle, near its mouth. This castle was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster (Richard De Burgo), in the

year 1305. The ruins of this castle still remaining shew that it was one of the strongest and most important fortresses in all Ireland.—See note ^b, under the year 1305, p. 481; and note ^z, under the year 1332, p. 551, *supra*.

^b *Eanach*.—This castle is called the Tower of Enagh by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under this year; and "Arx nobilissimæ O'Cathano-rum" by Colgan, who describes it, as "tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distans ab ipsa civitate Dorensi."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450.—See note ^q, under the year 1197, p. 108, *supra*. This castle was situated on an island in Lough Enagh East, in the parish of Clondermot, near the City of Londonderry. This castle must have been afterwards re-edified, as it is shewn on several maps of Ulster, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. There are no ruins of it at present.

ⁱ *Rosrachā*.—This is probably the place now called Rossreagh, which is a townland in the parish of Tullyfern, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. It would appear from the account of the defeat of John O'Neill, in the year 1557, that Calvagh O'Donnell then set his father

The Lord Justice of Ireland mustered an army to march into Munster. O'Brien mustered another army to oppose him, and marched to Hy-Regan^c, to meet the Lord Justice. They [however] made peace with each other; the Irish, from the Barrow to the Shannon, on the part^d of O'Brien; and the English of Munster on the part of the Lord Justice.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Calvagh, went to Scotland, attended by a few select persons, and obtained auxiliary forces from Mac Calin (Gillaspick Don), under the command of Master Arsibel^e. He afterwards came back, with a great body of Scots, to desolate and ravage Tirconnell. It was on this occasion that he brought with him a gun called Gonna-Cam^f, by which Newcastle^g in Inishowen, and the castle of Eanach^h, were demolished. Upon his first arrival in the country, he took O'Donnell (Manus), his father, prisoner, at Rosracháⁱ, and retained this body of Scottish troops from the Allhallowtide, in which they arrived, until the festival of St. Brendan following. O'Donnell remained in captivity until his death.

at liberty. The entries under this year are translated into Latin, as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Hugo, filius Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, filii Briani Nævosi O'Nelli, Dominus Clanaboia^a, vir soliditate, munificentia, gravitate et hospitalitate celeberrimus, qui nobilitatis ac tuenda^a patriæ prærogativâ palmam aliis præcipere visus est, qui nemini ex Hibernis proceribus obsequium unquam detulit, ab aliis obsides sæpe retulerit, victorias plures de Anglis et Hibernis in suâ ditione propugnandâ reportaverit glande a Scotis transfossus interiit.

"Anthonio St. Legero proregis dignitate moto, Thomas Sussexius excepit qui ab O'Nello rogatus ducto in Ultoniam exercitu, filiorum Mac Donelli et Scotorum potentiam Rutam et Clanoiboiam armis sibi vendicantium coercere conatus est, sed post sesquimenssem in ea expeditione, nihil memorabile præstitit præterquam quod Scotos magno pecorum numero et ex ipsis 100 aut 200 vita spoliaverit nec eorum obsequiis nec obsedibus relatis.

"Proregi in Momoniam, ut obviam conatibus occurreret, castra moventi O'Brian etiam armatus ad Ibhriaganum obviam fit, ubi pace inita digrediuntur et qui Hiberni agros e Berbhæ flumine ad Sinneum amnem extensas incolunt, pacis ab O'Brieno impetratæ participes esse permissi sunt, et Angali Momoniæ in proregis præsidium cesserunt.

"Calbachi O'Donelli filii paucis admodum comitantibus in Scotiam profectus agmina militaria quam plurima quibus Mr. Arsibellus præficiabatur, a Mac Callino Gillaspico Donno impetrata in Hiberniam duxit, quorum ope fultus Tirconallia^a quietem turbis interruptit. Tormento bellico cui tormenti curvi nomen indictum est tum in Hiberniam importato Castellum Inisoenia^a et Castellum Enaghense solo adæquavit. Primum illius in Hibernia facinus fuit parentem Rosrachæ cupere, quem non ante passus est vinculis educi, quam corporis ergastulo anima solveretur. Nec Scotos in Hiberniam ineunte Novembre adductos ante medium Maii abire permisit."

Aois CRIOST, 1556.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, a sé.

Siolla colaim o clapaicch comarba Pátraice i nuairán maíge haoí, cño smí, 7 raiðbriora comarbað connaét, fíicín coitcéinn do éruaíab, 7 do érénaib décc hi cclonn Riocairt iar ná ionnarbað a huairan, 7 iar marbað a míc (diarmaic ruab o clabaig) lá clonn conmaig.

O mórbá conall ócc do ergabáil lar an Iurtyr.

Cairlén Iir cluaine .i. i ndealbna do crioínucca lá maíleaclainn ó ndálaíain hi fíic maí Saicéil.

Caépaíínfó lá hua mbriain domnall por éaócc mac mupcaídh uí brian ag cairlén an úiryt dú in po marbað trióca do dáíínfó nó ní ar uille.

Donnchað mac uí concóbaí raiige (.i. brian) do ergabáil lar an Iurtyr i ndruim dá maíge ar ioncaib, 7 ar einaé iarla cille dara. Ro cúir an Iurtyr, 7 an iarla teacáta uaíab lft ar lft gur an mbairioígaín go Saíab dyp cpeú a déiað do dénaí lar na bpaigídh írin uair baí ó concóbaí, 7 donnchað go mbpaigídh ele illaí ag an Iurtyr an tan rin. Ro léicceað ó mórbá, 7 donnchað ó concóbaí ró daígin na comarice baí aca .i. iarla cille dara, 7 iarla urmumhan mar náí paíleað do denaí dó.

O Fírgaí bán .i. taócc mac conmaic décc iar fíndataí tocáíde.

O maíagaín (.i. Sían mac bpaí) tígrina ril nanmcaá do marbað lá bpaí dúb ó maíagaín 7 dá tígearna do gaírm ar fíol nanmcaá .i. bpaí dúb, 7 maíleaclainn modarba.

Uaíne mac uilliam uí cobtaicé paí Éreann lé dán do marbað ran oíóce a fíull i mbaile an luic i maíbacla, 7 ní fear cia po marb.

Féilim (.i. ua docaríag) mac concóbaí cappaí uí docaríag do écc an. 6. do decembar.

¹ *Uran-Maighe-Aoi*, i. e. Oran of Moy-Aoi, now Oran, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note ², under the year 1201, p. 130, *supra*, where the ruins now to be seen at this place are mentioned.

² *Lis-cluaine*, i. e. the fort of the meadow, lawn, or bog island, now Lisclouny, a townland

in the parish of Tisaran, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in this townland. The O'Dalaghans were respectable and numerous here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

³ *Disert*, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1556.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-six.

Gilla-Columb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick at Uaran-Maighe-Aoi^j, head of the hospitality and affluence of the Coarbs of Connaught, general entertainer of the indigent and the mighty, died in Clanrickard, after having been banished from Uaran, and after his son, Dermot Roe O'Clabby, had been slain by the Clann-Conway.

O'More (Connell Oge) was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice.

The castle of Lis-cluaine^k, in Delvin, was finished by Melaghlin O'Dalachain, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist.

O'Brien (Donnell) defeated Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, at the castle of Disert^l, where thirty persons or more were slain.

Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly (Brian), was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, at Druim-dá-mhaighe^m, while he was under the safe protection and guarantee of the Earl of Kildare. The Lord Justice and the Earl sent each a messenger to England to the Queen, to learn what should be done with those hostages [whom they had]; for the Lord Justice had O'Conor and Donough, as well as other hostages, in his custody. O'More and Donough O'Conor were afterwards set at liberty, on account of their guarantees, namely, the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond. This had not been expected.

O'Farrell Bane (Teige, son of Cormac) died at a venerable old age.

O'Madden (John, the son of Breasal), Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Breasal Duv O'Madden; and two lords were set up in Sil-Anmchadha, namely, Breasal Duv and Melaghlin Modhardha.

Owny, the son of William O'Coffey, the most learned in Ireland in poetry, was treacherously slain at night, at Baile-an-luigⁿ in Magh-bhachla^o, but it is not known by whom.

O'Doherty (Felim, the son of Conor Carragh) died on the 6th of December.

^m *Druim-da-mhaighe*, i. e. the hill of the two plains, now evidently Drum-caw, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Coolestown, King's County (Ordnance map, sheet 19); a remarkable hill in the district of Tethmoy, or Tuath-

da-mhaighe, i. e. the district of the two plains, in the east of the King's County.

ⁿ *Baile-an-luig*, i. e. the town of the hollow, now Ballinlig, a subdivision of Moyvoughly.

^o *Magh-bhachla*, now Moyvoughly, three miles

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1557.

Αοιρ Χριόρτ, míle, cuicc céo, caocca, a Seact.

Indrað arðamaða fo dí i naon mí lar an lurtir tomar ruirig.

Mac muréada .i. Muréað mac muirir caománaicch do báruccáð hi lité-
ghionn la gallaib, ar baí riðe acc triall arðaiǵte, 7 fí-aonta ppiú co po
peallpat fair iriǵ i-ccic na comairle.

Cairlén an fíóáin i ndellna eaípa do gabail lá braǵaitt baóí illainn
mo, 7 a éabairt do Mháǵ cocláin, 7 ríhoct fíǵail dionnarbað, 7 a mbraiǵve
do epochoð luan inette .i. an céo lá do mápta.

Cairlén pacpa do bpiúfó lá hua maóileaclainn 7 lá gallaibh aza luain,
Coccoð deirǵe etir máǵ cocláin 7 ó maóileaclainn iarttain.

Indrað ua ppailǵe, 7 ríol cconcóbaip dionnarbað ar an tír doiríoiri 7 a
mbraiǵve do congbaíl lár an lurtir. Aíat na braiǵve O concóbaip pailǵe,
7 mac a deapípaáta .i. Ropa mac murchaíð co rocaíðib ele amaille ppiú.
Ro baraiǵitt na braiǵve rin uile lá gallaib áct ó concóbaip namá.

O mópa conall do gabáil lá gallaib, 7 a báruccáð leó hi litéghinn. Ba
cpuaǵ cpa lá gaoídealaib an diaç rin do bpiáa fop a paopclantail pice-
nelcaib giongyp cuirǵíttar ní dóib.

Sluacceað lar an lurtir do díochnr píl concóbaip ar Mílucc iar na

north from the town of Moat, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated as follows in F. 1. 18:

"Gillacolumbuis O'Clabbaidh, Comorbanus Sancti Patricii in Oran de Moyhai, Comorbanorum Conaciæ opulentiâ et hospitalitate Coryphæus ad ejus domus tenuioris et opulentioris fortunæ hominibus facilis patuit accessus, ut quæ omnibus publior gratiùtius diversorii instar erat, in Clanricardiâ, ubi, suâ pulsus sede post filium Dermitium a Clanchonmhoensibus interfectum, exulare coactus est animam exhalavit.

"O'Mordhus Conallus Juvenis, a prorege in custodiam tradi jussus est.

"Castelli Lisclonensis in Delvinâ extruendi

finem fecit Malachias O'Dalachan in festo Sancti Mathæi.

"O'Brienus, Daniel, cum Tadeo filio Murachi O'Brien, ad castellum de Disert signa contulit, ubi è Tadei parte 30 vel plures ceciderunt.

"Donatum O'Conchauri Falgiæ, Briani, filium, prorex in vincula, comite Kildariæ annuente, dari jussit; sed Reginâ quid de ipso ac ejus patre, cæterisque carcere inclusis statim vellet consultâ, ó Morus et Donatus in libertatem præter omnium expectationem educti sunt, Kildariæ et Ormoniaë comitibus in se accipientibus ipsos in sede posthac inviolatæ perman-
suros.

"O'Farrellus Albus Cormaci filius senio con-
fectus obiit.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1557.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-seven.

Armagh was plundered twice in one month by Thomas Sussex.

Mac Murrough^p (Murrough, the son of Maurice Kavanagh) was killed at Leighlin by the English, because he had begun to exalt himself, and foment disturbances against them; whereupon they dealt treacherously by him in the house of the council.

The castle of Feadan^q in Delvin-Eathra was taken by a prisoner who was confined therein, and given up to Mac Coghlan; and the descendants of Farrell were banished, and their hostages hanged, on Shrove-Monday, being the first day of March.

The castle of Rachra^r was demolished by O'Melaghlin and the English of Athlone; after which a war broke out between Mac Coghlan and O'Melaghlin.

Offaly was ravaged, and the O'Conors were again banished from it, by the Lord Justice, and their hostages detained. These were the hostages: O'Conor Faly, and the son of his brother, i. e. Röss, son of Murrough, with many others along with them. All these hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Conor only.

O'More (Connell) was taken by the English, and put to death by them at Leighlin. It was grievous to the Irish that their free-born noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice to banish the O'Conors [of Offaly]

"O'Maddino, Joanne, Bressali filio, per Bressalum Nigrum O'Maddin interempto, Silanmchia duos dominos Bressalum Nigrum et Malachiam Moddarha puti coactaque.

"Uathnius, filius Gulielmi ô Cobthaigh, poescos Hibernicæ peritissimus, in Baileanluice de Maighbachla nocturnâ fraude peremptus est, nec prodi poterit quis cædis fuerit auctor.

"O'Dochartus, Felimeus, filius Conchaui Calvi, 6 Decembris occubuit [obiit]."

^p Mac Murrough.—Ware states, in his Annals

of Ireland, that "Maurice Cavenagh and Conall O'Moore," were sentenced to death as stubborn rebels, and executed at Leighlin Bridge this year.

^q Feadan, now Faddan, in the parish of Luskmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. —See note ^f, under the year 1520, p. 1348, *supra*. See other notices of this castle at the years 1540 and 1548.

^r Rachra, now Raghra, otherwise Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's

clopctin uó a mbíte ann, 7 gonnadā móra dímpeáin 7 do éarpanng lair go haé luain, 7 arriúe, 1 náiréraigib go mílucc, 7 a pluag éré bealaé an roéair 7 do lupccain lurmaige, 7 é fíin ina fparpaó. Ro gabad iaramí Mílucc 7 bñsc éluain lair, Ro marbad donnchaó mac colla, 7 dpong ele don bároa amaille ppir. Ro cpoitéoh 7 no hinópaó an típ uile don éur rin. Do hionn- arbad clann máoileaclainn bailb ar an típ gur na díearccaib amaille ppiú. Fáccbair an iurcír conrtabla Saxonac hí mílucc .i. Maigircír ppanpír, 7 pucc bpaighe on dá ó madaáin .i. Maoilcélainn modaróda, 7 bñsral, 7 bpaighe ele ó Mag cocláin .i. a mac 7 apail ele conad amlaib rin no gabad píol nanmcaóda, 7 ní hupura a píom nac a aipiom gac ar mílleaó don turur rin. Trí fíctmaine pía luánara do fionnraó innrin.

O pñrgail bán doinnall do marbad lá fáctna mac taidcc uí pñrgail 7 fáctna peirrin díonnarbad tpiar an ngíomí rin lá gallaib.

Doinnall mac laoiáig uí mópda tígeapna pleibe Maipce do epochaó lá gallaib .i. lá maigircír pñi.

Sluaiccead lair an iurcír hí pñraib ceall do díócú na pfoálaó erce ap no éualaó co mbattar por coilltib pñi cceall. Gabtar lair tepóid ó maolmuaid co mbpaigheib ele. Luib arriúe go héle go no gabad lñim uí bánáin lair, 7 bá hé peabair a eic pucc ó cñpbaill app uada. Soair an iurcír tar a air iar ttabairt mñccbuaidpead por gaoibelaib na mionad rin. Tñt iaramí hí Saxaib, 7 fáccbair an tpeirinéir ina ionad. Sluaiccead ele lair an tpeirinéir hí ppearaib ceall dia díogail ap ua maolmuaid .i. apt bñt ag caomna na cñtírne coille, 7 na ndibñccaé. Ro hinópaó an típ ó coill

County, where a modern fort occupies the site of the old castle.

^s *Conveyed and carried*, dímpeáin 7 do éarpanng.—These two verbs are nearly synonymous. “Impeáin .i. taplúó no tapanng.”—*O’Clery*.

^t *While he himself*.—This is very rudely stated in the original, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows: “A hosting by the Justiciary to banish the Race of Conor from Meelick, after it was heard by him that they were there; and great guns were drawn and carried by him to Athlone, and thence in vessels to

Meelick, and his army through Ballaghanoher, and by Lurgan Lusmhaighe, and he himself along with them.”

^u *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, near Banagher, in the King’s County.—See it already referred to at the years 1548 and 1553.

^w *Lurgan-Lusmhaighe*. This was a townland in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County; but the name is now obsolete.

^x *Breac-chluain*, i. e. the speckled lawn, meadow, or bog-island, now Brackloon, a townland

from Meelick, after having heard that they were there; and he conveyed and carried^s great guns to Athlone, and from thence [sent them] in boats to Meelick, while he himself^t marched his army through Bealach-an-fhothair^u, and by Lurgan-Lusmhaighe^v. He afterwards took Meelick and Breac-chluain^x, and slew Donough, the son of Colla, together with others of the warders. The entire territory was plundered and ravaged on that occasion. The sons of Melaghlin Balbh were banished from the territory, together with the insurgents. The Lord Justice left an English constable at Meelick, i. e. Master Francis, and took hostages from the two O'Maddens, namely, from Melaghlin Modhardha and Breasal, and other hostages from Mac Coghlan, namely, his son and others: and thus was Siol-Anmchadha taken, and it is not easy to state or enumerate all that was destroyed on that expedition. Three weeks before Lammas that [expedition] was made.

O'Farrell Bane (Donnell) was slain by Fachtna, the son of Teige O'Farrell; and Fachtna himself was banished for this deed by the English.

Donnell, son of Laoighseach^y O'More, Lord of Sliabh Mairge^z, was hanged by the English, namely, by Master Sili.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Fircall, to expel the plunderers from it, for he had heard that they were in the woods of Fircall. He took Theobald O'Molloy and others prisoners, and proceeded from thence into Ely, where he took Leim-Ui-Bhanain^a; and it was the goodness of his steed [alone] that enabled O'Conor to escape from him. The Justice returned back, after having thrown the Irish of these parts into confusion. He afterwards went to England, and left the Treasurer^b in his place. Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon O'Molloy (Art) for his protection of the wood kerns^c and other insurgents. On this occasion the whole

in the parish of Clonfert, barony of Longford, and county of Galway. In this townland still stands a square tower said to have been built by O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anamchy.

^y *Laoighseach*, now anglicised Lewis.

^z *Sliabh Mairge*, now the barony of Slew-margy, or Slievemarague, in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See note ^b, under the year 1398, p. 763, *supra*.

^a *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the Leap Castle, the seat of H. Darby, Esq., in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.—See note ^a, under the year 1514, p. 1326; and note ^v, under the year 1516, p. 1337, *supra*.

^b *The Treasurer*.—This was Sir Henry Sidney, afterwards so celebrated in Irish history.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1557.

^c *Wood kerns*, i. e. the outlawed kerns. O'Fla-

country, from the Wood [of Coill mor] eastwards, was ravaged; Baile-mhic-Abhainn^d and Lynamally, both houses and churches, were burned; and Calvagh, son of O'Molloy, was killed at Bel-atha-glaisi^e, by the Treasurer and his army, on that occasion. He came a second time, and burned the territory, and cut down its woods, and gave neither peace nor rest to O'Molloy, but chased and banished him, and proclaimed him a traitor, and gave the lordship to Theobald O'Molloy, who delivered up to him his son as a hostage in his own place.

A great war between the English and all those Irish who had turned out against them, namely, the O'Conors [Faly], O'Mores, O'Molloys, and O'Carrolls; so that it is impossible to enumerate the number of preys, slaughters, and plunderers, which were committed by them, from the Shannon to Sliabh-ruadh^f, from Slieve Bloom^g to Cliodhna^h, and from the Eoirⁱ to the same Cliodhna.

O'Donovan, of Squince, now living at Gravesend in Kent, describes its situation in a letter to the Editor, from which the following extract may be interesting, as the situation of Tonn Cliodhna has never been pointed out:

"You ask me if I have any recollection of having heard the name Tonn Cleena (Cleena's wave)? I have heard the name, and often enough the wave, or the roar of the surge, both in calm and in storm. You will be surprised when I say in calm, but it is a day, or sometimes two days, before the wind shifts from any other point to the north-east that the noise is loudest; and at Squince, where it is heard perhaps loudest, it was and is always taken as a certain indication of a shift of wind to the north-east. The old people will have it that it emanates from a rock which is off the point of the western entrance of Glandore harbour, connected with which there exists a curious legend; but the truth is, that this remarkable roar, even in a calm, when a north-east wind is approaching, emanates from the eastern side of the harbour's entrance. The cliffs facing the south and south-west being of stupendous height, and hollowed out into enormous caverns (of which Dean Swift has given, in his poem *Carberiaë Rupes*, a very accurate,

though general, description). When the wind is north-east off shore, the waves, resounding in the caverns, send forth a deep, loud, hollow, monotonous roar, which in a calm night is peculiarly impressive on the imagination, producing sensations either of melancholy or fear."—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. first edition, p. 273, where Dean Swift's poem is printed.

There is a Carraig-Chliodhna on the coast of the townland of Reenogrena, parish of Killaugh-nabeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery, and another rock of the same name in the parish of Kilshannick, barony of Duhallow, in the same county, where Cliodhna is believed to have held her aerial palace. But Tonn-Chliodhna is evidently the place alluded to in the text.

ⁱ *The Eoir*, called Feoir by Keating and O'Heerin, now the River Nore, which rises in the Devil's Bit mountain, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and flowing, by a very circuitous course, close to Borris-in-Osory, and through Castletown, Abbeyleix, Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Enistogue, unites with the Barrow about a mile below New Ross, where they form a very considerable river, and

O cŕibail (i. uilliam oðar) do gabail cairléim an léime ar gallaib iar braibáil baogail fair.

Toirrdealbác mac concobair mic toirrdealbais mic taidcc an comair uí briaín décc.

Seasan ó neill i. mac cuinn, mic cuinn do éscclamað, 7 do lértionol Slóig lánmóir do ðol i tír éonail i. na hairgialla uile, 7 ina mbaoi do gallaib 7 do gaoidealaib o tráig baile mic buain go pinn. Tangatpar riðe uile ina éionól, 7 ina éoicéarcal, 7 ní po hairipeað lar na rlogaib írin go po gabrat longporc lŕtan laocarmac cetur acc an ccarrpacc lŕt etiri dá abainn i. pionn, 7 Moðarn. Bá rónmeac po bot illongporc mic uí neill ar po baoi cŕic 7 cŕnnaigec mŕða, 7 piona, 7 éðgað nuaral, 7 gað naðailcece apcŕna ann. Ránaice pccéla go mac uí neill go po cuirpŕt cenél cconail a mbú 7 a mbó-éainte i ndiaimraib 7 i nðoribélaib an tíre iar ná ccúlaib, atteberporm nat baoi bó díobŕum ðoruiðe, ar cia nó tiopraoŕ illaigrib nó i muimain, nó biaðporm ina lupcc conar tuccað go riapraigte iatc fó a mnamur báðéim, coná biað acŕ aon rið pŕp ultaib do ġpér. Cenél cconail ðna ar amlaib báttar pém 7 ua ðomnaill Maġnur i neapláinte 7 i nenŕpŕte, 7 é illáim accá mac an calbac pŕi pé dá bliaðan raime rin, 7 an calbac hi ccŕuðar na tíre. Baoi ðeór a ðŕibpŕatpar aó co na luét lŕnamna hi pŕpŕibŕpŕt pŕip, 7 baoi riðe hi pŕappŕað Shŕŕam, a bŕatpar an tan rin. O po cŕualaib an calbac Shan

flow in a southern direction for about twelve Irish miles till they unite with the Suir at Cheek point, near Waterford. The point where they meet is called *Comar na d-tri n-uisceadh* by the old Irish writers, which is translated "Confluentia Trium fluviorum," by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164, and by others "the Meeting of the three waters."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, preface, p. xxx.

^k *The castle of Leim*, i. e. of Leim-Ui-Bhanain, now the Leap Castle, in the King's County, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Roscrea.—See it already mentioned at the years 1514, 1516.

^l *Unprotected*, literally, "after having found danger on it;" by which strange idiom is meant "by taking an advantage of its warders," or, as

the Latin translator, in F. l. 18, well renders it: "opportunitate quam nactus est arrepta."

^m *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of a small church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

ⁿ *His muster and army*.—The Irish words *cionol* and *toicéarcal* are synonymous here, and merely introduced for the sake of the alliteration.

^o *Carraig-liath*, i. e. the grey rock, now Carriclea, a townland situated between the Rivers Finn and Mourne, about one mile above their confluence, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^p *To submit to his authority*, literally, "until he would bring them obedient to his own juris-

O'Carroll (William Odhar) took the castle of Leim^k, after having found it unprotected^l.

Turlough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige-an-Chomaid^m O'Brien, died.

John O'Neill, i. e. the son of Con, son of Con, assembled and mustered a very numerous army to proceed into Tirconnell, namely, all the people of Oriel, and all the English and Irish from Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain [Dundalk] to the [River] Fin. All these came to join his muster and armyⁿ, and marched without halting until they had, in the first place, pitched their spacious and herethronged camp at Carraig Liath^o, between the two rivers, Fiun and Mourne. The time was spent very happily in the camp of the son of O'Neill, for they carried on the buying and selling of mead, wine, rich clothing, and all other necessities. News came to the son of O'Neill that the Kinel-Connell had sent off all their cows and herds into the wilds and fastnesses of the country for protection; but he declared that not one cow of them was inaccessible, for that, even though they should pass [with their cattle] into Leinster or Munster, he would pursue them until he should compel them to submit to his authority^p, so that there should be but one king in Ulster for the future. As for the Kinel-Connell, they were thus circumstanced: O'Donnell (Manus) was in bad health and infirmity, and had now been for two years incarcerated by his son Calvagh, who had assumed the government of the country. Moreover, his brother Hugh, with his adherents, was in opposition to him, and was at this time along with John [O'Neill], his kinsman^q. When Calvagh heard that John [O'Neill] and

diction." This passage is quoted by Leland in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, as translated for him by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to dignify Irish history, brings all his translations from the Irish into his own pompous style of English:

"Let them drive our prey into the midst of Leinster, or let them hide it in the South, cried O'Nial, we shall pursue it to the remotest quarter of the Island. No power shall protect our enemies, or stop the progress of the prince and sovereign of Ulster."

The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it

much more faithfully as follows:

"Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconallenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconalliae recessus abegisse, hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam si vel in Lageniam vel Momoniam pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit perfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi."

^q His kinsman.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates "θεαυθραειν α μητερ, i. e. his mother's brother," which is correct.

co na plógaib do gabáil longpóirt i nua na tíre po baói agá pccpuad ina mánmairi d'ur eib do génad p'p' an eicefnadail móiri po baí acc tomairéin fair, 7 po comairléice p'ria a'air Magnur cia hairm imirte do génad p'p' eionn a bioðbað cecib tan tiorptair don típ. Bá rí comairle do p'ad ó doinnail a a'air do ó ná baói comlíon p'loicé lá mac uí neill gan uol a nairp' ca'ta éuice a'c' airp'iom acc imdeagail a muintipe cen co t'p'p'is don típ, 7 dia ccaom'p'ad an tan pin amur longpóirt do éabairt fair dia m'p'ccbuaid-pead. Bá uóig lair n'ó béiað corccari. Ar fair deirid aca innrin. Dála Shéan í néill co na p'locáib po tairpméimnig'p'ot gan airp'iom on ccapraice lét go pangat'tar tar pinn lá taob' p'at'a bo't t'p'p' an laccán go po gabrat p'p'ad 7 longpóirt lá taob' baile aig'ó éaoin a ccom'p'occur don t'p'p'it p'ls' ar an t'p'p'ar diaid' ainnm cabar'ac. Do p'ónad bo'ta 7 b'él'p'calána lá a plógaib iar pin. An calbaé imoppo, ar ann baói p'ide co na mac conn an lá pin i noipeac'tar hi mullaé b'innín co nuathad ina p'appað, ar ní baói a'c' aon t'p'p'oc'a mar'ac, 7 bá copu'g'ad gallócclac do éloinn t'p'uibne p'anat't .i. Shioct Ruaid'p'ri im ualtar mac mup'haid, 7 Shioct doinnail im doinnall g'orm mac puibne, 7 Oo éualaid an calbaé Sfan co na p'locé do tea'c't in dú pin, Ro p'aoib' dia'p' dia p'anmuintip' do tairp'ccélad' p'p' na plógaibh 7 battar iad a nanmanna donn'hað ócc mac donn'hað puaid' meguir'p', 7 Muirp' mac ailin. Do éodar p'ide d'ni go mbattar gan pátuc'hað i t'p'p'écumar'cc na plóg uair

¹ *Protecting his people*, ac imdeagail a muintipe.—The word imdeagail is explained anacal, i. e. protection, by Michael O'Clery.

² *They agreed upon adopting this*.—Leland, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, dwelling with particular interest on this local war between O'Neill and O'Donnell, makes Manus O'Donnell speak as follows on the authority of the Annals of Donegal, which is the name by which he calls the Annals of the Four Masters throughout:

"Do not," said the father, "attempt with our inferior numbers to meet the enemy in the field. O'Neill is advancing on us, and in this new situation his camp bears a formidable aspect; but what though it be provided with stores of every kind; what though every neces-

sary and every luxury is brought thither and exposed to sale, as in a regular market, yet the state and magnificence of the enemy may be greater than his precaution. Attack his camp by night; one sudden and vigorous effort may disperse our enemies at once."

This passage was furnished to Leland by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to magnify every thing Irish, has gone far beyond his original in this instance; but as he was furnishing materials for history, not romance, it was entirely beneath his dignity to swell the simple words of the Four Masters into such a flood of magniloquence. The translator in F. 1. 18, keeps much closer to the original, as follows:

"Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Jo-

his forces were encamped on the frontiers of the territory, he pondered in his mind what he should do in this great danger which now threatened him; and he advised with his father, Manus, upon the military movement he ought to adopt in opposing his enemies, whensoever they should come into the territory. The advice which O'Donnell, his father, gave him was; as he had not an army equal to that of the son of O'Neill, not to go forth to meet him in battle, but to remain protecting his [own] people^r, until he [O'Neill] should come into the territory, and then, if he were able, to make an attack upon his camp, and throw them into confusion. He thought that victory could thus be gained, [and] they agreed upon adopting this^s [movement]. As for John O'Neill and his forces, they marched without halting from Carraig-liath, across the Finn, close to Raphoe, through the Lagan^t; and they halted, and encamped alongside of Baile-aighidh-chaoín^u, near the stream that flows from the well of Cabhartach^v, where the army constructed booths and tents. Calvagh and his son, Con, were on that day at a meeting on the summit of Beinnin^x with a small party, namely, only thirty horsemen, and two companys of gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad, i. e. of the descendants of Rory, under Walter, the son of Murrrough, and the descendants of Donnell, under Donnell Gorm Mac Sweeny. And when Calvagh heard that John had arrived at that place with his army, he sent two of his trusty friends to reconnoitre the forces; their names were Donough Oge, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Ailin. These two proceeded to the enemy's camp, and mingled with the troops, without being noticed;

annem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos, et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret."

^r *Lagan*.—This is the name of a well-known district comprising the parishes of Taughboyne, Ryemoghy, and All Saints, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^u *Baile-aighidh-chaoín*, i. e. the town of the beautiful face or surface, now Balleeghan, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful old church, situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, in the parish of Ryemoghy, and barony of Raphoe.

^v *The well of Cobhartach*.—This name, which means helping, or assisting, is now obsolete, or

at least not generally known, as the Editor, who examined the localities of Baile-aighidh-chaoín, with great care, in 1835, could not meet any one that ever heard of such a name. The natives are of opinion that it is the well now called Tober-Slan, i. e. *fons sanus, sanans, seu salutifer*, a name of nearly the same import.

^x *Beinnin*.—This is not the Bennin, in the parish of Clonmany in Inishowen, mentioned by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 170, but the conspicuous hill of Binnion, in the parish of Taughboyne, in the district called the Lagan, in the barony of Raphoe.

baói do líonmáire, 7 do lépdaét na plócch baí annsin nár bó roðang dóib
 baodén aítne for apóile gémaó lá nó bít ann muna tabpattaoí aítne for
 a nairícaib namá. Ro gabrat an diair iempaité ag initeaét ó gac tene go
 apóile go pangattar gur an tene móir mídonais boí i n-uoir purple míc
 í néill. 7 Suttiall adbal mór (ba nímíetir mídon fír sírde) baói for buan
 lapad eadón tene co ríccat gallócclac gnuamda gmoí aigmeil go mbairib
 aitégairib ailtiúge i noiréill a nímíetá aca, 7 co ríccat albanac ainduir
 aindiarraí co na cclóidmib troma taoibléta corpbuilleaca ina lámáib fír
 hiombuálaó 7 aipríom ag foraire 7 ag forcóméó meic í néill. An trác
 táimce ionam ppoimúge dona plógáib, 7 no bot ag poim 7 ag foccail forpa
 po mícir an diair taircelta po paíóim a lámá gur an pónnaire a ccuma
 cáic, 7 bá ríó do pala cínneber co na lán mine co fíuráin na mine oim.
 Lúiríet for ccúlaib iaram gur a nioncomáirta rin leó do íaicéio a muin-
 tíre, 7 bá iap ná tairbenaó po cmeídeá uatá na rccéla po aipríóiríot. Ro
 forcóngair an calbac for a muiníre a nísó pó ceóirí, do rónaó fapíuríom
 gan fúireac inírin, do cóiríot an dá córucáó i nen córucáó, 7 conn
 o domnaill dia cóir etir uáltar 7 domnaill, 7 do paó a eac dia aítar. Lottar
 pínra do íaicéio an longpoir, 7 ní po anrat go pangattar, gur na buíomib

* *A huge torch*, ruttal adbal mór, literally, "a torch, huge, great (it was thicker than the middle of a man), constantly flaming at some distance from the fire." Dr. Leland, who had a free translation of this passage from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, condenses the description of this huge torch, and the general's body-guards, as follows, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8:

"An unusual blaze of large tapers directed them to the general's pavilion, where John O'Nial lay surrounded by his body-guards, consisting of sixty Irish vassals, bearing the battle-axe, and as many mercenary Scots, armed with their broad cutting swords and targets."

The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, keeps much closer to the original words, as follows:

"Exploratores illi postquam singulis pene ignibus tantillum astarent, ad maiorem ignem

in mediis castris præ foribus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis a sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextis ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret."

* *A ceinn-bheart*, literally, a *ceinn-bheart*, with its full of meal. The term *ceinn-bheart* denotes a helmet, hat, or any covering for the head. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it: "Cortex arboris in vasculum efformata."

Leland, drawing largely on his own imagination, manufactures this simple narrative in such a manner as to give us a very inaccurate idea of the kind of food in the camp, and the manner in which it was distributed. His words are:

"And so little were the youths suspected, that when supper was brought to these guards they invited them to partake of their repast.* To accept this invitation was to form a friend-

for, in consequence of the numbers and variety of the troops who were there, it was not easy for them to discriminate between one another, even if it were day, except by recognising their chieftains alone. The two persons aforesaid proceeded from one fire to another, until they came to the great central fire, which was at the entrance of the son of O'Neill's tent; and a huge torch^r, thicker than a man's body, was constantly flaming at a short distance from the fire, and sixty grim and redoubtable gallowglasses, with sharp, keen axes, terrible and ready for action, and sixty stern and terrific Scots, with massive, broad, and heavy striking swords in their hands, [ready] to strike and parry, were watching and guarding the son of O'Neill. When the time came for the troops to dine, and food was divided and distributed among them, the two spies whom we have mentioned stretched out their hands to the distributor, like the rest; and that which fell to their share was a ceinn-bheart^z filled with meal, and a suitable complement of butter. With this testimony [of their adventure] they returned to their own people; and, upon the exhibition of it, their entire narrative was believed. Calvagh commanded his people to arm^a directly, which they did without delay; the two battalions formed into one; and Con O'Donnell proceeded on foot, between Walter and Donnell^b, having given his horse to his father. They advanced towards the camp, and did not halt until they had

ship with these men not to be violated, which should prevent them from giving any intelligence, or, if discovered, would have rendered their intelligence suspected. They, therefore, declined the courtesy; and flying to their companions, related what they had seen and heard, and inflamed them with impatience to surprise the enemy."

Now it is quite obvious that all this is wrong, for there is no authority for asserting that O'Neill's body-guards had invited the two spies to partake of their repast, or that the latter declined such an invitation. All this is created by Leland's historical muse, to give his subject warmth and interest, according to his own mode of philosophising. The fact was that the two spies mingled with O'Neill's tumultuous troops, and as they consisted of Irish and

Anglo-Irishmen of various territories, they found no difficulty in passing for two of O'Neill's soldiers. From the notice of the two getting a hat-full of meal, and a suitable quantity of butter, it is quite evident that every two formed a mess, and that they were allowed to sit down wherever they pleased and take their repast. Nothing, however, but confusion and the darkness of the night, or chance, could have enabled them to escape, as Hugh O'Donnell, the brother of Calvagh, was within the camp at the time, with many followers out of Tirconuell, who would have easily recognised that these two spies belonged to Calvagh O'Donnell's party.

^a *To arm, arnsaib, i. e. to harness, or dress themselves for battle.*

^b *Walter and Donnell.*—These were two captains of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad.

míóóncoib báttar acc poróiméó méic í néill. Óo bhréat uaróúreacó náimat por luét an longporre, 7 po gabratte por commarbad, 7 por comnuóuccaó, acc aipleac, 7 acc atéuma, ag ciorribad, 7 ag comleatrad a éele dia mbiaib bláib biéfabracáib, 7 dia cclóiméib cnuaidgeara cupata go porpugite pír, 7 co po leonait laóic lár an prianlac do deacáid anoirin. Óo éualaid rfan torann an tromplóicé, 7 bporccar na mbuidín bá dearb lair báttar náimat tágatтар don longporre, 7 at láiride tré iaréar a puiple gan páuccaó. Ro baí an aóhaó ag pírétain a ppor pporphuc, 7 a cararnach ciúnpaon co po éuilriot aibne, 7 mbíra an típe. Ro ppaóineac por an pluag rin éenél neocáan pó deóid tré nít iomgona 7 iombualta co po láó a ndóicár. Sfan imorra ní po lín ció aóinneac dia muinir é, acémaó aon diai do muinir aóda mic maghura í domnaill im donnachac mac peilim pinn uí gallcúbar, 7 luíó tré atéoirite, 7 tré diaíar gacá conaire go paimce tar daoil, tar pinn, 7 tar óiricé, 7 bá por ríná na tteóra nabann rin do deachaid co na diai caóiméacáid, aríde go tshimonn uí moain go po éndaid eac ó na moain in aóhaó rin, 7 páimce pádeóid lá doobar póillri na maidne go hairicéal dáciarócc. Ro aipir an calbac co na beacc pluag (ina mbaó paimce don oíde) irin longporre mórac móirínmnaó baí lá Sfan ua neill a tcur oíde, 7 batтар acc comol pinpló na porne rin por po ppaóineac leó co madain ap a bárac. Óo padac edala iomda a tairbénac leó irin ló ap cinn etir apm, eppac, édeac, 7 eócaib conac cítepe píct eac

^c *Kill, destroy, &c.*—The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, does not at all attempt to translate this string of words, which are introduced by the Four Masters to convey a general idea of confused and furious fighting. He condenses the ideas intended to be conveyed by the wild jumble of words into the following clear sentence:

“Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentē prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos et acriter ferrum stringunt, et, per castra terrorem et stragem effusē circumfe-

rentes, omnia prosternunt.”

This, however, must be regarded rather as a paraphrase than a translation of the Irish. The style is too much improved.

^d *Was rainy*, literally, “the night was pouring down rain in a truly wetting shower, and in a mist of silent drops.” But it is not correct, at least in English, to make the night the agent which produced the rain. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it simply, “magna imbrium copia eā nocte demittebatur.”

^e *The Deel, the Finn, and the Derg.*—These are three well-known rivers, in the present county of Donegal, and on O'Neill's way as he

reached the central troops that were guarding the son of O'Neill. They made a furious and fierce attack upon the men in the camp, and [both parties then] proceeded to kill, destroy^c, slaughter, hack, mangle, and mutilate one another with their polished sharp axes, and with their well-tempered, keen-edged, hero-befitting swords; so that men were wounded, and warriors disabled, by this body of men who had come into the camp. When John [O'Neill] heard the noise of the heavy troops, and the clamour of the bands, he was convinced that they were enemies who had entered the camp, and he passed through the western end of his tent unobserved. The night was rainy^d, very heavy showers being followed by silent dripping, so that the rivers and streams of the country were flooded. At last the army of the Kinel-Owen were defeated, with dreadful havoc, by dint of conflict and fighting. As for John [O'Neill], not one of his own party followed him, but two only of the people of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with Donough, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher. He proceeded on by the shortest ways and the most lonesome passages, until he had crossed the Deel, the Finn, and the Derg^e; and it was by swimming that he, with his two companions, crossed these three rivers. Thence he proceeded to Tearmonn-Ui-Moain^f, where he purchased a horse that night from O'Moain, and at length arrived by break of day at Aireagal-da-Chiarog^g. Calvagh remained with his small army for the rest of the night in the camp in which O'Neill and his army had passed the beginning of the night in merriment and high spirits; and they remained until morning drinking the wines of the party whom they had defeated. On the following day they took with them, and displayed with pride, many

passed from Balleeghan to Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain. The Deel, now Dale-burn, rises in Lough Deel, in the north-west of the barony of Raphoe, and falls into the Foyle, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford; the Finn rises in Lough Finn, and unites with the Mourne at Lifford Bridge; the Derg has its source in the famous Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh; it winds its course nearly in a north-east direction through the parish of Termonomongan, in the county of Tyrone, where it joins the stream called Mournebeg, and both united glide, under the name of Derg, through the villages of Castle-

derg and Ardstraw, near the latter of which they join the Shrule; and the united waters then take the name of the Mourne River, and flow nearly in a northern direction to Lifford, where, mingling with the River Finn, they all lose their names and waters in the gigantic Foyle.

^f *Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain*, now Termonomongan, an old parish church near the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. O'Moain, now Mongan, was the Erenagh of this church.

^g *Aireagal-Dachiarog*, i. e. St. Dachiarog's house, or habitation, now Errigal-Keeroe, a

baos do compairinn eadala ag conn mac an éalbaicé cenmoeta eac oipóiric mic í neill dia ngoiréi mac an iolair. Ar ing má ro ppié hi maíom énuic buiob deirce po bpiirfó lá hua noimnaill (Aos ócc mac aosá puató) ar ua neill pamail a ppuairpiot cenel eonail d'éadalaib don cup pin.

well-known church and parish, in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone.

^b *Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg*.—See note ^a, under the year 1522, p. 1536, *supra*. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

“A prorege ThomáSussexio Ardmacha mensis unius spatio iteratá vastatione infesta.

“Mac Murchus, Murachus, filius Mauritií Coemhanachi, in ipsis Concilii aedibus, in aliqujus concitationis novæ moliendæ suspicionem venisse proditus, Leghliniæ morte plectitur.

“Fedanæ Castellum, in Delviniâ Ethrá, a quodam ibi in vinculis posito captum et Mac Coghlanó traditum est. Deinde qui ad Fergallium generis originem referunt proscribuntur, et eorum obsides reste strangulati die Lunæ ipsis Martii Calendis.

“Castellum Ratherae ab ô Moelachlino et Anglis Athloniensibus evertitur, bellum postea inter ipsum et Mac Coghlanus exarsit.

“Offalgíá devastatá ô Conchaurosum familia pellitur, capto a prorege præter alios multos ô Conchauro ipso, et Rosso, ejus ex fratre nepote; de quibus omnibus, uno ô Conchauro excepto, mortis supplicium sumptum est.

“O'Moro etiam Conallo, ab Anglis capto, Leighliniæ mors infertur; non mirum est Hiberniam in luctu versari cum tantá se ingenui sui sanguinis profusione funestari videret.

“Prorex, ô Conchauros Milikæ versari certior factus, eò protinus iter arripuit, tormentis majoribus Athloniam itinere terrestri transferri præmissis et inde cymbarum vecturá Milikam adductis, copiae per Belachanohair et Lurgam Lusmaghæ viam, ipso præeunte, capessunt. Nec diu moratus est cum Milika, Donato Collai filio

cum aliis e præsidiariis caeso, et Bracluana in ejus potentiam devenêre. Illis deinde finibus multum concussis [do époiteoó] et vastatis Malachiæ Balbi filii et proscripti reliqui arcantur. Tum Magistro Francisco Anglo Milikæ præfecto, et obsidibus cum a multis aliis tum præsertim a duobus ô Maddinis, Malachiâ Moddardo et Brassillo, abductis, filio etiam Mac Coghlaní obsidum numerum augente, prorex eis finibus excessit. Dum autem hâc ratione Silaumchia mense Julii expugnaretur, damnorum quæ passa est numerus vix ac ne vix quidem iniri potest.

“O'Férghallum Album Daniele Fachtnaus filius Tadái O'Férghail-trucidavit, sed illius interitum Angli morte Fachtnai uli sunt.

“Danieli O'Moro, Loighsi filio, Magister Silius Anglus gulam laqueo elisit.

“Prorex, accipiens proscriptos in Fercallia nemoribus latitare, eò profectus armatus Theobaldum O'Moelmuaidhum cepit; in Eliam inde migrans Leimibhanain suæ potestatis fecit, ubi O'Carvallum equi præstantia discriminí subduxit. Sed, post multam molestiam illorum finium Hibernis facessitam, Dublinii tandem moram contrahens, in Angliam transmisit, Quæstore jusso vice suâ proregis officio fungi. Ille injunctum sibi munus naviter obiturus arma in Fercalliam infert, ut pœnas de ô Moelmuaidho, Arthuro, sumeret, quòd proscriptis et legum præsidio exemptis subventionem ullâ prodesse ausus fuerit. Itaque fines illius regionis omnes, qui nemori ab orienti adjacent, populatus, Balemacabaniam, Laneliam, et Titampliam” [*recte* æquæ tecta et ecclesias] “incendiis prodidit, filium ô Moelmuaidhi Calbachum ad Belaghglassiam vitâ spoliavit, nec multum tempus effluxit cum

spoils, consisting of arms, dresses, coats of mail, and horses, so that Coh, the son of Calvagh, had for his dividend of the booty eighty horses, besides the celebrated steed of O'Neill's son, called the Son of the Eagle. Scarcely had so much booty been obtained at the battle of Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg^b, which was gained by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) over Neill, as the Kinel-Connell obtained on that occasion.

iteratâ incursione Fercalliam perlustrans vnâ deflagratione universam profligaret et everteret, silvis penitus excisis, veniâ dilectorum ô Moelmuaidho minimè factâ, imô avitis finibus procul amotum læsæ Majestatis reum pronunciavit, ejus dignitate ac dominio in Theobaldum ô Moelmuaidhum collato, filio ejus ante in obsidem recepto.

“Angli, Hibernis omnibus a se proscriptis et legum beneficio exclusis, ô Conchaurorum et ô Mororum, ô Moelmuaidhorum, ô Carvallorum familiis grave bellum indixerunt, quo totus agri tractus inter Sinneum amnem et Montem Rufum, inter Montem Blamiam Cloniam et Feoriam positus conflagravit, ut cædium, incendiorum et deprædationum ultrâ citròque factorum summa ad calculos revocari non potuerit.

“O'Carvallis, Castelli Leimie capessendi oportunitate quam nactus est arreptâ, illud sibi vindicavit.

“Terdalachus filius Conchauri filii Terdelachi filii Tadei O'Brien de Comaid vitâ excessit.

“Joannes, ô Nelli filius, Tirconallie ad suam ditionem adjungendæ cupiditate flagrans, numerosissimum conflavit exercitum, ad quem Orghellie omnes, et quicumque, Angli aut Hiberni, agros ab usque littore de Bale mic Buain ad Finnum amnem pertingentes incolebant, confluxerunt. Hæc armatorum hominum multitudo, castris primùm ad Carraigleihan inter duos amnes Finnum et Modernum positus, per campos latè diffusa, nec solum omni apparatu bellico cumulatè instructa, sed advectis vinis, vestibus, et aliorum generum mercibus ad voluptatem com-

paratis, abundat ad Joannem in his castris constipata. Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tireonellenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconellie recessus abegisse, ‘hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam, si vel in Lageniam, vel Momoniam, pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit præfecto posthæc ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi.’ Per illud autem tempus res in Tirconnalliâ non adeo pacatæ fuerunt. O'Donnellus enim propter effætâ ætatem et insuper quia jam biennio eum Calbhacus filius in vinculis detinebat, nihil præclari præstare potuit; ejus etiam alter filius Hugo, a fratre privatâ simultate alienatus, etiam tunc apud Joannem O'Nellum suis in castris agebat, ad quæ clientes suos et vernaculos etiam adduxit. Calbhacus, qui Tirconallie dominabatur, hoc rerum statu, et, Joannis O'Nelli copiis fines suas jam ingressis, perculsus ac pene consternatus, animo secum versens quid in tanto discrimine optimum factum esset, patrem consuluit quâ ratione potissimum suorum et suæ salutis ad tam arctas angustias reductæ prospicere possit. Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Joannem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret. Joannes O'Nellus, castris ex Carrigletha motis, ultra Finnum amnem non procul a Rathboâ per Laganum progressus, ad Bailecoeniam consedit. Porro Calbhacus cum filio Cono in verticem montis Bein- nin eo die ad suorum coitionem concessit, 30

Aois CRIOST, 1558.

Aois Crioite, míle, cúicc céo, caocca, a hoct.

IApla d'fíumáin Semur, mac Sclain, mic tómar, mic Semuir mic ghróite iapla décc. Óá doilíg dia dúthais díe an d'fíghir rin óir ní nicctí a lár eallac díompraite, nó doirur do dunaó pé a linn ó dún caoín hī cciappaige co cummar tri nuirce nimeglar hī ccoicpíe cóiccead eacóac mic luéta, 7 laigín, 7 a mac ghróite dóirpnead ina ionad.

tantum equitibus et 2 peditum cohortibus e Mac Suiniis Fanatæ comitantibus, quorum qui Roderico oriundi erant Waltero Murachi filio, qui ac Daniele, Danieli Cæruleo Mac Suinio parebant: qui, cum accepisset Joannem appropinquasse, 2 ex intimis ac vetustis amicis fidissimos Donatum Juvenem, filium Donati Rufi Macguier, et Mauriciu Mac Cailinum in hostilem exercitum exploratores summisit; qui, confertæ hostium multitudini, per noctis tenebras protinus innixti quaquà impunè aberrabant, quippe nemini agniti. Exploratores illi, postquam singulis penè ignibus tantillum astarent, ad majorem ignem in mediis castris præ foribus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis à sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextam ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret, et lucem ad longa spatia latè diffunderet. Custodia, quæ ad tentorii prætorii aditum foco subinde assidens excubias agebat, e 60 valentissimis hominibus bipennes quàm acutissimas gestantibus et totidem Scotis singulis latiore ense accinctis, constabat. Quando autem cibariorum apponendorum tempus advenit, et portitor demensum suum singulis viritim attribueret, dictis speculatoribus cortex arboris in vasculum efformata ac farinâ referta, bytiri massulâ in obsonium adjectâ, sorte obvenit, quâ escâ ideò non vesci statuerunt, ut ad statum divertendi locum relata indicio foret, se a vero non aliena

narrare. Proinde rerum a se conspectarum seriem narrantibus mox fides habita est. Et Calbachus pugnandi ardor accensus, omni abjectâ morâ, in hostem alacriter irruere protinùs decreverat. Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos, et acriter ferrum stringunt, et per castra terròrem et stragem effusè circumferentes omnia, prosternunt. Joannes autem O'Nellus, strepitum trepidantium et insultantium fremitus exaudiens, planè perspexit hostili audaciâ hos tumultus excitatos fuisse. Quare per aversam tabernaculi portam fugâ se periculo præripuit, 2 tantum ex Hugonis ô Donelli filii famulatio, qui sub signis Donati filii Felimei ô Galchaur militabant, fugâ se comites ei præbentibus. Magna imbrium copia eâ nocte demittebatur, et ille, cum viarum compendia ubique consecraretur, tria flumina, Dælium, Finnum et Dergum nando trajiceret cum duobus comitibus. Tandem ad Termonimuon perveniens equum pretio ab ô Muano comparavit, quo celeriter evectus, elucescente jam die, apud Hargailldachiarog tantisper subsistit. Calbachus cum paucis illis copiis suis reliquam noctis partem in profligatis a se castris egit, vino et lautiis fugorum esculentis suos largiùs uti permittens; armorum quidem, vestium et equo-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1558.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-eight.

The Earl of Desmond, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl, died. The loss of this good man was woful to his country, for there was no need to watch cattle, or close doors, from Dun-caoinⁱ, in Kerry, to the green-bordered meeting of the three wàters^k, on the confines of the province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta^l, and Leinster. And his son, Garrett, was installed in his place.

rum magna copia Tirconallensibus cessit; et prædæ magnitudinem vel hic assequi quis posset, qua in sortione 80 equi præter equum proprium Joannis ô Nelli (*Filium Aquilæ* dictum) ad Conum Calbachi filium devenerunt; nec verisimile est in victoriâ de Cnucuibhderg quam ô Donellus Hugo Juvenis, Hugonis Rufi filius, de ô Nello Cono, reportavit, tot spolia relata fuisse.”

ⁱ *Dun-caoin*, i. e. the beautiful *dun*, or fort, now Dunquin, or Dunqueen, situated to the west of Ventry, in the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

^k *Meeting of the Three Waters*, i. e. the confluence of the Rivers Suire, Nore, and Barrow, opposite Cheek Point, near Waterford. The Nore and Barrow unite about twelve miles further to the north.

^l *The province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta*.—According to Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Eochy Mac Lughta was King of North Munster at the period of the birth of Christ. In the same chronicle the following notice is given of the discovery of this king’s scull, at the year 1157:

“A. D. 1157. The head of Eochie mac Lughta, that reigned King of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered), was this year taken out of the earth, where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderful

bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron, the greatest goose might easily pass through the two holes of his eyes, and in the place, or hole where the marrow was towards his throat, a goose might enter.”

From the boundaries above given it appears that at this period the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction over all Munster, except that part of it belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. The exact amount of the tributes imposed by the Earls of Desmond upon Mac Carthy More, has not been determined. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, has the following reference to the tribute which they had imposed on Carbery, and which continued to be exacted down to the time of the writer:

“But the family of the Mac Carthys, though it were great and numerous, never recovered their former grandeur, notwithstanding the decay of the Cogans and Fitzstephens, and their heirs, Carew and Courcy, and that because of a branch of the Fitzgeralds of English race, which seated themselves in Munster, and particularly in Kerry, and, being elevated with the title of Earle of Desmond, supported by great alliances, and having enlarged their possessions by marriages, purchases, and turrany, and more especially by the damned exaction of Coyn and livery, did all they could to suppress their com-

O brian tuadmhan domhnall mac concobair, mic coirprealbaig, mic taidcc, mic coirprealbaig, mic brian cata an aonaig dionnarbad ar a aitarba lá lurtir na hepeann, 7 an laplaet do buain de lap an lurtir cedna .i. comar Fitzuater, 7 lá mac a dshbratar concobair mac donnchaib, mic concobair uí brian. Cluain namfoda, bunraite, 7 an clár mór puirt oirca-
cáir na tíre, 7 ní hiaet amáin aet an tír uile etir farach 7 áitiuēchaib
drafdbáil ar duirn mīc donnchaib uí brian lá gallaib 7 a oirpnead mar iarla
or cionn na cíce rin, 7 rob é rin céo iarla cloinne cair iar naimm gion gur
bé iar nóirpnead. Ro fár aduath 7 urrccat, gráin, 7 gábad i ngaoibelaib
glaubanba don gnoim rin .i. tre dibirt domhnall uí brian, do criōtnaigriot
beór clanna cuinn 7 cataoiri Shioct eirimoin 7 eimur, ír 7 iē don claoēlud
rin.

An bapun ó neill, fshdora mac cuinn bacair, mic cuinn, mic énpí mic
eoccain do marbad go mīogalmar lá muinir a deapbratar Sīan 7 dob é

petitors, and especially the Mac Cartyes, being the most powerful and chief of them.

"No history can parallel the bloody, malicious, and tedious contests, that have been between these two families, in which, tho' the Mac Cartyes behaved themselves briskly, and slew no less than two Lords of the Fitzgeralds in one day, viz. the father and grandfather of Thomas Nappagh, at Callan in Desmond, anno 1266; yet at length the more powerful Fitzgeralds had the best of it, and imposed on Carbury a most unjust and slavish tribute called Earl's Beeves, which tho', as I conceive, not maintainable by Law, is yet tamely paid by the Carburians to this day for want of unity amongst themselves to join in proper methods to get legally discharged of it.

"However, the Mac Cartyes did not dwindle to soe low a degree, but that they continued seised of almost six entire baronies, viz. Glanarough, Iveragh, and Dunkerron, in Desmond; and Carbury, Muskry, and Duhallow, in the county of Cork; but the Earle of Desmond grew so powerfull, that uppon his attainder

there were forfeited to the Crown 574,628 acres of land."

^m *Earldom*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, was not Earl of Thomond. He was prince, chief, or king of Thomond, according to the law of tanistry.

ⁿ *Clár-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county took its name.

^o *In title*.—This probably means nothing more than that he was the first of the O'Briens who was popularly called "Earl;" for it may have happened that, though Murrough O'Brien was created Earl for life in 1543, he was never called Earl by the people. The Latin translator understands it thus: "Qui Comitis nomen quidem sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum primus retulit." Leland, quoting the Annals of Donegal, writes, book iii. c. 8: "'He accepted the title of Earl,' say their annalists, 'but gave up the dignity of Dalcais, to the astonishment and indignation of all the descendants of Heber, Here-mon, and Ith.'" This, however, is not the meaning intended to be conveyed by the Four Masters,

O'Brien of Thomond (Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh) was banished from his patrimony by the Lord Justice of Ireland; and he was stripped of his earldom^m by the same Lord Justice, i. e. Thomas Fitzwalter, and by the son of his brother, Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien. Clonroad, Bunratty, and Clár-morⁿ, the chief towns of the country, and not only these, but the entire country, as well waste lands as inhabited lands, were placed in the hands of the son of Donough O'Brien by the English, who appointed him Earl over that country. He was the first Earl of the Race of Cas in title^o, but not [the first] by inauguration. In consequence of this deed, i. e. the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien, the Irish of noble Banba^p were seized with horror, dread, fear, and apprehension of danger; and the descendants of Con^q, and of Cathaoir^r, the descendants of Heremon and Heber^s, of Ir^t and Ith^u, were alarmed at this change^w.

The Baron O'Neill (Ferdoragh, the son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was slain (a deed unbecoming in a kinsman) by the peo-

who state that the Irish were alarmed at the change introduced in the law of succession.

^p *Banba*, i. e. one of the old names of Ireland. —See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 116.

^q *Of Con*, i. e. of Con of the Hundred Battles. Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 177. He was the ancestor of the most powerful families in Ireland, as the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Melaghlin, Mageoghegans, Maguires, Mac Mahons, O'Kellys, O'Conors of Connaught, O'Dowdas, O'Malleys, O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.

^r *Cathaoir*, i. e. of Cathaoir Mor, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 174. He was the ancestor of the families of Mac Murrough Kavanagh, O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, Mac Gorman, O'Murroughoe, now Murphy, O'Toole, O'Byrne, and all their correlatives in Leinster, except Mac Gillpatrick of Ossory.

^s *Heremon and Heber*, i. e. of the two sons of Milesius. They were the ancestors of Con and Cathaoir, and, therefore, are not happily introduced here. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18,

omits Con and Cathaoir, which purges the sentence of a disagreeable redundancy.

^t *Ir*.—According to the Irish genealogies he was the brother of Heber and Heremon, and the ancestor of the old kings of Ulster, whose descendants settled in various parts of Ireland, as the Magennises of Iveagh, the O'Conors of Corcomroe and Kerry, the O'Loughlins of Burren, the O'Farrells in the county of Longford, and Mac Rannalls in the county of Leitrim, and all the septs in Connaught called Conmaicne, the O'Mores, and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix, in the now Queen's County.

^u *Ith*.—He was the uncle of Milesius, and the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, and their correlatives, in the territory of Corca-Luighe, which was originally coextensive with the diocese of Ross, in the county of Cork; of the Mac Clancys of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, and of other families.

^w *Change*, claocluó. —This word is still in common use, and synonymous with caomcluó. See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

αὐδαρ α οὐδὲα υαιρ πο παμλαῖγδὸ ἀησέυρ α αέαρδὲα ριρ δαμαὸ ταορρεα δὸ
έεεραδὸ α αέαιρ μάρ.

Mac uí conóbairi fáilgig .i. donnchað mac briain mic cátaóir mic cuinn
mic an cálbaircē do mārbað lá hua noíomarraig .i. uaitne mac aóda do fácc-
aib an báρ ριν bñíba pá bñón, γ fáilgig co fann, γ laigin hi lén, γ pá féil
πατραicc do ρονηραδὸ do ρónαδ an gñom ριν.

Μαῖδὸμ μὸρ λα ἡιαρτα cloinne ριοκαιρὸ αρ albancoib, γ πο βέ αντιαρτα ριν
Riocard mac uillecc na cefñn, mic Riocard, mic uillecc cnuc tuag, mic an
uillecc mñdonaicē mic uillecc an ρíona, γ πο biað na halbanarig φορ α τυuccað
an maíðm ριν doínnall mac dubgaill mic giollaerpuice mic ailin, γ dubgall
mac donnchað mic giollaerpuice mic ailin, dá ócc conrapal uppañanta
báτταρ acc ρεic α nañpaine aθαῖδ ραδα lé hultcoib, γ lé cenél conaill ρfē
cáć. Δὸ ιομραῖδστταρ στορρα ρfñ lé boρρραδ beóðácta γ lé ἡιομαρραῖδ
áρραćταρ na hoιρρ ριν δραγδáiλ, γ δολ δοιρδσρuccað α nanmanu αρ ρυδ

* *Was appointed*.—Con O'Neill was created Earl of Tyrone for life, remainder to his son, Matthew, who was created Baron of Dungannon. —See note ⁱ, under the year 1542, p. 1476, *supra*. Campion gives the following account of the killing of the Baron of Dungannon, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which was written in twelve years after it had taken place:

“Of all the Irish Princes, though none was then comparable to O'Neale for antiquity and nobleness of blood, yet had the same endured sundry varieties and vexations, untill the division began in England of the two royall families, Yorke and Lancaster, at which time the English Lords of Ireland, either for zeale, or for kindred and affection, transporting their force thither to uphold a side, the meere Irish waxed insolent, and chiefly O'Neale incroached upon the full possession of Ulster, abiding so uncontrolled till Shane” [*recte*, Con] “O'Neale, fearing the puissance of Henry 8, exhibited to him a voluntary submission, surrendered all titles of honour, received at his hands the Earldome of Ter-Owen, commonly called Tirone, to

be held of the King, of English form and tenure: Armes he gave the bloody hand a terrible cognizance. This O'Neale had two sonnes, Matthew, a bastard, and Shane, legitimate; but because Matthew was a lusty horseman, welbeloved, and a tryed souldiour, Shane but a Boy, and not of much hope, the father obtained the Barony of Donganon, and the remainder of his Earledome to Matthew. When Shane and his foster brethren” [the O'Donnellys] “grew to yeares, they considered of the injury and tyranny done by policie of the base O'Neale, and with rearing hue and cry at the side of a Castle where he lay that night, when the gentleman ran suddainely forth to answere the cry, as the custome is, they betrayed and murdered him. The father, not utterly discontent with his dispatch, when he saw the proof of his lawfull sonne and heire, thenceforward fancied Shane O'Neale, put him in trust with all, himself being but a cripple, notwithstanding that Matthew left issue male which liveth, to whom the inheritance appertained; yet after his father's decease, Shane was reputed for the rightfull

ple of his brother, John; and the cause of his killing was because he was appointed* to the dignity of his father, if his father should die before him.

The son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Donough, the son of Brian, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by O'Dempsey (Owny, the son of Hugh). This death left the Barrow in sorrow, the Hy-Faly feeble, and Leinster in grief. And that deed was perpetrated precisely on the festival of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Clanrickard gave a great defeat to the Scots. This Earl was Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh[†], son of Ulick Meodhanach, son of Ulick of the Wine; and the Scots who sustained that defeat were Donnell, the son of Dowell, son of Gillespick Mac Allen [Campbell], and Dowell, the son of Donough, son of Gillespick Mac Allen, two brave young constables of gallowglasses, who had been a long time before hired into the service[‡] of the Ultonians, but more particularly in the service of Tirconnell. They had agreed among themselves, [stimulated] by extraordinary vigour and bravery, to leave those districts[§], and to proceed through Connaught, to render

O'Neale, took it, kept it, challenged superiority over the Irish Lords of Ulster, warred also upon the English part, subdued O'Reilly, imprisoned Odonil, his wife, and his sonne, enriched himselfe with all Odonils forts, castles, and plate, by way of ransome, detained pledges of obedience, the wife (whom he carnally abused), and the childe, fortified a strong Iland in Tyrone, which he named spitefully *Foogh-ni-Gall*, that is, the hate of Englishmen, whom he so detested, that he hanged a souldiour for eating English bisket; another by the feet, mistrusted for a spy; another Captaine of the Gallowglasses he slew with torture, &c. &c."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, p. 187–189.

Ware says in his *Annals of Ireland*, that John being examined by the Lord Justice Sidney about these matters, answered that he was the son and heir of Con and Alice, his wife, and that Matthew was the son of a smith in Dundalk, born after his father's marriage with his mother, Alice, and that he claimed his father's estate justly; that the surrender which his fa-

ther had made to King Henry the Eighth, and the restoration which the King made to his father again were of no force; inasmuch as his father had no right to the lands which he surrendered to the King, except during his own life;—that he (John) himself was O'Neill by the law of Tanistry, and by popular election; and that he assumed no superiority over the chieftains of the north, except what had belonged to his ancestors.

[†] *Cnoc-tuagh*, now Knockdoe, near Clare-Galway.—See note °, under the year 1504, p. 1277, *supra*.

[‡] *Hired into the service*, acc peic a nampane, i. e. selling their service. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus: "Tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconnalliâ stipendia faciebant."

[§] *To leave those districts*, na hoipir pin d'ág-báil, i. e. to leave the territories of Ulster and proceed into Connaught in quest of adventures. The word oipir is translated *fines* by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115. The Latin trans-

doiccíð connaçt, 7 arfð po gábrat cetur co cpich cairppe mic neill tpe
ioçtar ua noilella, do epíc gailng (bail in po cobraiç corbmac gailng mac
taibcc, mic cfin, mic oilealla oluim iap lot emiç a atar) 7 do típ amalzaið
mic fiaçpác. Tánaicc mac uilliam ina ccoinne annpín. Ríðearð an iapainn
mac dauid, mic emainn, mic uillicc, 7 po gēall a ccoituccáð ar óaig çpeac
lomēta a cōmappan 7 polmaiçte a earccapatt. Oð cūalaið iapla cloinne
píocairð an cōimēionol coiccpice pín do tēact lé a tēaib do tēionil an lion
ar lia po fēd darpnail éideað, 7 opðanair, 7 ní po airpū gup an maiçin ambá-
ðar na halbanaiç aç muaið, 7 pob fñirde dó a monnpaiccíð uair do bñir for
an pñðain allmairð, 7 for na fōirnið ppaocðuileç pín, 7 ní po cuimniçpíot
a pāð ó natapð, 7 ó mbraiçpñ bunaið uair po fūlainçpíot dá nñccairpñ a
naipleac ar én laçair. Do marðað annpín doinnall 7 dūðgall, 7 bá fñir buaið
a nanacail olðár buaið a ngona uair do gēbētai a ccoimēpíom dá gac fñnail
ionnpapa epñib, 7 dob éttreimette albanaiç co cñd atçaið dá naimpñ hī
ccoicceað cōnnaçt an'ionnpaiccíð pín.

Spaonmairðm do tēðairt lá Saxoncōib ar uilliam oðar (.i. ó cñrbail)
mac pñgðanainm mic maolpuanað mic Sñain uí cñrbail ar maç cinn corpaçge
do hñrbaiçfð óicc, 7 do muðaiçfð mñlñ ar an maç pín, 7 do páccbað ann
Mupchað gñgac mac emainn, mic mupchað, mic emainn, mic Suibne do
cōnpaplaib dālccair, 7 do típ boçame iap nouçtar, 7 tēpna ó ceapbail pñn
ar an pñpíeicçñ pín.

lator, in F. 1. 18, condenses the language thus :
" Qui vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ vel ne vaca-
tione militiæ iuventus torperet, in Conaciam
profecti sunt, &c."

^b *The territory of Carbury, the son of Niall*, now
the barony of Carbury, in the north of the
county of Sligo.

^c *Settled*, cobraiç. Cormac fled from Mun-
ster, after having incensed his father by kill-
ing the five sons of Conall, the son of Eoch-
aidh, son of Magh Nuadhat, who were fabled to
have been transformed into badgers by Grian
Gruadhsholuis, a Tuatha de Danann sorceress.
The legend is given at full length in a manu-
script in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,
H. 3. 18, p. 42; but it is so wrapped up in

fable that it is of very little historical value.
Up to this period the country of the Gailenga,
which was far more extensive than the present
barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, was
inhabited by the Damnonii and Galeni, who were
tribes of the Firbolgs; but King Cormac, the son
of Art, granted this territory to Cormac Gai-
leang, his near relative, who, in course of time,
either totally dispossessed or enslaved the Fir-
bolgs. The most distinguished families of his
race in this territory, after the establishment of
surnames, were the O'Haras and O'Garas.—See
O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

^d *Violated the guarantee*.—The legend recites
that Cormac Gaileang had offered the sons of
Conall his father's protection, on condition that

their names famous. They first passed through the territory of Carbry, the son of Niall^b, through the lower part of Tirerrill, by the territory of Gaileang (where Cormac Gaileang, the son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilíoll Olum, settled^c after having violated the guarantee^d of his father), and into the country of Awley of Fiachra [Tirawley]. In this last mentioned territory Mac William (Richard-an-iarrainn^e, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick) came to meet them; and he promised to support them for plundering his neighbours and harassing his enemies. When the Earl of Clanrickard heard that this foreign^f host had arrived in his neighbourhood, he collected the greatest number that he was able of mail-clad warriors and ordnance, and did not halt till he arrived at the place where those Scots were, by the Moy. He was the better of attacking them [there], for he routed this foreign band of fiercely-rapacious warriors, who did not consider their distance from their native country and their kindred, for they suffered their enemies to slaughter them on the spot. Donnell and Dowell were slain there; but the victory^g would have been greater if they had been taken prisoners, instead of being slain, for an equivalent ransom in any kind of riches would have been received for them. The power of the Scots was enfeebled in Connaught for a considerable time after this attack.

A defeat was given to O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John) by the English, on the plain of Ceann-Corcaighe^h, where youths were cut off, and warriors slain, and, among the rest, Murrough Geangcach, the son of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, one of the constables of Dal-gCais, and of the family of Tir-Boghaineⁱ. O'Carroll himself escaped from that perilous conflict.

they would come out of their stronghold; and that he slew them with his father's spear as soon as they came forth.

^c *Richard-an-iarrainn*, i. e. Richard of the iron.

^f *Foreign host*, *coiméionol coicéipice*.—Here the Four Masters use the word *coicéipice*, in the sense of strange, or foreign, although they generally use this term to denote *confine*, or *conterraneous boundary*.

^g *The victory*, literally, "better would have been the victory of protecting them than the

victory of killing them, for there would have been received their equivalent of each kind of wealth for them. And the Scots were the feeble of this attack in the province of Connaught for a period of their time."

^h *Ceann-Corcaighe*, i. e. the head of the corcass, or marshy land; not identified.

ⁱ *Of the family of Tir-Boghaine*, literally, "of Tir-Boghaine as to his native country," i. e. he was of the family of the Mac Sweenys of Bannagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

The Archdeacon of Killaloe died, i. e. Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Nicholas O'Grady. He was a lord in Church and State^k.

Queen Elizabeth was made sovereign over England on the 17th. of November^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1559.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-nine.

O'Neill (Con Bacagh, the son of Henry, son of Owen) died, after having spent his age and time without blemish or reproach. His death would have been a cause of great grief to the Kinel-Owen but for his great age and infirmity, and that he left an heir worthy of him, i. e. John^m.

oras ac Galingam (a Cormaco Galingo filio Tadei, filii Keni, filii Olilli Ohuim, cujus ibi pater vulneratus fuit" [*recte*, qui ibi sedit postquam violaverat protectionem patris sui], "nominatam) ad provinciam pervenerunt, ubi Mac Ulielmus Bourk, Richardus a ferro, filius Davidis, filii Edmundi, filii Ullechi, eos conduxit ut finitimis bello petendis, et eis qui ipsis adversarentur prosternendis vires et arma impenderent, Cum autem Clanrickardiae Comes, Richardus, filius Ullechi a capitibus, filii Richardi, filii Ullechi de Cnoctuagh, filii Ulechi Medii, filii Ullechi a vino, advenas in Conatiæ viscera jam penetrasse accepisset, ne a propriis accedentibus comminus damna perferre cogeretur, exercitum quam potest maximum conscribit, quem omni bellico apparatu apprime instructum, in aciem eduxit, tormentis etiam bellicis ad hanc expeditionem usus, tantâ porro celeritate ac tam exiguo strepitu processit ut antè penè in hostium conspectu ad Moam amnem consedentium pervenerit, quam eum in armis fuisse cognoverint, ut primum hostem conspicatus est, in pugnam cum eo descendit, nec diu in ancipiti victoria stetit, cum Scoti latè sternerentur, ducibus in aciem cadentibus, reliqui profligati internecone delentur. Duces vero si capti potius quam cæsi fuissent,

vel appenso in trutinâ ad ipsorum pondus ære, suorum operâ vinculis educerentur. Clades autem sicut Scotis luctuosa, sic Conatiæ fuit utilis, ut quæ a Scotorum excursionibus diu immunis erat.

"O'Carvallus, Ulielmus Moddara, filius Nehemiæ, filii Moelruani, filii Joannis, cum Anglis apud Maighcancorcagiam acie decernens latè fugus est, sed ipse fugâ elapsus, multis suorum desideratis ac præcipuè Muracho Gancach, filius Edmundi, filii Murachi, filii Edmundi Mac Suinnii, viro admodum strenuo, Tirboghania oriundo, sub Dalgaissiis merere consueto.

"Donatus Juvenis, filius Donati, filii Nicholai ô Grada, Archidiaconus Laonensis, vir magnæ potentiæ, tam inter sacri quam profani ordinis homines, diem suum obiit.

"Elizabetha Angliæ Regina salutata est."

The Latin translation from the Annals of Donegal, in F. I. 18, ends here.

^m *John*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *Don-gaileac*, i. e. the Donnellian, which is correct, for John was usually so called, because he had been fostered by O'Donnelly.—See note ^s, under the year 1531, p. 1404, *supra*. He was also called *Seán an óiomair*, i. e. Shane, or John, of the pride, or ambition.

Emann buailéir, mac tómar, mic emainn, mic tomair décc, tigherna trína cluana meala 7 cátrae dúine iarcéaig for riúir, buaball bláné bionnpoḡrae mairge taoibḡeal claét éorera. do éimḡibe a tḡur a aoíre 7 a aimḡire, 7 deapḡraḡair a átar do ḡabail a ionaid .i. Riapur mac emainn.

Iarla tuadmúan, concobar mac donnchaí mic concobair uí brian ar riúde pé hacchaí inni í cuinn a mí lún do ronnraí ar cloinn Murchaí uí brian, 7 baí mac do cloinn Murchaí ir in mbaile .i. donnchaí 7 do baí taḡcc mac murchaí í brian i mbioḡḡair 7 a mbuancoimḡteacḡ iarla dḡmúan ó dibḡt doimnall uí brian ḡo nuice rin 7 do eccaoín taḡcc a anbroplann rir an iarla, 7 a duḡair ḡur baḡal lair a bḡt ḡan baile ḡan bḡraḡair muna pḡaḡbaí fḡrtaḡt abrocur. Do ḡab an iarla an ioncḡraio rin taḡcc, 7 do cuir ḡairm ar a ḡlanḡuaḡaib, 7 tionol ar a tuataib, ḡidead ní an lé cruinnucḡad mar ba cóir acḡ do éimḡir ar a éḡraḡhaí ḡo déula dáraḡtaḡ tré rḡuḡraḡaib rionna rḡuḡḡloine. Do cualaí iarla tuadmúan an tionol rin acc triall ro na tuairm do éirḡ ó inir í cuinn, 7 do pácaib an forlongḡort polam, 7 do ataiḡ a rḡor éara imá rḡoirḡim .i. iarla cloinne Riocair, doḡ rḡirde do an tataḡ rin óir ní an le a aḡiappaí acḡ do ḡluair ró éḡóir, 7 ní ro airḡ ḡur an mairḡin hi mbaí iarla tuadmúan. Oala iarla dḡmúan ní ro hanad lair ḡo ndeachaí ar paḡce inni uí cuinn, 7 ro fill tar a air ḡo baile í aille an oirde éḡona. Ní bó paḡa ó paile forlongḡuir na maḡlaḡ an oirde rin. Ro éirḡ iarla dḡmúan a moḡḡbaí na maḡne ar na baiaḡ, 7 tuc copuccad caḡa, 7 inneall iombualta ar a ócḡaí, óir bá dḡḡ lair naḡ tḡḡrairḡ ḡan trioid on dá tḡḡarna tarla

ⁿ *Edmond Butler*.—His father, Thomas, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, 10th November, 1543, by the title of Baron of Caher. Edmond succeeded as second Baron of Caher, but died without issue, when the barony expired, and his two half sisters became his heirs. But the dignity was revived 6th May, 1583, by a new patent granted to his first cousin, Sir Theobald Butler.

^o *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

^p *Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh*, i. e. the stone fort of the Dun, or earthen fort of the fish, now Cahir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. The site of the original Caher, or stone fort, is occupied by the Castle of Cahir, which stands on a rock surrounded by the River Suir.—See this castle described in the Irish Penny Journal by Mr. Petrie.

^q *Took his place*.—Pierce took his place as head of this branch of the Butlers, according to the Irish law of tanistry, not as Baron of Caher. This branch of the Butlers descend from James

Edmond Butler^a, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala^o, and of Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh^p on the Suire, died. This beautiful, sweet-sounding trumpet, a whitesided, fair, ruddy-coloured youth, was cut off in the beginning of his life and career; and his father's brother, Pierce, the son of Edmond, took his place^q.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) sat before Inchiquin, precisely in the month of June, to oppose the sons of Murrough O'Brien. And Donough, one of the sons of Murrough, was in the town; but Teige, the other son of Murrough, had been constantly in the company and society of the Earl of Desmond, since the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien up to that period. And Teige had complained of his distress to the Earl, and had said that he should be [left] without home or kinsmen, unless he obtained speedy assistance. The Earl took this complaint of Teige [to heart], and he assembled his gallant troops, and mustered his tribes; he did not, however, wait to make a proper muster, but proceeded at once, with boldness and intrepidity, across the waters of the limpidly-rolling Shannon. When the Earl of Thomond heard that this army was marching upon him, he departed from Inchiquin, leaving the camp empty, and went to solicit^r the assistance of his trusty friend, the Earl of Clanrickard. He was the better of this solicitation, for the Earl did not wait to be asked a second time, but set out immediately, and did not halt until he reached the place where the Earl of Thomond was. As for the Earl of Thomond, he did not halt till he arrived on the green of Inchiquin; and he returned back the same night to Baile-Ui-Aille^s. The camps of the Earls were not far asunder on that night. On the morrow, at day-break, the Earl of Desmond arose, and marshalled his youthful warriors in battle-array and fighting order, for he thought that he should not part from the two nobles who were pursuing him without fighting. This was indeed true, for they pro-

Butler, the natural son of James, third Earl of Ormond.

^r *To solicit*, literally, "and he requested his true friend to his relief, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard."

^s *Baile-Ui-Aille*, i. e. O'Haly's town, now Ballyally, a townland containing a small portion of the ruins of a castle, in the parish of

Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about two miles and a quarter to the north of the town of Ennis. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, this castle is mentioned as belonging to James Nellan.—See it again referred to at the year 1601.

agá éoraiḡeaḡt. bá píos ón innirín óir do ḡabḡraḡ ácc caíḡlín ḡ acc com-
puabairḡ apoile ó áitib a longporḡ ḡo poraḡ mullaḡ énuic puarḡoilli. Ar
ánn rin do éoilḡ an toice, ḡ do éḡaḡ an éinnlínain a ceup ar aon maḡin, ḡ
do áḡraḡ rén caḡa cloinne cair an lá rin óir do bé a nḡaḡuccaḡ co ḡuice
rin mairḡm do ḡnuirib ar ḡḡpaltacaib ríḡpa in ḡaḡ tulaḡ a ḡaḡpaḡtaoír,
ḡ ḡémaḡ é an lá rin ríḡn baóí taḡcc mac mupchaíḡ í ḡriain aḡ tabairḡ na
ḡpoda maille lé ḡḡpoid. Do ḡlín ḡeaḡóirḡ mac Semaír, ḡ taḡcc ó ḡriain ḡeibḡ
na ḡḡcmala, ḡ coimeirḡe an énuic ar na hiarlaḡaib uairle ainḡḡra do ríann-
ḡuḡ a ríaruccaḡ, ḡ do ḡobair a ḡorḡamḡuccaḡ ḡo ḡo ríaccbaḡḡar a nóccbaíḡ
ḡo arḡaib a nḡccarḡaḡ ḡ ḡó ḡrít a mbíḡḡbaḡ. Do ríaccbaḡ ánnirín donn-
chaḡ ḡoḡa mac ḡriain mic ḡoirḡḡealḡaḡ mic taḡcc mic maḡḡaḡna, ḡ ḡo
maḡbaḡ ann ḡpḡḡ do ḡḡḡaóimḡ ríl aḡḡa, ḡ ḡo maḡbaḡ aḡḡ arḡconḡapal
cloinne ríocairḡ .i. emann mac Rúaḡóir míoír, mic ríḡbne, ḡ colla mac mup-
chaíḡ mic ríḡaíḡ míoír, Ro maḡbaḡ ḡna ḡriup mac mupchaíḡ, mic donnchaíḡ
mic doḡnnaill na maḡmann mḡc ríḡbne .i. conḡobar (conḡapal ḡuaḡmḡan)
eoḡan, ḡ donnchaíḡ, Ro ríaccbaḡ ann clann emann mic mupchaíḡ mic emann,
meic ríḡbne .i. Maolmuirḡ buíḡe, ḡ donnchaíḡ. Ní bíḡ dá nairlín ní buḡ ríḡ
ácc ḡérnó iarla ḡḡmḡan iar mbuaíḡ ceorccair, ḡ ccomḡmaíḡḡe ḡar a ar.
Sluaḡceḡaḡ cḡḡair ríḡna lá hua cḡrḡaill uilliam oḡar mac ríḡḡanainm
mic maolpuanaíḡ, mic ríḡan ar mac uí ḡriain ara .i. ḡoirḡḡealḡaḡ mac mup-
ḡḡḡaḡ, mic doḡnnaill, mic taḡcc, mic ḡoirḡḡealḡaḡ, mic mupchaíḡ na
rairḡḡe. Do lomaḡ, ḡ do léppḡḡoraḡ an ḡír ḡo ḡinnḡnaḡ lá hua cḡrḡaill
ó ḡél an áḡa ḡo muileann uí óccáin. Do maḡbaḡ lír ra ló cḡḡna deaḡḡra-

¹ *Cnoc-Fuarchoilli*, i. e. the hill of the cold wood, now corruptly called in Irish Cnoc up-
coill, and incorrectly translated Spancel Hill. It is the name of a small village noted for its
horse fairs, situated in the townland of Muckin-
nish, parish of Clooney, and about six miles east
of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

² *The will of destiny*, literally, "it was there
that destiny willed and fate permitted to put
them on one place." The word maḡin always
denotes place or locality, and is explained ionaḡ
by O'Clery.

³ *Even on that day*.—This is an insinuation

that it was the fact of Teige, the son of Mur-
rough O'Brien, being on the side of the Earl of
Desmond, that prevented the Geraldines from
being scared with dismay when they came to a
battle with the Dal-Cais on a hill.

⁴ *To oppress him, recte*, "them," or "Teige
O'Brien." The style of the original is here
exceedingly faulty, on account of the careless
use made of the pronouns.

⁵ *Their foes*.—The words earccarḡaḡ and
bioḡbaḡ are synonymous, and introduced into
the text merely for the sake of sound.

⁶ *Donnell-na-madhmánn*, i. e. Donnell, or Da-

ceeded to fire at each other, and to skirmish from the places where they were encamped, till they arrived at the summit of Cnoc-Fuarchoilli^t, where it was the will of destiny^u and the decree of fate to bring them to the same place. The success of battle of the race of Cas changed on that day, for until then they had been accustomed to drive the Geraldines [panic-stricken] before their faces on every hill on which they had contended; and even on that day^w Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was fighting along with Garrett. Garrett, the son of James, and Teige O'Brien, gained the onset of the battle, and the rising of the hill, upon the two noble and vigorous Earls, who had coveted to oppress him^x [Teige], and who had attempted to subdue him; but they [the Earls] left their youths [soldiers] beneath the weapons of their adversaries, and at the mercy of their foes^y. Donough Gobha, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Mahon, was left behind; a number of the chieftains of the Sil-Aedha were slain, as were also the Chief Constable of Clanrickard, i. e. Edmond, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny, and Colla, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny; also three sons of Murrough, the son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhmhann^z Mac Sweeny, namely, Conor, Constable of Thomond, Owen, and Donough; and there also fell the sons of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, namely, Mulmurry Boy and Edmond. I shall not enumerate them any longer. But the Earl of Desmond returned home after victory in triumph.

A captain's [first] expedition^a was made by O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John), against Mac-I-Brien of Ara, i. e. Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe. On this occasion O'Carroll at once devastated and totally ravaged the country from Bel-an-atha^b to Muilleann-Ui-Ogain^c. On the same day he slew Mac-I-Brien's brother, namely, Murrough,

niel, of the defeats.

^a *A captain's expedition.*—Every Irish chieftain thought it his duty to perform a predatory excursion as soon after his inauguration as possible, and this was called his “*pluaigead ceannair peadna*.”

^b *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, on the east side of the Shannon, oppo-

site Killaloe, in the barony of Ara, and county of Tipperary. The ruins of one of Mac-I-Brien Ara's castles are still to be seen near Ballina Bridge.

^c *Muilleann-Ui-Ogain*, i. e. O'Hogan's mill, a place situated near Arderony, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

éair mñic uí brian .i. Murchaíó máe muiréirteag saoi cinnéirí na ar lúga do bolc dócebaíó pleacta brian ruad. Do éir mac uí brian cruinnmucéad ar a éairíob ar a haile do dol daite a earonóra ar ua céirbaill, 7 ar tóóc dá triatbuidí na timéall do earcna ar a aghaíó, 7 arís dóceair uí éairín do cpeaclomaíó don éairte rin, 7 ar ann po éinn an éinnmáin dua éairbaill bñe ar a éionn an oíde rin ar mullaíó enuic i nuib éairín acc híreacé. Fuir an tír ina timéall, 7 ar ó bun an énuic ar ar éobraig ó céirbaill do léicc mac uí brian pceaoíleat da pceiméleob dapeccain na noirí. Ar míteacé dá ócebaíó uada do éonairc ó céirbaill éuice a céopuccaíó caíó, 7 i noirucéad iommbuairte, ni mo éion neac gan híre a fulaing ná a iongabala capla ar a ionéob annrín. Ro marbaíó don éir rin gac aon pob inéctá do muirte mñic uí brian do marbaíó ann a éonrapal .i. epeimón mac an giolla duib, mic concobaí, mic donnchaíó meic Suibne. Dó gabat ann mac uí brian fñin, 7 baíó capla pa éirapeccain rin óir ní iméig gan a puarglaíó.

Tadóe an éruáráin mac domnaill mic concobaí uí brian dóce hi ppsíraib manac i nuíthairg méguíóir, 7 é acc cup a cuarta éir a éairíob éoiríce iar na ionnarbaíó ar a átaríó arson la a átar an bliadain poime rin, fñ a aora do bñir lué 7 lánrapat miltacé 7 marcaíar do clandaib corbmaíó éair, 7 a adnacal in aghaíó beithe.

An calbaíó ó domnaill do gabail lá hua néill Sñan an 14 do Man. Bá hamlat arrié an gabail írin. Caébarp mac Maígnura do bñe a ppsíreíre ppsíre an calbaíó, 7 ppsí a mac conn. Bá hann baíó ionatpacé éathbaíre por épannoice loíó bñthairg. Ro tionoileat pluag an tíre im éonn mac an éalbaíó co mbattar hi ppsíreíre imon épannoice. Bá hann baíó an calbaíó an tan rin hi céill o étonpáir go nuathat pochaíóe cenmoíat mna 7 pilsíó.

^d *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary. This territory belonged to O'Meagher, who was originally tributary to O'Carroll.

^e *He saw O'Carroll*.—Do éonairc ó Céirbaill éuice .i. do éonairc pé ó Céirbaill [ag teacé] éuige. O'Carroll did not make his descent from the hill until he perceived that Mac-I-Brién had sent forth the main body of

his forces to plunder the districts. The word oirí is here used in the same sense as in the name aipear, or oipear gaíódeal, i. e. the district of the Gaels, now Argyll, in Scotland.

^f *Teige-an-tsuaíain*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of the long uncombed hair.

^g *Remote friends*.—The word coicpíce is here used in the same sense as that in which Keating and the Munster writers employ it.

the son of Murtough, a distinguished captain, by no means the worst of the youths of the descendants of Brian Roe. Mac-I-Brien afterwards made a muster of his friends, to go and avenge this dishonour upon O'Carroll; and as soon as his lordly bands had assembled around him, he marched forwards, resolved to ravage the territory of Hy-Cairin^d on that expedition. Destiny had so disposed [affairs] for O'Carroll, that he was on the summit of a hill in Hy-Cairin, listening to the country around him; and it was from the foot of this hill on which O'Carroll was stationed that Mac-I-Brien sent forth a body of his scouts to plunder the districts. When his youths had sallied forth from him, he saw O'Carroll^e approaching him in battle-array, and in fighting order; and not one of those who were there before him was able to withstand his strength, or escape by flight. Every man of Mac-I-Brien's people able to bear arms was slain; his constable, Heremon, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain. Mac-I-Brien himself was taken prisoner; and there was profit in giving him quarter, for he was not set at liberty without a ransom.

Teige-an-tsuasain^f, the son of O'Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, died in Fermanagh, in Maguire's country, while on a visit with his more remote friends^g, for he had been banished the preceding year from his patrimony, together with his father. He was the most distinguished of his age for agility, strength, martial feats, and horsemanship, of the race of Cormac Cas; and he was interred at Achadh-beithe [Aghavea].

Calvagh O'Donnell was taken prisoner by O'Neill (John) on the 14th of May. This capture was effected thus: Caffar, the son of Manus, was at strife with Calvagh and his son, Con. Caffar had his abode at this time in the Crannog of Loch-Beathach^h; and Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled the forces of the country, and laid siege to the Crannog. Calvagh was at this time at Cill-O'dTomhrairⁱ with a few soldiers, besides women and poets; [and] some of the

But *coincepic* originally meant *confine*, and is generally used in that sense by the Four Masters, who evidently transcribed this passage from Munster annals.

^h *Loch-Beathach*, now *anglice* Lough Veagh, a lake situated in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See

note ^c, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*, and other references to this lake at the years 1524 and 1540.

ⁱ *Cill-O'dTomhrair*.—This monastery is now called in Irish *cill na oimpart*, *anglice* Killo-donnell. It is situated close to Fort Stewart, near the upper end of Lough Swilly, in the barony

Ro mairiurte diong do ceneil cconaili dua neill an calbac do bñe fón ionnar rin gan porcómédo gan iomcórnam. Ní po paillicéad lá hua neill an ní rin go ríacé gur an líon plóig po ba uata lair gan rabad gan raucéad go po iadpate imon teğdair i mbaoi an calbac ip in mairiurte co po erğabrat é péin 7 a bñ .i. ingñ meç gilleain, 7 puccrat leó iate co típ eóccain. Do rabad cimiúeacé doépaio dícóimipéil iapam lá hua néill don calbac 7 po aontuig ríde beór la hingin Mec gilleain co puce cloinn nó, 7 munbad an uain ríre ar ceneil cconaili don cúp rin ní ba roðauig do gaoidealaib bñit a pplaeta uata an tuét rin.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1560.

Αοίρ Χρίορτ, míle, cúicc céo, Searcca.

Ingñ meç capéaiğ .i. aibilín ingñ doimnail, mic corbmaic laðpaiğ bñ iapla dñrmuñan ar a haoisó .i. Sémuir mac Sñam, mic tomair, 7 bñ iapla tuadmuñan iappin .i. concóbar mac donnchaid mic concóbar, bñ dépacé daonnaéacé conail épaibdeac an contaioir rin décc 7 a haðnacal i notaplige o rinnreap .i. i noirbelacé.

Mág maéğamna .i. Ape maol mac Remainn, mic glairne do marbad ar pluag i neill dñrbaio a iomcóméda lá halbanchaib etip dá fðain hi rúta meic uóilín. Céio rinn gaéa caéa, 7 coimédaio a éoda don éóiccead i nacchaid pñ mbríğ, 7 míde an tí toréair ann rin, 7 mac a dñrbratari doirpnead ina ionad .i. Aoð mac bñian na moiceipge mic Remainn mic glairne.

Taðcc 7 eoccan ba mac uí puairc .i. bñian (.i. bñian ballacé) mac eoccan uí puairc diméacé daoidéaiaib anaibée. Eocchan cedamur ar amne puairc aoisó, bñit i mbraigóñuip agá bratair ag taðcc, 7 apé baile ina paibe hi laim hi liaétruim, 7 tapla dó go bpuairc pail pa pporcóméte baóí paip, 7

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1538, and correct an error inadvertently fallen into in making this Killymard in note ^a, p. 1449.

^k *Mac Gilleain*.—This is the Irish and Erse form of the family name Mac Clean.

^l *Advantage*, uain.—This is still a living word denoting opportunity, advantage, &c.

^m *Easy*.—The word roðauig is the opposite of doðauig, difficult.

ⁿ *For the Gaels*.—The writer would have improved this idea by substituting “Kin-el-Owen” for “Gaels.” This is the Calvagh who had imprisoned his own father!

^o *In her youth*, ar a haoisó.—See note ^u, under the year 1541, p. 1462, *supra*.

Kinel-Connell informed O'Neill that Calvagh was thus situated, without guard or protection. O'Neill neglected not this opportunity, but proceeded with the number of forces he had in readiness, without notice or forewarning, so that they surrounded the apartment of the monastery in which Calvagh was; and thus they made prisoners of himself and his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain^k, and carried them off into Tyrone. O'Neill detained Calvagh in close and cruel confinement, and, moreover, cohabited with his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain, so that she bore children unto him. Were it not for the advantage^l taken of the Kinel-Connell on the occasion, it would not have been an easy^m matter for the Gaelsⁿ to carry off their chief from them at the time.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1560.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty.

The daughter of Mac Carthy, i. e. Eveleen, daughter of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the Earl of Desmond in her youth^o, namely, of James, the son of John, who was son of Thomas, and afterwards the wife of the Earl of Thomond, namely, of Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, a charitable, humane, friendly, and pious Countess, died, and was interred in the burial-place of her ancestors, namely, at Oirbhealach^p.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Art Mael, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was slain in O'Neill's army by the Scots, from want of being guarded, between two bands, in the route [the territory] of Mac Quillin. He who was there slain was the foremost spear in every battle, and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother, Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was installed in his place.

Teige and Owen, the two sons of O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen), came by untimely deaths. Owen first met his death thus: he was held in captivity by his kinsman, Teige, in the town of Leitrim; and it came to pass that, having got an opportunity of the guard, he slew the person whom Teige

^p *Oirbhealach*, now Irrelagh, or Muckruss Abbey, situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, in the county of Kerry.—See notes ^r, ^s, ^t, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

ro mairb an fíri baof aza iomróiméid ó tādóc, do cóid ar barr an baile, 7 ro fuaccair go raibé an cairlén ar a cúmar, 7 nár córa don tír tadóc do tādóc ina eirriom. Oo éualaid gíomanac baof amuig do muintir tadóc in ní rin do leacc a ghuaid ar a gónna, 7 do amair eocán go hindellóiréic co ndeachaí an pelér tré na imlinn gur fáccai b gan anmain. Tadóc dha do bátaí hī pfozmār na bliadna ro ag dol do coiblaí ar épannóicc íril iapccú-laiḡ hī muintir eolair. Do baí coll nīc naépaí, 7 do b apccain én ngribe, 7 do baí raicció lípēa ar leóman a mionnraicció dámaí dñilñit nó imepdaip.

Tadóc buide mac éin, mic oilella uí fgra do mairbáí lé catál ócc mac tadóc mic catál óicc uí concódaip, 7 nír éin ó éin máip hī cconnaéctai b diarraima corbmaic gailñg, fíri baí fíri ar fíraíct eic 7 ar aoiódaipie mair.

Comfuaabairt cáta 7 imgeallad iorḡaile etip iapla ndearmuíman .i. ghróid mac Semair, mic Slean, 7 iapla uymuíman .i. tomár mac Sémair mic piapair puaid mic Semair, mic emainn, 7 do bé adbar a nimrínna fíraínn éoir Síúipe, 7 eóḡanaéct cairil (dúthaḡ íleaécta eóḡain móip, 7 éloinne corbmaic cair) gá poimn píe poile ag na hiaiplaídaí anduécaraíca rin, 7 ó nár fédaí ríó-uccáí do na raorclandáí do aontaiḡctar dol i naipir aiuibé i naipir cáta píe poile 7 arí tulaí tḡmala do éoḡactar an bótar mór a ccomḡar cnám-éuille, 7 tioppat arann. Oo épuinnḡctar a ccompoicci gail, 7 gaoideal líe ar líe ó bealaí cōnglaip mic duinnóera an féinóda i naipar dā éuicceáí mínaille muíman gur an mbírbā mbánpcothaiḡ, 7 ó loc garman glair mic boma líce co cuan luimnḡ lítan éubraiḡ hī ccoicciú uā pfióḡñite, 7 na

^a *The castle*.—The word baile is certainly here used to denote castle.

^r *Navel*, imlinn.—This word is translated *umbilicum* in Cormac's Glossary.

^s *Bereft him of life*, literally, "left him without a soul."

^t *Crannog*, a wooden house. The houses so called were frequently placed on artificial islands in fresh water loughs.

^u *Griffin*, a fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. The word is probably used here by the Four Masters to denote any bird of prey.

^w *His den*, literally, "his bed or lair."

^x *Bothar-mor*, i. e. the great road. This was the old road leading from Tipperary to Cashel.

^y *Cnamhchoill*, now incorrectly *cneamh-choill*, *anglice* Cleghile, a townland in the parish of Kilshane, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, about a mile and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. Haliday, in his edition of the first part of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 139, anglicises this Knawhill; but the *Cnamh-choill*, near Tipperary, was never called Knawhill in English. The only place in Ireland so called in Anglo-Irish documents is Knawhill,

had appointed as his keeper, and ascending to the top of the castle^a, cried out that the castle was in his power, [and] that the country had no more right to side with Teige than with himself. When a soldier, one of the people of Teige, who was outside, heard this, he laid his cheek on his gun, and took direct aim at Owen, so that the ball entered at his navel^r, and bereft him of life^s. Teige [the other son] was drowned in the autumn of this year, as he was going [across a lake] to sleep in a low, retired crannog^t, in Muintir-Eolais. To attack them, if fighting on the same side, would have been as dangerous as to rob the nest of a serpent, to plunder the young of the griffin^u, or to attack a lion in his den^v.

Teige Boy, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll O'Hara, was slain by Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor. For a long time before there had not appeared in Connaught, of the race of Cormac Gaileang, a man more distinguished for horsemanship, or hospitality to strangers, than he.

A declaration of battle; and promise of conflict, between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and the Eárl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond). The cause of these hostilities was a dispute concerning the lands about the Suire and Eoghanacht Chaisil, the lawful patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas, which those Earls of foreign extraction were parcelling out among themselves; and as the nobles were not able to terminate their dispute, they [themselves] agreed to appoint a certain time for deciding the affair by a battle; and the place of battle which they selected was Botharmor^x, adjacent to Cnamhchoill^y and Tipperary. Thither crowded their respective English and Irish neighbours from the road of Conglas^z, the son of the hero, Donn-Desa, in the west of the two smooth-surfaced and beautiful provinces of Munster, to the white-flowery-banked River Barrow; and from the lake of Garman Glas^a, the son of Boma-lice, to the wide foamy harbour of Luimneach^b,

a townland in the parish of Knocktemple, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 230, where Coppóca, now Corroge, close to the town of Tipperary, on the east side, is mentioned as a part of Cnámchoill.

^z *The road of Conglas*.—Keating says that Bealach Chonglais was ar Copcarig, “at Cork,” and is followed by O’Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii.

c. 8. The Four Masters are evidently wrong in placing this in the west of Munster.

^a *The lake of Garman Glas*, now Loch Garman, which is the Irish name of the present town of Wexford.

^b *Luimneach*.—This is now the Irish name of the city of Limerick, but it appears from the *Life of St. Carthach of Lismore*, and various

δέρι bicce pé caoille an éorname. Ar tteact do na trompluaccáib tul i t tul, 7 aghaib i nacchaib do cuir an taon ndia aingel na riotcána dá raigib ionnar gur ríodaiǵib etir na rocaibibh 7 gur gabratt céill imon ceatuccaó gur pccarpat gan deabaid don dul rin.

Tomar, 7 Semur dá mac muirir duib mic Slain mic tomair mic an iapla do dol ar riubal pluaicch hi ccairppreachaib, Mac mecc captaicc riabaicch déirge po na hñgmib .i. donnchaib mac domnáill mic fínghin mic domnáill, 7 tapla ina rocair an tan rin toirpdealbáic mac maolmuire, mic donnchaib mic toirpdealbáig meic ruibne do phloct donnchaib móir a tuataib toraige go ccuideactain nglan toǵta ngallocklaic, 7 do lñattar na laocbuibne co bpuac na bannban, 7 do bhir don fíoban ecctairceneóil pé huét na habann ró urcomair innri heoganáin don taob araill gac ndípeac. Do marbaib, 7 do báidib da céo nó a tri do glanpluaig gñalac 7 gér biad cairppriǵ fá corccpac po ba móir a ndíe ón deabaid rin óir do bñad a cor, 7 a lam do toirpdealbáic mac ruibne co nac raibe aét cor ériomn agá iomfulang ón uair rin go a écc.

Iapla taadómuman do dol i marpar connact ar murcaib na ttauag mac taibcc mic murchaib mic ruaidri uí plaitéibritag. Do cuar leir po epic

other ancient Irish authorities, that it was originally the name of the Lower Shannón.—See *Acta SS.* of the Bollandists, 3rd May; p. 380, and *Life of St. Senanus*, published by Colgan.

^c *Hy-Fidhgeinte*, translated *Nepotes Fidgenti*, in the *Life of St. Molua*. It was the name of a tribe and territory situated in the present county of Limerick. It was bounded on the north by the Shannon, on the south by Sliabh-Luachra, on the east by the River Maigue, and the Morning-Star River, and on the west by Ciarraighe, or Kerry. When Brian Borumha was King of Munster, Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovan family, was chief of all this territory, but his descendants were driven from it shortly after the English invasion.—See note ^m, A. D. 1178.

^d *Deis-Beag*, a territory lying around the hill of Knockany, and containing Brugh-na-Deise, now the town of Bruff, in the county of Lime-

rick. The following passage, in a very ancient historical tale, preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 105, *a*, *b*, clearly points out the position of this territory. The hero Cuchullin is introduced as standing on the top of the hill of Knockany, near Bruff, pointing out the mountains and other features of the country to his tutor, Laigh:

“Apar, a popa Laiǵ, in fectarpu cá epich ina fuilem? Nao fectar pon am. Da fectarpu am, ar Cuchullainn: Ceand aǵpat Sleibí Cairn reo écar; Sleibí Eblinní reo éuaib; lino Luimniǵ in lino polormor út at chí; Opuim colcaillí reo i fuilem, nír i napar Cairn Chlach, i cernic na Déri bicí; puino a nder ata an pluag i Clu Mail mic Uǵame, i fepuno Conpu mic Dapí.”

“Say, my Tutor Laigh, dost thou know what territory we are in? I know not indeed. I know,

on the confines of Hy-Fidhgeinte^c and Deis-Beag^d with Caoill-an-Chosnamha^e. When [however] these great hosts had come front to front, and face to face, the great God sent the angel of peace to them, so that concord was established between the hosts, for, having reflected^f concerning the battle, they parted without coming to any engagement on that occasion.

Thomas and James, the two sons of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl, marched with an army into Carbery. The son of Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) rose up, on hearing the shouts, to oppose them. He had with him at this time Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of the descendants of Donough More from Tuatha-Toraighe^g, with a company of fine select gallowglasses; and they pursued the warlike bands [of the Geraldines] to the banks of the Banndan^h, where, on the margin of the river, directly opposite Inis-Eoghanainⁱ, they defeated this band of adventurers. Two or three hundred of the fine troops of the Geraldines were slain and drowned^k; and though the men of Carbery were victorious, their loss was great from that battle, for Turlough Mac Sweeny lost a leg and an arm, so that he was supported only by a wooden leg from that time until his death.

The Earl of Thomond marched into West Connaught against Murrough-na-dtuath^l, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. He

then, said Cuchullin: Ceann-Abhrat Sleibhe-Cain, this" [mountain] "to the south; the mountains of Ebhlinni, these to the north; the river of Luimneach is that bright river which thou seest; Druim-Collchoilli is this on which we are, which is called Aini-Cliach, in the territory of Deis Beg; to the south of us is the army in Cliu-Mail-mic-Ugainé, in the land of Curoi, son of Dari."

^e *Caoill-an-Chosnamha*, a district extending from the mouth of the River Maigne towards the city of Limerick. The exact boundary between it and the territory of Deis Beg has not been yet determined.

^f *For having reflected*.—The language here could be materially improved by deviating slightly from the original, as follows: "for,

having reflected on the dreadful consequences of the battle, they parted without a single blow."

^g *Tuatha-Toraighe*, i. e. the district opposite Tory Island, off the north coast of Donegal.

^h *Bannan*, i. e. the River Bandon, in the county of Cork.

ⁱ *Inis-Eoghanain*, i. e. the island or holm of Eoghanan, a man's name; now Inishannon, a small town situated at the head of the estuary of the Bandon River, four miles from the town of Bandon.

^k *Slain and drowned*.—An English writer would say, "were cut off by field and flood."

^l *Murrough-na-dtuath*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the battle-axes. For some account of this remarkable man, see *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, Appendix, p. 384–400.

Sheóac, 7 fán fuathaiḡ, 7 fa hūn an bhonnáin. Do éuadar muinṡṡ baile na gaillíne do éorṡaṡ áta típe hoiléin air, 7 do chuaid tairpib do éoil, 7 ap eiccin, 7 tré oirlán cloinne ríocairṡ aḡ toét, 7 acc imteacṡ ap an coṡí ccéda.

Matḡamain mac tairpṡealbaiḡ, mic tairṡce, mic donnchaiṡ, mic domnaill mic tairpṡealbaiḡ mṡíe do ṡol i nṡṡmumain luét luinḡe, 7 apṡraiḡ a haraim. ḡraiḡde do ḡabail ṡó ipin típ éṡṡ, 7 atṡṡat apṡile nár ḡó maiṡ a ppaḡbáil 7 ḡup ab ap tairpṡeṡ tangatṡar, 7 acc fillṡ ṡó tar a air lé a édaibh do páp ḡairḡe ran nḡaóṡ, 7 puarṡaṡ ran pṡiormament, 7 do ṡṡlaṡ pé poile an long, 7 an tarṡrac, 7 acc dénaṡ don luinḡ co na luét i nupṡoraṡ oíṡe ap árainn do puatṡicṡeṡ a reól a ḡlacaiḡ ṡṡṡ 7 ṡṡṡṡṡ ṡionnaiḡ téṡ 7 táclaṡ ina éotṡannaiḡ comṡbloṡṡa hṡ pṡraiḡṡib na pṡiormamenti, 7 do buaileṡ an loncc dá éipṡ rin pá éarraice i mbeol cuain an ṡṡṡ i marṡar connacṡ, 7 po báidṡ í co na pṡiopin cénmota matḡamain, 7 aóin triap oile, 7 do báidṡ tuilleṡ ap ééṡ ran éalaṡ rin ṡib im tuatṡa ua maille pṡiurpṡann éoblaiḡ ṡaṡa bá ṡṡṡ ina aimpṡ.

Tairṡce mac murchaiṡ uí ḡrian do ḡabáil ap pṡaíṡṡṡ an iurṡip hṡ luimneac 7 a éup ap rin ḡo haṡ cliaṡ dá éiméṡ, 7 aṡ ḡṡeacṡ cáṡ co mbaó cuṡ ṡiṡpla tuṡmuman ip in nḡabáil rin.

O ḡallcubair, eocṡan mac emainn, mic éóin, én mac ṡuine oṡeṡṡa ap luḡa do holc in ullṡoib décc.

^m *The country of the Joyces* is included in the present barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 246.

ⁿ *Fuathach*, now the Fuagh River, otherwise Owenriffé, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 52, 53.

^o *Bon-an-Bhonnain*.—This is the name of that arm of Lough Corrib (in the county of Galway) which receives the river of Belanabrack, near the Hen's Castle, in Joyce's country.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 50, 51, and the map to the same work. See also note ⁱ, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.

^p *Tir-Oilein*.—This place is so called in Irish at the present day, but anglicised Terryland. It is a townland situated near the town of Galway, and bounded on the west by the River Gaillimh. This townland contains the ruins of a large house which belonged to the Earl of Clanrickard.—See Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geoffrey Osbaldston, Esq.

^q *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the fat or corpulent. He was the ancestor of the Clann-Teige O'Brien of Aran, for a curious account of whom the reader is referred to the *Law of Tanistry* by Dr. O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, pp. 557, 558, 559; and Hardiman's *History of Galway*,

passed into the country of the Joyces^m, by Fuathach^a, by Bon-an-Bhonnain^o. The inhabitants of the town of Galway came to defend the ford of Tir-Oilein^b against him, but he crossed it with the good-will of some, and in despite of others, and marched through the plain of Clanrickard, both when going and returning.

Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith^a [O'Brien], went into Desmond with the crew of a ship and boat, from the island of Aran. He took prisoners in the southern country, but some assert that the taking of them was of no advantage, and that they only accompanied him through friendship. On his return with his spoils, the wind became rough^r, and the sky angry; and the ship and boat were separated from each other; and when the ship was making for Aran in the beginning of the night, the sail was swept away from the hands of the men and warriors, and torn to rags off the ropes and tackles, [and wafted] into the regions of the firmament; and the ship afterwards struck upon a rock, which is at the mouth of Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir^a, in West Connaught, where she was lost, with her crew, except Mahon and three others. Upwards of one hundred were drowned in that harbour, among whom was Tuathal O'Malley, the best pilot of a fleet of long ships in his time.

Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was taken prisoner at Limerick, by order of the Lord Justice, and sent from thence to Dublin, to be imprisoned; and all said that the Earl of Thomond had a hand in this capture.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond, who was son of John), by no means the worst son of a chieftain in Ulster, died.

pp. 52, 207, 319.

^r *Became rough*, literally, "roughness grew in the wind, anger in the firmament."

^a *Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir*, now "the Great Man's Harbour," barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran. The Four Masters have written this name incorrectly, for the true form of it is unquestionably Cuan m̃b̃ip m̃óip, i. e. the harbour of Invermore. This is evident from the fact, that it is pronounced exactly like Cuan m̃b̃ip m̃óip, the Irish name for Broad Haven in Erris, and that

the mouth of the river which falls into it is called Inbeap m̃óp. It should be also observed that Cuan m̃b̃ip m̃óip, meaning "the harbour of Invermore," and Cuan an f̃ip m̃óip, meaning "the harbour of the great man," would be similarly pronounced in the west of Ireland, and hence the mistake about this name. The Editor's attention was first directed to this mistake of the Four Masters, and of popular tradition, by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway, who is well acquainted with the topographical nomenclature of the west of Ireland.

AOIS CRIOST, 1561.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, cúig céo, Sírcca, ahaon.

Airt mac feilim fíno uí gallcubair eppcop Ratha both décc i ccíno maíair, 13. AUGUST. Secél móir i tír conaill eiríde.

Maire ingín an éalbaih, mic Maígnura, mic Aóda duib uí doínnail bñ í neill Shlain oíraíal báir daíuaé, 7 durgáin, do éruaíge, 7 do éromneíele na daírcíomídehta dochraíde do raí uá néll don éalbach dia haíair ina ríadnairí.

O bírín taíde, mac caíppe, mic maíleachlainn, fñr fígha, íolbanac íllairín, 7 ingaídeílec, 7 ír an dá dligíoh .i. cuil 7 cánóin, do écc, 7 a mác ócc doirínead ina íonad.

Uaíene, mac fírganainm, mic maíluanaíó mic Slain uí éírbail do maírbad i mbairle uí éuirce i nupmúain. Ní bo fíú a tárla ina tínceall a guín hó a gabail, 7 do ba díllecta duthaíé éle dia éir an uair fín óir do bñrat ceill da ccaíair 7 da ccoraíó ó do ímteígh uaíene.

Neíctain, mac an Calbaígh, mic maígnura ní doínnail do maírbad go díónaígeíe durgóir do gae do caíe íe fñn, 7 an gae aga telcead éuice a fíreírí.

Ardíurteír na hEíreann .i. tomár fíruateír do íol i tír éoígan a ndíogail gabala an éalbaih uí doínnail, 7 ar a íolcanar fñn fíur an tír 7 íorlonceporíe íluaié líonmaí do íuídíuccad dó i naírdmaíca, 7 ráta íodóírne, 7 díncílaíó díóíocchlaíghí do íoccebaíl dó a tíimcell íímpaíll móir Ardamaíha ío daígh ío ííuicííí báíra acca buancoímhetí. Íar na ííor íín dua neíll (Sían) ío éuir dígong dia íainmíunteír, 7 dia aíora gíada íar an ccaíbaí uá ndóínnail dia íomgabail 7 dia íomíóímníet íor an íurteír ó gac íuír 7 ó gac íílen go aíóíle i ndaímpaíbh, 7 i ndíóíbelad ííre íeoígan go ío íácc-

^c *Ceann-Maghair*, now *Ceann a mhaghair*, *anglice* Kinnaweir, in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1392, 1461, 1522.

^u *O'Neill*.—The crime of O'Neill was rendered still darker and more loathsome by his

cohabiting with Calvagh O'Donnell's wife, who was the stepmother of his own wife.

^w *Baile-Ui-Chuirc*, i. e. O'Quirk's town, now Ballyquirk, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See this place again referred to at

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1561.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-one.

Art, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Ceann-Maghair^t (Kinaweer), on the 13th of August. He was much lamented in Tirconnell.

Mary, the daughter of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, and wife of O'Neill (John), died of horror, loathing, grief, and deep anguish, in consequence of the severity of the imprisonment inflicted on her father, Calvagh, by O'Neill^u, in her presence.

O'Beirne (Teige, the son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned man, well skilled in Latin and Irish, and in the two laws, namely, civil and canon, died ; and his young son was installed in his place.

Owny, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John O'Carroll, was slain at Baile-Ui-Chuire^w, in Ormond. Those who surrounded him were not worthy to have wounded or taken him. The territory of Ely was an orphan after him, for they felt the loss of their help and protection after the death of Owny.

Naghtan, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was designedly killed by the cast of a javelin, which he himself had first thrown, and which was cast back at himself again.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Thomas Fitz-Walter^x, proceeded into Tyrone, to avenge the capture of Calvagh O'Donnell, and on account of his own enmity against that country. He pitched his camp of numerous hosts at Armagh ; and he erected strong raths and impregnable ramparts around the great church of Armagh, in order that he might leave warders constantly guarding that place. When O'Neill (John) received intelligence of this, he sent some of his own faithful friends, and his servants of trust, to guard and keep Calvagh O'Donnell out of the way of the Lord Justice, from one island^y and islet to another, in the wilds and recesses of Tyrone, until the Lord Justice should leave the

the year 1599.

^x *Fitz-Walter*.—This is incorrect, for he was Earl of Sussex at this time.

From one island.—These were islands in

fresh water loughs, on which O'Neill had crannogs, or wooden houses.—See *Account of the Dominion or Territory of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 90, *et sequent*.

baid an lurtir an tír. Ro fáid éra an lurtir on ccampa rin Arda maça cuidecta do cparaimb go mile fíir eirir troigíteac 7 marcaç do ðenam cpeac 7 oipcene i noirgialloibh, 7 fuair ó neill bpat 7 taircélað ar na epromploğairb rin do ðol i noirgiallaib, 7 do tarraince co taí torpaðac dia raigib, 7 fuair iatt iar ccpuinnmucchað a cpeach. Ro picchb iomairlec ttorpa go po marbað dpecta diairime dib lēh ar lē. Ro páccbað na cplcha po dfoib aza ndaoimib fñn don cùp rin.

O Nell do bhé acc comlot, 7 acc cpeachað cplche bplgh 7 mibe an tan po. Tir conaill ar na cñnpuccað 7 ar na timceallað lair iar ngabail an calbaig poimhe rin, 7 iar mbhé dua domnaill hi ppoçaðe, 7 hi pfpénenpce, cona baí aóinneach acc pollamhnucchað plaitfra i ccenel cconail don cùp po. Ro gab ua neill (Sñan) nñe coiccið Ulað uile o dpoicē aca go hepne, conar do maçtnað coiccfðach of ulltoib do gairm ðe an tan po munbaðh ppebñe gall ppir.

An Calbach uá domnaill do léccað a gemel la hua neill iar na fuar-laccadh la cenel cconail.

An lurtir ceona do éionol epromploiccfð dopuipir do ðol i tír eogain i ppoğmar na bliaðna po ar tarrainz an calbaig uí domnaill. Tanccattarina toichñtal na cuice iarla battar i nepinn in ionbaðh rin .i. gñóit mac gñóit, mic gñóit, mic Sémair, mic Sñain, mic tomáir iarla cillē dapaē. Tomár, mac Sémair, mic Diapair puaið iarla upmuman, ðepóit, mac Sémair, mic Sñain, mic tomáir iarla dñmuman, Concupar, mac donnchað, mic concobaip, mic toiprðealbairg uí bñain iarla tuaðmuman, 7 Riocapo mac uillic na ccfñb, mic piocaið, mic uillic enuic tuağ iarla cloinne piocaið. Ro imciğ era an lurtir 7 na hiarlaðae rin co na pochnaitte tír eogain gan pñfabra, gan pñtorccain pñú go pangatar go loch pēbail. Acc róað tar a air don lurtir ar í comairle po chinn, pñh do ðenam le hua neill 7 a pāpñn do tbaipce dó, 7 a bapna do bñit a hArð macha. Apeað do cōið an lurtir co na pōcpaitte iaraim i tír conuill gñban go po

* O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, the father of Calvagh.

** *Provincial King of Ulster*, coiccfðach of ulltoib.—The word coiccfðach is always used in old Irish writings to denote “a provincial

king.”—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56.

* *Loch Feabhail*, i. e. the lake of Feabhal, the son of Lodan, one of the Tuatha De Danann

country. The Lord Justice sent out from the camp at Armagh a company of captains, with one thousand men, both horse and foot, to take preys and spoils in Oriel. And O'Neill received information and notice of the advance of these great troops into Oriel; and he marched silently and stealthily to meet them, and came up with them, after they had collected their preys. A battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slain on both sides. The spoils were finally left to their own rightful owners.

At this time O'Neill was harassing and plundering the territories of Bregia and Meath. Tirconnell was also subjugated and surrounded by him, after having already made a prisoner of Calvagh, and O'Donnell² being sick and infirm, so that there was no one ruling Kinel-Connell at this time. O'Neill (John) then assumed the sovereign command of all Ulster, from Drogheda to the Erne, so that at this time he might have been called with propriety the provincial King of Ulster²², were it not for the opposition of the English to him.

Calvach O'Donnell was released from his captivity by O'Neill, after he had been ransomed by the Kinel-Connell.

The same Lord Justice, at the instance of Calvagh O'Donnell, assembled a numerous army, to march a second time into Tyrone, in the Autumn of this year. The five earls who were then in Ireland joined his army, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare; Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond; Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond; Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; and Rickard, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, Earl of Clanrickard. The Lord Justice and the Earls proceeded with their forces through Tyrone, until they arrived at Loch Feabhail^a, without opposition or battle. When the Lord Justice was returning, the resolution he adopted was, to make peace with O'Neill, and to grant him pardon, and take away his own warders from Armagh. He afterwards proceeded with his forces into Tir-Chonaill-Gulban^b, and left the command of the fortresses

colony, now Lough Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See the Poem on Aileach, printed in the Ordnance Memoir of Templemore.

^b *Tir-Chonaill-Gulban*, i. e. the country of Connall Gulban, the son of the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, and other distinguished fami-

páccair cénúir longpoirt, 7 cairlén típe conuill acc an ccalbaic ua ndóinnall. Luio iaram tar éinne i ceirich coirppe do fporbairc for cairlen Shicciú. Rataighir an Calbach mórín conúh é airsecc ar raimicc a mírcece buósin do cóp go hincleete gur in mbaile, 7 a noctad for taibhlis an tuir combo po ófic do éac i ccoirinne. Ro atcomairc an lurtir cia an mbriataic ac conairc. Fuircair an Calbaic, 7 atberc gur bó hí a briatach buósin, 7 gur bo lair fín, 7 la a bunad cenél ó cín maip an baile írin, conad iaram do pad an lurtir eóiradac an baile don calbaic.

O Nell do dol i Sacroibh i taimcell na raíma dionnraighí na bainmoghna,

lies of Tirconnell. This name is usually anglicised Tirconnell.

“*To the Queen.*—The appearance of O'Neill in London is thus described by Camden in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*:

“A. D. 1562. Ex Hibernia jam venerat Shanus O'Neal, ut quod ante annum promiserat, prastaret, cum securigero *Gallglassorum* satellitio, capitibus nudis, crispatis cincinnis dependentibus, camisiis flavis croco, vel humana urina infectis, manicis largioribus, tuniculis brevioribus, et lacernis villosis: quos Angli non minori tunc admiratione, quam hodie Chinenses et Americanos, prosequabantur.”—Edition of 1639, p. 69.

Campion has the following account of his submission, and conduct on his return home, in his *Histoire of Ireland*, written in 1570; Dublin edition of 1809, p. 189:

“After this usurpation and tyranny, hee was yet perswaded by Melchior Husse, sent unto him from Gerald, Earle of Kildare, to reconcile himselfe to good order, and to remember the honourable estate wherein King Henry placed his father, which monition he accepted, besought his protection, and made a voyage into England, where the Courtiers noting his haughtiness and barbarity, devised his stile thus: O'Neale the great, Cousin to S. Patrick, friend to the Queene of England, enemy to all the world be-

sides. Thence he sped home againe, gratically dealt with, used Civility, expelled the Scots out of all Ulster, where they intended a conquest, wounded and tooke prisoner Captaine James Mac Conill, theire Chieftaine, whereof the said James deceased: ordered the North so properly, that if any subject could approve the losse of money or goods within his precinct, he would assuredly either force the robber to restitution, or of his owne cost redeeme the harme to the losers contentation. Sitting at meate, before he put one morsell into his mouth, he used to slice a portion above the dayly almes, and send it namely to some begger at his gate, saying, it was meete to serve Christ first.”

Ware, and from him Cox, says that he made his submission in the presence of the Ambassadors of Sweden and Savoy; that upon his promise of amendment the Queen gave him some presents, and Cox adds that she lent him two thousand five hundred pounds.—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 316. On the 18th of November, 1563, he bound himself by articles to serve the Queen in the most loyal manner, as appears from Patent Roll of that date, of which the following abstract will give the reader an idea of the nature of his submission. The original is in Latin:

“Whereas at the humble suit of John O'Neale, son of Conacius, late Earle of Tirone, made

and castles of that country with Calvagh O'Donnell. He then proceeded across the Erne, into the territory of Carbury, to lay siege to the castle of Sligo. Calvagh, noticing this, bethought him of a stratagem [namely], he sent his own standard to the town, and displayed it on the battlements of the tower, so that it was visible to all. The Lord Justice asked whose standard it was that he saw. Calvagh made answer, and said, that it was his own standard; and that the town was his own, and had belonged to his ancestors from a remote period; upon which the Lord Justice delivered up the keys of the town to Calvagh.

O'Neill went to England about Allhallowtide, to the Queen^c; and he re-

known to the Queen by Sir Thomas Cusake, Knight, Privy Councillor, she was given to understand that he had submitted himself in all things to her Majesty, as a good and faithful subject, and sincerely repented of all his past actions, committed or meditated by him and his adherents in disturbance of the peace, in the county of Ulster, by which, as he said (and so the truth was by the relation of others), he was reduced with the feare of his life, by a conspiracy of some wicked persons against him; and now, that he might obtain Her Majesty's grace and favor, faithfully promised for himself, and all her subjects under his jurisdiction, who according to their ancient custom derived from their ancestors, had any way been subservient to him, that he and they for the future would behave themselves as the Queen's good and faithful subjects against all persons whatever. Which humble submission the Queen graciously considering, was pleased to accept him into her grace and favor, and that her said favor might be the more conspicuous for his comfort, and in order to retain him the better in his office, Her Majesty hereby confirms certain articles" [which follow upon the Roll] "concluded between the said Sir Thomas Cusake and him executed under his hand and seal, and subscribed by almost all the noble and principal persons of his jurisdiction" [ditionis], "and which articles the Queen

had caused to be annexed to these Letters Patents under the great Seal, and to be indented between her and him, the contents of which she hereby approved and ratified. Dated at Wynd-sor, 15th January, 1563. By which articles, in consideration of his becoming a faithful subject, he was constituted captain or governor of the territory or province of Tirone in Ulster, under her Majesty, in the same manner as other captains of the said nation, called O'Neles, had rightfully & lawfully executed that office in the time of King Hen. 8; and moreover should enjoy and have the name and title of O'Nele, with the like authority, jurisdiction, and pre-eminence, as any other of his ancestors, called O'Neles, had lawfully enjoyed the same; with the service and homage of all the lords and captains, called Urtraughts, and other nobles of the said nation of O'Nele, in the Lordship and Territory of Tirone, as his ancestors had rightfully & lawfully enjoyed, or ought to have had the same, upon condition that he and his said nobles should truly and faithfully, from time to time, serve her Majesty, and where necessary, wage war against all her enemies, in such manner as the Chief Governor or Lord Lieutenant for the time being should direct. Which name or title of O'Nele, the said John should enjoy and use only so long as the Letters Patent of King Hen. 8, for the county of Tirone, granted to his

ἡ ψαῖρ ὄνοιρ, ἡ αἰρμιττειν μορ υαίτε, ἡ ταναίcc τὰρ α αἰρ ἰ mbeltene na bliaðna ar ccionn.

Eocchan mac aoda buide mic aoda duib-í domnaill fíř paorclannba poiceneoil eapccna ilcřpdać décc.

Ταὸcc mac τοἰppðealbaiğ, mic neill, mic τοἰppðealbaiğ uí baoiğill do marbað ἰ ττřmonn mécc cpařt la-mac alapcpainn ġallba.

AOIS CRIOST, 1562.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, Sřpccat, aóo.

O Ruairc brian ballac mac eocchain rinnpeap řil přřicena ḡ caća aoda řinn, řřř đar lućt iomćair. ḡ oilřnna cřnbaḡ ḡ comab a mbaoi ón ccalab hi ccpić ua maine co đpðbaoiř ττοἰcapićaiğ ττοnnmāiğřiğ coiccpioć cóiccið ollblabohach ulað, ḡ ó ġpanapř cřřba ġo cpaiğ eotuile an cpaoiř ἰ ττiř ua přřiaćpać muaiðe, ağ řin an tí pá τocćaiðe đuanaipe ḡ đuařa ađmolta baoi đia đunað řřeiřm đo écc đo đicřn đapřcpuipe đo pała đó, ḡ a mac aod ġallba đo oipðneað ina ionað.

Iapla cyađmuřman đo đol ar cuaipe cřnbař řřřna ἰ nduethaiğ uí cōncōbař, ḡ ἰ nğlřnð copcpaiğe. Mac uí loćlainn đo marbað uaða đaon upćop

father, Conacius O'Neyle, with the appointment of the honor and title of the said county to the barony of Dungannon, by the name of the son of his said father, after the death of the said Conacius, should be viewed and considered by authority of the next Parliament to be summoned in Ireland, of what value and effect in law they were from the beginning, or now ought to be; and if the same shall be adjudged void by Parliament, or be revoked by the said Parliament for just cause and annihilated, then he should forbear to use the said title of O'Nele, and should be created and named Earl of Tirone, as his father was created and named before him, and should have the said county with the title and honor of Tirone, to him and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten. And, moreover, all his followers, called Ur-raughts, who should

evidently appear in the said Parliament to have belonged to him or his predecessors, O'Neles, should be assigned to him by authority of the said Parliament or her Majesty's Letters Patents, with all other things which the said Parliament should adjudge to have belonged to his said father, as O'Nele, or Earl of Tirone. In consideration of which great favor and royal clemency, he promised as a faithful and true subject, upon his corporal oath, to observe all and singular such things, which by right or custom ought to have been observed and fulfilled by his ancestors or captains, called O'Nele, and to his power preserve peace and justice, and to make such full satisfaction and restitution for all injuries, losses, and offences, which should be hereafter committed by him or his said Ur-raughts, or any others adherents to him or them,

ceived great honour and respect from her. He returned to Ireland in the May following.

Owen, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, a man of high and noble descent, learned and skilled in various arts, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain at Termon-Magrath, by Mac Allister Gallda.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1562.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-two.

O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^d), the senior of Sil-Feargna, and of the race of Aedh Finn^e, a man whose supporters, fosterers, adherents, and tributaries, extended from Caladh^f, in the territory of Hy-Many, to the fertile^g, salmon-full Drowes, the boundary of the far-famed province of Ulster; and from Granard in Teffia to the strand of Eothuile^h, the Artificer, in Tireragh of the Moy,—who had the best collection of poems, and who, of all his tribe, had bestowed the greatest number of presents for poetical eulogies, died in consequence of a fall; and his son, Hugh Gallda, was installed in his place.

The Earl of Thomond went upon a chieftain's expedition into the territory of O'Conorⁱ, and into Gleann-Corbraighe^j, on which occasion there was slain

upon any of her Majesty's subjects, as should be adjudged, upon a true examination thereof before four good men, two to be chosen by the Chief Governor for the time being, and two by him the said John O'Nele, and this without any delay or fraud of any party. Dated at Benborbe, 18 Noy. 1563. Moreover, the Queen should revoke all former confessions contrary to this, made by the said John O'Nele with her Majesty, and should only hold this confirmed and ratified (6°. D. R. I.)"

^d *Owen*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, adds in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, which is correct.

^e *The race of Aedh Finn*.—These were the

O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

^f *Caladh*, a marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See note ^t, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^g *Fertile*, *τοπόαπταῖς*.—See *Battle of Mugh Rath*, p. 104, line 14, where the compound *πον-τοπόαπταῖς* is used to express "abounding in seals."

^h *The strand of Eothuile*, now Trawohelly, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

ⁱ *The territory of O'Conor*, i. e. of O'Conor Kerry, now the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry.

^j *Gleann-Corbraighe*, now Glin, on the south

a cloic glinda don cúip rin .i. Maoileclainn mac uatene, mic maoileaclainn, mic Ruðraighe, mic ana, mic donnchaib an éinil, mic ana bacraig.

An tiarla cedna do dól corrrluaig cñdair fñona pa cáenraighe rin aimrip cedna 7 dubgall mac an giolla duib mic concóbaip mic Shuibne do marbað uadā don dul rin.

Mac giolla riabaiḡ décc .i. Riocaird mac duinn, mic concóbaip, mic tomair, mic domnaill, 7 aobñreḡ gur bo hé rin aoín fñi gñada bá fñi ag iarla tuadmuman ina aimrip. Concóbaip mac concóbaip mic Riocaird do gabail a ionaid.

Domnaill mac concóbaip, mic toirpdealbaiḡ, mic taibce uí bñian an tí baof ina iarla tuadmuman ria concóbaip mac donnchaib, 7 dia ngoirpíḡ gaoiríl ó bñian do toct dia ionnarbað dia deoraiḡeaḡt 7 dia ðibire a hul-toirbh tap a air dia aḡarḡa fñirin, 7 bá in aoín tpeaḡtmain taimicciurñ 7 taibce mac mupchaib mic toirpdealbaiḡ iar neliu a haḡcliaḡ, 7 iar ttoct dñib i naoinḡfḡt dia tair, tucpar a naiḡḡe anaoinḡfḡt ar iarla tuadmuman. Ro cúip an tiarla forlongporḡ ionḡa pé a nacchaiḡ. Do bé céo puatāp na ccommbraiḡtpeaḡ po ar apoile, ionḡraiḡchiḡ oibce do paḡpaḡ dá mac Mupchaib uí bñian ar forlongporḡ baile meḡ riagāin, do marbað dāoíne leó, 7 po cñuinḡḡiḡoḡ cpeaḡa, 7 taimic an tír ina ttopaiḡeaḡt. Is anḡ do ḡlan lá ar na laobñuib lḡ ar lḡ ag caḡair meḡ ḡormain i mñóñ ua pññmaic, 7 i nuactar dālccair. báḡḡar an clann rin Mupchaib uí bñian (taibce, 7

side of the Shannon, in the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick, near the borders of Kerry.—See the year 1600, under which it is stated that Gleanh Corbraighe is the glen or valley from which the Knight of Glen took his name: “*Gleanh Corbraighe ór hamnñ-ḡeaḡ Rñipe an ḡleanna.*”

^k *Cloch-Gleanna*, i. e. the rock of the Glen or Valley, latinised Vallirupes by Philip O’Sullivan, throughout his *History of the Catholics*. It was the name of the castle of Glen, the seat of the Knight of Glen.—See it again referred to at the year 1600, where it is described as on the brink of the Shannon: “*ḡaile pñl for bñuac na Stomna.*”

^l *Caenraighe*, now Kenry, a barony on the south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 309, note n.

^m *Lost*, literally, “there was slain from him.”

ⁿ *Mac-Gilla-Riabhaigh*.—This would be anglicised Mac Gilreevy. According to Philip O’Sullivan Beare, it is the name which was called in English Creagh. Keating, however, writes the name of the famous Archbishop of Armagh, of the Creagh family, Rñpeapḡ Cpaobac, from which it would appear that he did not consider it the same as Mac ḡilla riabaiḡ. According to the tradition among the Creaghs themselves their name was originally O’Neill,

on his side, by one shot from Cloch-Gleanna^k, the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, who was son of Donough-an-chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. The same Earl proceeded with a host upon a chieftain's expedition into Caenraighe^l, about the same time, and on that occasion lost^m Dowell, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Mac Gilla-Riabhaighⁿ died, namely, Rickard, the son of Donn, son of Conor, son of Thomas, son of Donnell. It was said that he was the best servant of trust that the Earl of Thomond had had in his time. Conor, son of Conor, who was son of Rickard, took his place.

Donnell (the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige) O'Brien, who had been Earl of Thomond^o before Conor, the son of Donough, and whom the Irish used to style O'Brien, returned from Ulster, to his own patrimony, after his expulsion, exile, and banishment; and in the same week Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, made his escape from Dublin; and, upon their arrival together in their [native] territory, they united in opposition to the Earl of Thomond. The Earl raised many encampments against them. The first contest^p between these kinsmen was a nocturnal assault, made by the two sons of Murrough O'Brien, upon the encampment at Baile-Meg-Riagain^q, on which occasion they slew several persons, and obtained spoils; but the inhabitants of that country went in pursuit of them. The day dawned upon both these heroic bands at Cathair-Meg-Gormain^r, in the centre of the territory of Hy-Fearmaic^s, in the upper part of Dal-Cais^t. The two sons of Murrough O'Brien, Teige and

and they obtained the cognomen Cpaobac, i. e. Ramifer, from one of their ancestors who carried a green branch in a battle fought at Lime-rick.

^o *Who had been Earl of Thomond.*—This is an error of the Four Masters, for this Donnell, who was the brother of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, could not have succeeded as Earl, but he exerted himself to set aside the earldom, and succeed as O'Brien, or king of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistry.

^p *The first contest*, literally, "the first attack of these kinsmen upon each other was a nocturnal attack which the two sons of Murrough

O'Brien made upon the encampment of Baile Meg Riagain," &c.

^q *Baile-Meg-Riagain*, now Ballymacregan, a townland in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^r *Cathair-Meg-Gormain*, i. e. Mac Gorman's Caher, or circular stone fort. This name is still preserved in Cahermagorman, a cottage in the townland of Soheen, parish of Dysart O'Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^s *Hy-Fearmaic*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Deas, and their correlatives, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^t *The upper part of Dal-Cais*.—Hy-Fearmaic

Donnchað) aḡ iomácar a nanppohlann go haðnaipeac go cnoc an pccamail
 op cfnð patá blaémar. Ro pillpé arí an tóráid, 7 po muib do muinip
 an iaplá. Do marbað dpeéca dá noḡdaoinib, 7 dá noaorccarpluacé. Ro
 gaðað taðcc ócc mac taíðcc, mic an ḡiolla dñib, mic toirpðealbaiḡ uí brian.
 Do gaðað ann ona brian dub mac donnchaíð mic concóbaip na ppona
 uí brian, 7 níriméig gan an tpeleccá dpatcebaíl acc taðcc mac mupchað
 uí brian ina puapelað.

Donnchað mac conconnaéct, mic conconnaéct, mic brian, mic pilip mic
 tomair meḡuib do écc, pfi a aoiri ar lucca pob ole tñpé do ḡaoidéalaið
 an tuaircéip, pfi ná po raolb do écc pe haðart co po écc an tan po.

Aoð mac neill óicc mic puibne a típ boḡaine do écc dñ ḡalari breac.

Maḡ craicé tñmairi dá beoc do écc.

Maḡ mathḡamhna, Aoðh mac brian na moicheipḡe mic Remair mic
 ḡalirne do marbað la pfiarib pñmairḡe.

AOIS CRIOST, 1563.

[Aoir Crioḡt, míle, cúicc céu, pearca a tñí.]

O donnaill Maḡnar mac Aoða dñib, mic Aoða puaið, mic neill ḡairb,
 mic toirpðealbaiḡ an piona, ticáirna cenél cconail, innri heoccham, cenél
 moam, pñmanach, 7 ioctair connaéct, pfi na po lícc a pñmairḡ na a iomair-
 craið lar na tiḡearinaðaið batḡar ina comairpam, 7 ina compoáirib co haim-
 pñ a pochaíde, 7 a eneipḡe, pfi aḡḡairbh, ainnín, ainníu ainnar pñ naíuib,
 7 bioðbaðairbh go taðpað go pñmairḡhḡe oia pñp, pfi mín, muinḡpñia,
 cñuair, cairpñail, dñlaircḡe, dñḡeimḡ do dámaib, do dñoraðair, dñccpñb,

was anciently the most northern portion of the country of the Dal-Cais, for the present baronies of Burren and Corcomroe belonged to a different race, named the race of Rudhraigh of Ulster.

^u *Donough*.—This Donough is the ancestor of the family of Lemeneh, now represented by Sir Lucius O'Brien of Drumoland, in the county of Clare.

^v *Cnoc-an-scamlail*, now pronounced as if written Cnoc an pñmair, and anglicised Scol-

hill. It is the name of a hill situated immediately to the south of the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin.—See the *Caitheirín Thoirthealbhairḡ*, at the year 1318, where this hill is called *Sḡumail na Raéa*, exactly as it is now pronounced.

^x *Rath-Blathmaic*, i. e. Blathmac's fort, now the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin. The festival of St. Blathmac was celebrated here on the 9th of July, according to

Donough^u, shamefully suffered themselves to be all along beaten, until they reached Cnoc-an-scamhail^w, over Rath-Blathmaic^x, where they turned round on their pursuers, and the Earl's people were defeated, numbers of their chieftains and plebeians were slain, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Turlough O'Brien, was taken prisoner, as was also Brian Duv, son of Donough, son of Conor na-Srona O'Brien; and he [Brian] was not set at liberty until Selga^y had been given to Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, for his ransom.

Donough, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died; a man by no means the least famous of the Irish of his age, and who was not expected to die as he did die, in his bed.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny from Tir-Boghaine, died of the galar-breac^z.

Magrath, of Termon-Daveog^a, died.

Mac Mahon (Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) was slain by the men of Farney.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1563.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-three.

O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine), Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught; a man who never suffered the chiefs who were in his neighbourhood and vicinity to encroach upon any of his superabundant possessions, even to the time of his disease and infirmity; a fierce, obdurate, wrathful, and combative man towards his enemies and opponents, until he had made them obedient to his jurisdiction; and a mild, friendly, benign, amicable, bountiful, and hospitable man towards the learned, the destitute,

the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and the *Feilire Aengus*, in which it is placed in nuiceap Oail Cair, i. e. in the upper, or northern part of Dal-Cais. Blathmac's name is still remembered at the church, but his festival is no longer celebrated.

^y Selga, now Shallee, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^z Galar-breac, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small pox.

^a Termon-Daveog, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

7 dolaínnatb, durtatb, 7 deccailtíb aínail ar neil acc ífnaib 7 acc ífnaíob, fíh fígha, ilcítad co mbuaid nínnelecta, 7 naítne ar gac nealađain ar éfna do écc, 9. februairí ina lonġporc ífíppín illíetbín ípín mbaile do ronađ lair-
píum-cetup daimíđóin í neill, 7 éenel eogain, 7 a. aónacal 1. notarlíge a ífín
7 a ínnríor 1. nún na ngall 1. mainríor. S. Fíonríer co nonoír, 7 co náir-
tín móír íar mbíet buad a ó dōman, 7 o dōmān.

O Súllebán déippe dōmnaill, mac díarmata, mic dōmnaill, mic dōmnaill,
mic díarmata baib do éurím le dīochurpāđ .i. mac ġiollađua, 7 ġer
bađbelorāđ díarmait a ađair bađí a díol díorpe ra dōmnaill íín, 7 a brāđair
eogān ó puillebāin do ġabāil a íonađ.

Mairírecc íngín tđemair, mic Sđain, mic tomair, mic an íapla bín Míic
múirí díarríage do ecc, 7 ba hađbair eccāone ípíde.

Tomair mac múirí dūib, mic Sđain, mic an íapla décc.

Tuadmúina na tuinn coccāđ, 7 na cleť éfnaírece ón callāin ġo a éle
an bhađainrí.

baile uí ġalaíġ do ġabāil 7 do bīrpeāđ ar éloinn Mupchaíđ uí bīrāin lap
an íapla íar ttabairt orđanair 7 rōđraitte ó luimneāđ lair éuice.

baile uí cártāíġ mar an ccéttna do ġabāil lap an íapla.

Mac bīrāíobā ollāin o mbīracāin 7 o bīfīrmāic décc .i. díarmait, mac
concođair mic díarmata, mic Sđain, 7 a brāđair Maolín do ġabāil a íonađ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1564.

Áoir Críort, míle, cuícc céđ, Sífcca, a cftair.

O Ruairc Aođ ġallōa, mac bīrāin ballaíġ mic eogāin do marbađ
co mīpcnech mīorunāđ la a mūintír ífín hī bađbīrūm mūintíre heolair,

^b *From the one Calends*, i. e. from the Calends of January, 1563, to the Calends of January, 1564. This expression is very common in ancient Irish writings, as in the Life of St. Maidoc and other tracts.

^c *Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh*.—There is no castle or place now bearing this name in the county of Clare, nor mentioned in the list of the castles of Clare preserved in the manuscript in the Library

of Trinity College, already often referred to (E. 2. 14), so that it is probable that Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh is a corruption of Baile-Ui-Aille, now Ballyally.—See note ^s, under 1559, p. 1571, *sup*.

^d *Baile-Ui-Charthaigh*, i. e. the townland of O'Carthaigh. This is still so called in Irish, but is anglicised Ballycarhy, and sometimes shortened to Ballycarre. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Tomfinlough, barony

the poets, and the ollaves, towards the [religious] orders and the church, as is evident from the [accounts of] old people and historians; a learned man, skilled in many arts, gifted with a profound intellect, and the knowledge of every science, died on the 9th of February, at his own mansion-seat at Lifford, a castle which he had erected in despite of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, and was interred in the burial place of his predecessors, and ancestors at Donegal, in the monastery of St. Francis, with great honour and veneration, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) was slain by a bad man, namely, Mac Gillycuddy; and if his father, Dermot, was a man of great renown, this Donnell was a worthy heir of him. His kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, took his place.

Margaret, the daughter of James, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Mac Maurice, died; and she [i. e. her death] was a cause of lamentation.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, the son of the Earl, died.

Thomond was one scene of warfare and contention, from the one Calends^b to the other, this year.

Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh^c, the residence of the sons of Murrough O'Brien, was taken and demolished by the Earl, who had brought ordnance and forces from Limerick for that purpose.

Baile-Ui-Charthaigh^d was likewise taken by the Earl.

Mac Brody, Ollav of Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic^e, died, i. e. Dermot, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John; and his brother, Maoilin, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1564.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-four.

O'Rourke (Hugh Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^f) was maliciously and malignantly slain by his own people, at Leitrim, in Muintir-Eolais;

of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^c *Hy-Bracain* and *Hy-Fearmaic*, i. e. the baronies of Ibrickan and Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. Mac Brody resided at Ballybrody, or

Ballybroden, a townland in the parish of Dysart-O'Dea, and barony of Inchiquin, and about one mile west of Ballygriffy Castle.

^f *Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds

an tír uile ara haite rin do iadad fa brian mac brian uí ruairc 7
atbhréi sup ab dó do rónad an mígníom mebla rin gion go raibhe éirí
dóran ina déanam. Aod buide mac brian, mic eogain uí ruairc a mbraetar
ele, rórar aoda gallda, 7 rinnfeap brian do gairm uí ruairc de fín a huét
uí neill.

Ua Donnall an Calbach, 7 Ua bairgill coirpdealbad do dul co hat chát
do roighió an lurtir do denam a eorcca púir, 7 púair ó donnall onoir 7
airmuitir uada, 7 roair Ua donnall do toet dia eig go raibhe go fíraib
manac, 7 airpídh ann, 7 ticc Ua bairgill dia baile fírrin. Baí conn mac an
calbaig for a éionn hirpíde. Nír bo éian baí ua bairgill ip in mbaile an
tan po éuinídh conn fair toet lair go dun na ngall dúp an ecaíraí a gabail
for Aod, mac Aoda óicc, mic Aoda ruairc baí ann an tan rin. Ba hann baí
oirpíom an Aoda hírin ipin tor nua, 7 po cuir eicneacán 7 conn dá mac Aoda
buidé mic Aoda duib clann a ósbráatar ipin trínáclén, 7 báatar iadpíde
baí acc tairceclad an baile do Chonn. Tánaic tra conn 7 Ua bairgill do
raighió an baile, 7 ba haohaid ann an tan rin. Ro líccpíte clann Aoda buide
conn dia roighió po éitíoir 7 do raipíot na líccpíttir Ua bairgill co na
muirtir éuca inunn. Atbhréat muirtir uí bairgill na líccpíttir a ticcína
uata a aénar. Do coir íarptam Ua bairgill go mainpíttir na mbraetar do
denam cuarta aca. Zeibídh conn ua donnall, 7 clann Aoda buide for togarl
an tuir i mbaí Aod mac Aoda duib. Ní po rátharíptíot nac ní go po doirp
píutélégen plóig lionmair lanmóir ap fuo an baile, 7 ina íoméacmóing in gac
airpí. Ba hiaó báttar annpín Ua néll dlan, 7 Aod mac maígnura uí donnall
co na poéraitte, go líp plóig lionmair lanmóir ina fíarraí íar eclúinpin
Uí donnall do bíte for plóig Aéta chát 7 na ecombraetar naile do bíte i
naíarí apoile. Ro gabad annpíde Conn mac an calbaig an 14 Maí, 7 do
óscatar pírthe plóig uí néill ap fuo tíne bógaíne, 7 po marbad leo mac mec

in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was the son of Teige.

² *Brian.*—Charles O'Connor adds that this was Brian na murtha.

³ *At home.*—Ip in mbaile, means *at home*, or in the town.

⁴ *Requested.*—Ro éuinídh, i.e. he asked, begged, or requested.

⁵ *To see.*—"Dúp .i. dá fíor," to know.—O'Clery.

⁶ *Who were betraying.*—This is a striking instance of the defect of the style of the Four Masters. They speak here as if the reader were already in possession of what they are about to narrate. The style could be easily corrected by omitting iadpíde baí, and writing báttar píde

after which the whole country closed round Brian^s, the son of Brian O'Rourke; and it was rumoured that it was for him this treacherous misdeed was committed, though he had no [personal] share in perpetrating it. Hugh Boy, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, another brother, who was younger than Hugh, but older than Brian, called himself O'Rourke by the influence of O'Neill.

O'Donnell (Calvagh) and O'Boyle (Turlough) repaired to Dublin to the Lord Justice, to confer with him. O'Donnell received great honour and respect from him. O'Donnell returned for home, and came into Fermanagh, where he stopped [for some time]; and O'Boyle proceeded directly to his own residence, where Con, the son of Calvagh, had come to meet him. O'Boyle had not been long at home when Con requested him to go with him to Donegal, to see if he could take it from Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, who was in it at that time. Hugh at that time held his residence in the new tower; and he had sent Egnaghan and Con, the two sons of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv, his brother's sons, into the old castle; and these were the two who were betraying the castle to Con. Con and O'Boyle came to the town by night; and the sons of Hugh Boy admitted Con at once, but they said that they would not permit O'Boyle to come into them with his people; [and] O'Boyle's people said that they would not suffer their lord to go from them alone. O'Boyle, thereupon, went to the monastery of the friars to make them a visit. Con O'Donnell and the sons of Hugh Boy proceeded to demolish the tower in which Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, was; and they took no notice of anything until very numerous hosts had poured into the town and around it in every direction. These are they who were there: O'Neill (John), and Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with their forces, which were very great and numerous [who had come thither], after having heard that O'Donnell was on his way from Dublin^m, and that these other relatives were at strife with each other. Con, the son of Calvagh, was taken prisoner here on the 14th of May; and marauding parties of O'Neill's army went forth through Tir-Boghaine, and slew the son

acc tairccelad; but the Editor will leave the Four Masters their own mode of narrating events, though, indeed, they are very often not only inelegant, but even inaccurate in their diction.

^m On his way from Dublin, for *flúigíó* *Ára* *clúid* literally, "on the way of Dublin." It may mean either "going to," or "returning from Dublin."

ruibne .i. Maolmuire míficeac, mac maolmuire, mic neill i nglionn eídníge, 7 Aoð míficech, mac eoin moðarða meç ruibne go rocaíob oile amaille ppiu.

Síol mbriain co himpírnac pe apoile an bliadain pí. Clann concobair mic toirpdealbair uí briain doinnall 7 tadcc, 7 clann Murchaíob uí briain tadcc, 7 donnchaíob do dól ar cpeich cóir abann o ccsírnaiğ i cclonn cuilein. Ar ann tapla an tiapla an tan pín pa Rop ruad. Do loirceac 7 do lomairceac leo an baile pín peac gac mbaile do íonnraíob. Ruccrat an tiri oppa ar gac aen taeb o pleib oíobá an níg go luchat, 7 o pinn snaiğ co pcaipb. Fuaratarrom etim ar glaplaith an iapla co po marbaíob a ngar do ceo díob don dul pín, 7 ní po lamprat a monnraicchiú iap pín co hoíobce. TERNÁtar an tpiol mbriain pín uacatar tuadmunian gan ruiliuccaíob gan foirpíccacatar pínlíccacab foirceair co na ccsírcab. 7 co na ngabalaib leo. Do tairpangrioc tpa buannaíob dñmapa 7 luét tuaruratal tpa Sionainn do cclonn tpuibne 7 do cclonn tpiéigh 7 baí ruíbal na tpe, a cpeacá, 7 a coméa ar a ceumur co tairmice ampir a mbuannaíob. Áct cña ní po an da nairnir acc aitepeabtaíob an tpe luac ar líccíob epce lap na hamraib pín tair cñn a namraíne.

Corcumruad co na cíop, 7 co na buannaíob bona, a íolatar pñrainn i tpiob tuadmunian, 7 a bñaiğce ecclairi amaille pír pín do tairpce do

ⁿ *Glenn-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eany, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley in the parish of Inver, barony of Tir-Boghaine, or Banagh, and county of Donegal.—See note ^m, under the year 1502, p. 1264, *supra*.

^o *Abhainn O'gCearnaigh*, now the River Ogarney, which rises near Broadford, in Glenomra, flows through the village of Six-mile-bridge, and discharges itself into the Shannon at Bunratty. This river was originally called the Raite, and derived its present name from the territory of Uí-Cearnaigh, through which it flows.

^p *Clann-Coilen*.—This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras, and it was also applied to their territory, for the extent of which see note ^f, under the year 1311, p. 498, *supra*.

^q *Ros-ruadh*, i. e. the red wood, now Rossroe,

near Newmarket, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^r *Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Rígh*, i. e. the mountain of the death of the king, so called from Crimhthann Mor Mac Fídháigh, monarch of Ireland, who died here of poison which had been administered to him by his sister, Mongfinn, the wife of the Irish monarch Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, in the latter part of the fourth century. This is now called the Cratloe, or Glennagross mountain.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 343, 344.

^s *Luchat*, now Lughid, or Lowhid bridge, in the townland of Moanreagh, parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The

of Mac Sweeny, i. e. Mulmurry Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Niall, in Gleann-Eidhnighe^a, and Hugh Meirgeach, the son of John Modardha Mac Sweeny, and many others along with them.

The O'Briens were at strife with one another in this year. Donnell and Teige, the sons of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and Teige and Donough, the sons of Murrough, set out upon a predatory excursion alongside Abhainn O'gCearnaigh^b, in Clann-Coilen^c. The Earl happened to be at this time at Ross-ruadh^d; and they burned and plundered that town more than they did any other. The [inhabitants of the] country from all quarters, from Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ^e to Luchat^f, and from Rinn-Eanaigh^g to Scairbh^h, overtook them. They took an advantage of the soldiers of the Earl, and slew near a hundred of them on that occasion, but dared not approach them again until night. These O'Briens of the upper part of Thomond made their escape across the fair fields of the Forgas^w with their preys and acquisitions, without receiving a wound or injury. They afterwards brought from beyond the Shannon numerous bonnachtmen and mercenaries of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy; and they had the ranging of the country, and its preys and property in their power, until the expiration of the term of their bonnacht. There remained not, however, of cattle^x with the inhabitants of the country, the value of what was permitted to be taken out of it by those soldiers for their services.

Corcomroe, with its rents and customary services, and acquirements in land in the territories of Thomond, and its church livings, were given to Donnell

ford over which this bridge stands is called *ae lucaib*, in a poem by Cormac Mac Cullenan, on the boundaries of Thomond, and an old road which ran in this direction is called *deatac na lucaibe* by Keating, in the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil.

^b *Rinn-Eanaigh*, i. e. the point of the marsh or morass, now Rinanny, a townland in the south extremity of the parish of Kilconry, in the barony of Lower Bunratty, and county of Clare. It forms a *rinn*, or point of land, extending into the River Shannon, a short distance to the east of the mouth of the River Fergus.

^c *Scairbh*, i. e. the shallow ford, now Scarriff

a small town in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare, and near that arm of Lough Deirgdhere which contains Iniseealltra.

^w *Forgas*, now the Fergus, a river which rises in the north of the barony of Inchiquin, and, flowing by Ennis, unites with the Shannon near the ancient town, now poor village of Clare.

^x *Of cattle*.—This is a roundabout mode of saying that these O'Briens gave the hired soldiers for their stipends more of the cattle of the country than what remained to the inhabitants after their departure.

δομηὰλλ υα βριαν δο δομηὰν α τιεεφρηαρ τυαδμυμάν, γ ταρ εφην ριοδα ι ηγφμηρεαδ να βιαδηνα ρο.

Μυριρ δυβ mac Σαιν mic an ιαπλα δο δολ αρ ερφίε ι μυρρεπαίγε. Clann ταυδεε, mic κορβμαic δίεε, mic κορβμαic, mic ταυδεε μέεε capταιε δο βρητε ραιρ .ι. διαρμαic, γ κορβμαc, Μυριρ δο δίεφνδαδ leo, γ βα ρφην ταρβα α εφραιρεετί ιναρ αρ βυαδαιεφνδ δια βάρ. Μίρ ερυαδα εφραεταε αρ ευρε εαβαδ, αιρεεεφίρ α εαρρεαρε, γ βάραγεεφίρ α βιοδβαδ αν εφ τορφαρ ανδ ριν.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1565.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, Síreca, α cúicc.

Σιυβαν ιηεφν εεεμαρ, mic Μυριρ, mic τομαρ δεεε. Ρο βα δο^νιμορ ρεελαιβ λήτε μοεα ιρθε ιλφίε φρι δφρε γ βαονναχε.

Cuairt βα νδεαχαδ ιαπλα δφρμυμάν .ι. εφροεε mac Σεμαρ mic Σαιν ι νοέριφ μυμάν, δο ευρ τιεεφρηα δφρεαε .ι. Μυριρ mac εεαρειε mic Σαιν mic εφροεε ταρραιεε εελεεε αρ ιαπλα upmυμάν .ι. τομαρ mac Σεμαρ, mic ριαραρ ρυαδ, ιν οιρφίλλ ιαπλα δφρμυμάν. Τάναεε δνα αν ταρλα δον εφρ, γ νί ρυαρ ραβαδ εο ηαδαδ υιμε αρ εαε ταδ ραν μαεγιν διανδ αιημ αε μφδ-άν. Ρο λυδ ιομαδ ανφροπλαην ραιρ εο ρο εαβαδ γ εο ρο εοναδ έ. Ρο εαβαδ γ ρο μαρβαδ δρονε μορ δια μυνητιρ ινα ρεφαρ. βάεταρ ρυβαε ροιμφρηηναε βυειλεραεε ερια ιομαε α μβραεεφνδ γ α νέβαλα αν λά ριν. βά

¹ *The lordship of Thomond.*—Donnell O'Brien would have succeeded to the lordship of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistic succession; and the English, to pacify him, gave him O'Connor Corcómrœ's country, and some of the forfeited church lands, and also such lands as descended to himself by gavelkind, or such as he had acquired in any other way. From this Donnell, Christopher O'Brien of Ennistimon, living in 1713, was the fifth in descent.

² *Muskerry.*—This territory is now comprised in the baronies of East and West Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

³ *Ath-meadhain.*—The situation of this ford is still well known, and vivid traditions of this

battle are preserved in the neighbourhood of Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford. The place is still called *Άε μεάδαν*, *anglice* Affane. It is now the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Decies without Drum, but the locality originally so called was a ford on the River Nemi, now the Blackwater, and situated about two miles to the south of Cappoquin. The Life of St. Carthach of Lismore gives the exact situation and a curious description of this ford, under the name of *Ath-medhoin*, which is translated *Vadum alvei*. For a fuller account of this rencounter between the Earls of Desmond and Ormond at Affane, the reader is referred to Philip O'Sullivan Beare's *History of the Irish*

O'Brien, as a compensation for the lordship of Thomond¹, and for his observance of peace in the winter of this year.

Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], went upon a predatory excursion into Muskerry². The sons of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, namely, Dermot and Cormac, overtook him, and beheaded him, though the profit of sparing him would have been better than the victory gained by his death. He who was there slain was the firm steel of the Geraldines in the field of danger, the plunderer of his enemies, and the destroyer of his opponents.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1565.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-five.

Joan, the daughter of James, son of Maurice, son of Maurice, died. Her death was among the sorrowful news of Leath-Mhogha, on account of her charity and humanity.

On one occasion as the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) went on a visitation into the Desies of Munster, the Lord of the Desies (Maurice Fitzgerald, the son of John, son of Garrett) treacherously drew the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) into the country, unknown to the Earl of Desmond. The Earl [of Desmond] arrived in the country, and received no notice [of their designs] until he was surrounded on every side, at a place called Ath-meadhain^a, where he was overpowered by numbers, so that he was wounded and taken prisoner, and many of his people were slain and taken prisoners along with him. The Butlers were elated^b and in high spirits on that day, by reason of the great number of their prisoners

Catholics, tom. ii. lib. 4, c. 8, and *Initium*, &c. *Giraldinorum*, c. 14; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1564; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; and the Abbé Ma-geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. c. 21, p. 396. Leland, book iv. c. 1, adds:

"As the Ormondians conveyed him" [Desmond] "from the field, stretched on a bier, his supporters exclaimed, with a natural triumph, 'Where is now the great lord of Desmond?' He

had the spirit to reply: 'Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers.'" This anecdote, however, is from romantic writers, and not worthy the serious notice of the historian.

^b *Elated*, báttap ruðac poimínnaic. The older writers would say, báttap ruðar poimínnaic.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part iii. c. 1. p. 352.

hé epíoc na gabala rin an dá iapla do òol co raxoib fó tógairm na bain-piogán, 7 a mblié athaib hi lonðainn, 7 teaét dóib tap anair fó gñé rioða 7 cairðine.

Maéghamain, mac toirpðealbais manntais mic donnchaid, mic domnail, mic toirpðealbais mñit do marbaid hi pfiull dia luét comíteacta, 7 comígaol ina baile fñin ran aircin in árainn. Oo éualattar maíte na gaillme in ní rin do éuattar daíte a mígnom por luét na feille go po pupailriot porpa teichead ó a ttiúib co ndeáattar i narétiac por muir 7 ba hann po gabrat calaib hi ccuan puir hi cepic corca baircino iartaraige. Iar na cluinrin rin do domnall mac concobair uí brian, do éoiðriðe dia raiúib amail ar déine conpánaiice, 7 po gabad lair a nupmór, 7 do bñit lair i nuaóiréngal iad co maí gñae i nuáctar corcumðruad po dáig gomaib móide a máoié, 7 a tti ppi padaric an ionaid ina ndearnrat an mígnom rin dpaicrin. Ro cpochað dponz oib lair, 7 po loircead apail feib po éuill a mibéra dóib.

Maðom mór lá hua neill (Scan, mac cuinn mic cuinn mic enñ) ap cloinn mec domnail na halban .i. Semur, Congur, 7 Somairle. Ro marbaid ann aongur; Ro gabad 7 po gonað Semur, 7 taimic a bár a ccionn bliaðna do gñib cpo na gona hírin. Ro baðbal an téct oithead an uapail do éñi don éur rin pasí ar imead 7 ap ingnamh fñi caitémead, congairiad, tióðlaictead, toirpñitad. Ní baóí do cloinn ndomnail i neppinn ná i nalbain a ionnparail an tan rin, 7 ní bá pó lá a ðaoínib fñin a comérom dóri do éabairt ar dá

^c *Under the appearance.*—The phrase po gñé literally means "*sub specie*."

^d *Aircin, in Aran.*—The chiefs of the O'Briens of Aran, the head of whom was commonly called Mac Feige O'Brien, held their residence at Aircin, *anglice* Arkin, on the great island of Aran. They were soon after expelled by the O'Flahertys, who, in their turn, were dispossessed by Queen Elizabeth, by whom the castle of Arkin was erected on the site of O'Brien's residence.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 78, 82. This castle was pulled down in Cromwell's time, and a strong fort erected in its place, of which some ruins are still visible on the edge of a low cliff at the

village of Killeany. The outer wall facing the sea is nearly perfect, but the other walls have disappeared, with the exception of a small tower and some fragments of walls, against which some fishermen's cabins now stand. This sept of the O'Briens had also a castle of considerable strength on Inis Oirthir, now Inisheer, or south island of Aran, the ruins of which still remain in good preservation.

^e *Chief men of Galway.*—These were the merchants of Galway, who paid the head of this sept of the O'Briens a certain tribute in consideration of their protection and expenses in guarding the bay and harbour of Galway against pirates and coast plunderers.—See Hardiman's

and spoils. The result of this capture was, that the two Earls went (i. e. were obliged to go) to England, at the summons of the Queen; and having remained for some time in London, they returned, under the appearance^c of peace and friendship.

Mahon, the son of Turlough Mantagh, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith, was treacherously slain in his own town of Aircin, in Aran^d, by his own associates and relations. When the chief men of Galway^e heard of this, they set out to revenge this misdeed upon the treacherous perpetrators, so that they compelled them to fly from their houses; and they [the fugitives] went into a boat, and put to sea; and where they landed was in the harbour of Ross^f, in West Corca-Bhaiscinn^g. Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, having heard^h of this, he hastened to meet them with all the speed that he could exert; and he made prisoners of the greater number of them, and carried them in close fetters to Magh Glac^h, in the upper part of Corcomroe, in order that their sorrow and anguish might be the greater for being in view of the place where they had perpetrated the crime; he hanged some of them, and burned others, according as their evil practices deserved.

A great defeat was given by O'Neill (John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry) to the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, James, Aengus, and Sorleyⁱ. Aengus was slain, and James was wounded and taken prisoner, and he died of the virulence of his wounds at the end of a year. The death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, and a bountiful and munificent man. And his peer was not [to be found] at that time among the Clann-Donnell in Ireland or in Scotland; and his own people would not have deemed it too much

History of Galway, p. 52, note ^d.

^e *Harbour of Ross*, cuan Ruir, now Ross bay, situated a short distance to the north of Loop-head, in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

^g *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Moyarta, in the west of the county of Clare.

^h *Magh Glac*, now commonly called Tuath-Clac, a district situated within sight of the Aran Islands, in the upper or northern part of Cor-

comroe. From this district Tadhg Glac O'Brien, the ancestor of the Clann-Teige of Aran, received his cognomen, and not from *gle*, neat, or fair, as Dr. O'Brien incorrectly states in his *Law of Tanistry Illustrated*, published in Val-lancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i. p. 558.

ⁱ *Aengus and Sorley*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, in Irish, that they were "the sons of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh."

to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed. Many others not enumerated were slain in this defeat of Gleann-taisi^k.

Murrough, the son of Donnell, son of Rory O'Flaherty, was drowned.

O'Clery (Teige Cam, the son of Tuathal), Ollav to O'Donnell in history,—a man learned in poetry and chronology, a prop (i. e. a supporter), who kept a house of hospitality for the learned, the exiled, and the literary men of the neighbouring territories, died, on the 20th of October, at a venerable old age, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and was buried with great respect and honour in the monastery of St. Francis, at Donegal:

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1566.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-six.

O'Donnell (Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine) fell [dead] from his horse, in the beginning of Winter, i. e. on the 26th of October, on the public road, between Baile-aghaidh-chaoiⁿ and the church of Rath^m, in the midst of his cavalry, without the slightest starting, stumbling, shying, or prancing of his horse, after his return from England, where he had been that same yearⁿ. This Calvagh was a lord in understanding and personal shape, a hero in valour and prowess, stern and fierce towards his enemies, kind and benign towards his friends; he was so celebrated for his goodness, that any good act of his, be it ever so great, was never a matter of wonder or surprise; a man who was not expected to meet his death in this manner, but who was expected to live until he should have avenged the wrongs of his tribe. His brother, Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, was inaugurated in his place.

Mary, the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and wife of Magennis, died on the 8th of October.

O'Donnell had richly deserved this fate for having brought the English, a short time before, to profane the monastery of Derry. His words are:

“Odonellus quoque qui Catholicus in oppidum sanctum Hæreticos induxit sacra contaminantes haud serò dignas pœnas pependit. Nam-

que deletis his Anglis cum magnum clientium suorum exercitum in Onellum duceret, et in medio ejus serenâ die lætus et viribus validus incederet subito malo pressus exanimis equo corruit. Illi successit Hugo Odonellus frater,” &c. fol. 84.

Róir inghín méguirdir cúconnaét .i. an comarba bñ Aoda buide mic Aeda duib décc an 22. Iúil.

Maiguirdir Sían mac conconnaét, mic conconnaét, mic brian, mic pilib mic tomair meguirdir décc .i. 29 September, ar fluaz an iurtír iar ná ionmarbað dua néill ar a típ. Tigearna tuiccreac trídeac tióðlaicteac eiríde. Ní ba pupail dó flaitír dá méo dá bpuigbeað ar ioma a ðam, 7 a ðeopað, ar troma a ðuar, 7 a ðeağtoirbeart, 7 a bpaatir ðoirpneac ina ionað .i. cúconnaét.

O Ruairc aod buide mac brian ballaiz do marbað i mbaile an tócair lá conallcoid fo dáiz go mað la mac ingine Magnura ui domnaill (.i. brian mac brian mic eocáin) tigearnar na breipne.

Mağ caréaiz nuaðac décc .i. pingin, mac domnaill, mic pingin, mic domnaill duine nár cuir ium ipin paogal, 7 la na baóí eolar ar a cnuimuccaò nó ar a coicill.

O maðagáin .i. Maoileaclaínn modarba mac maoileacluinn mic bpeapail décc, légtóir laíone, 7 gaoiðlece ar luğa bá hóc ðuarib epeann ina pé, cornameac a fíraínn, 7 a cride ar comarranaib, uaiéne iomaáair ban 7 boct 7 aora anpíann anarpaéta, 7 domnaill mac Sían uí maðagáin do gabail a ionað.

Piapur buitiler mac emainn tigearna trína cluana meala décc neac puair inme 7 oíðreac a ðuitce gan cat gan coccac duine nár íealbaid 7 nár íolaatir én pinginn do cuir íglairi dé le cñit papa no ppiónna, 7 a mac tepóid ina ionað.

Cioé éircc ar na fírtain hi títir conaill an bliadain ri.

^o *The vastness*, literally, the weight.

^p *Baile-an-tochair*, now Ballintogher, a village in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^q *Trián-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.

^r *Theobald*.—He received the honour of knighthood in 1567, from the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, who mentions him in a letter to the Lords of the Council, dated Lime-
rick, 27th February, 1577, as follows:

“ There were with me that descended of English race, Sir Maurice Fitzgarrold, brother to the Viscounte Decies; Sir Thibald Butler, whose uncle and cozen germaine were Baronnes of the Cayre [Cahir], whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoyete, and better deserveth that title of honor than any of them ever did; for whome I intende more speciallye to write, for truelye, for his deserte, he is worthie any commendation.”

^s *A shower of fish*.—The pipe or vacuum of a water-spout often opens up on a shoal of herrings,

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, the Coarb), and wife of Hugh Boy, the son of Hugh Duv, died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire (John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas) died on the 29th of September, in the army of the Lord Justice, after having been banished from his country by O'Neill. He was an intelligent, virtuous, and bounteous lord; he was worthy of any chieftainship he could obtain, by reason of the great number of learned men and exiles supported by him, and the vastness^o of his premiums and goodly gifts. His brother, Cuconnaught, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Rourke (Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh) was slain by the Kinel-Connell, at Baile-an-tochair^p, in order that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen (O'Rourke), might enjoy the lordship of Breifny.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Fineen, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) died. He was a man who had not placed his affections on this world, and who had no knowledge of his possessions, or how much he had laid up.

O'Madden (Melaghlin Modardha, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal) died. He was, as a reader of Latin and Irish, by no means the least distinguished of the gentlemen of Ireland in his time. He was the defender of his lands and his territory against his neighbours, a supporting pillar of women, of the poor, and of the weak and unwarlike; and Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, took his place.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala^a, died. He was a person who had obtained the wealth and inheritance of his territory without battle or war, a man who did not possess or procure [the value of] a single penny of the property of the Church of God by right of Pope or prince. And his son, Theobald^r, [succeeded] in his place.

A shower of fish^s in Tirconnell this year.

when they are sucked up into the cloud which is over the column of water. Such spouts are often driven from the sea to a considerable distance over land, where they at length break and deluge the plain with water and live herrings. This is what is now called, on the western

coasts of Ireland, a shower of fish. A shower of this description fell some twenty years since, near Slievemore, on Achill Island, in the county of Mayo, where the natives, who preserve a distinct recollection of it, state the herrings remained putrid on the fields for weeks afterwards.

Slóiccheað lá hua ndóinnaili aod mac maḡnupa hi tēri eóccain ipin
nglímpe do ponnrað, 7 do pónað cpeacá iomda laip, 7 tainig plán dia tēg.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1567.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, cuicc céo, Sípeca, aSeact.

Sluaicceað lá hua ndóinnaili aod ipin eaprað do ponnrað. Ipeað do
deachaid tap loc peabail go painicc gur an phiað ccapbatac go po lomair-
ccfo 7 co po lépinopað laip ina mbaoi ina cómpócraib, 7 poair plán dia tēg.
Slóicceað lánmóp lértionoilte lá hua neill (Sfan mac cuinn, mic cuinn
mic enpi, mic eoccain) do dol hi ccenel cconaili pop ua ndóinnaili (Aod mac
maḡnupa, mic aoda óicc, mic aoda puaid) do ionopað 7 do opccain na típe
peib do pónað laip peact piam ciò an tan ná caóinnaccap ua doinnaili
(Maḡnup) pollamuccað ná píri imdeagail a plata nac a típe ap a einpíte,
7 a earláinte, 7 tpiá pípeðeapit 7 cómpuactain a cloinne buéin píia poile.
Dá hann do pala dua doinnaili (aod) a bñt go nuacthað poépaite im aod
mac aoda óicc mic aoda puaid co na cómpuiliðib ag apd an gáipe alla tuaid
don mbñri diauid ainn Sñleac, 7 iap ná cloipteact dó go po dail ó neill co na
plógaib don típi po paoid teacta do tocupeað im po bo cómpoccur dó dia
aipeacaid 7 baí píriin agá nepnaide an dú rin, ap a aoi ní tangettap rom
ineallina pó a toḡairm. AmbatTap ann iapain i nupéopað laoi ní po piáthaiḡ-
piot ní conup facatTap fō a paðaipe uaéta don taob apaili opeapraic píulið-
bale plán do plóccaid acc dianapeccain ina ndócum ina ndpongaib 7 ina
ndóipmaib, ní po anpat dia písim co pangatTap gan anad gan aipipiom tap
an pípiapit ap bá haiðe ann an tan rin. Ap na aipuccað rin dua doinnaili
po cuip a bpoðlom bñcc plóicch i minneall, 7 i nopuuccað pó céoóip, 7 po la

¹ *Sliabh gCarbatach*, now Slieve Carbadagh, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone.

^u *Very numerous*, literally, "a full-great entire-assembled hosting by O'Neill."

^w *O'Donnell*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *mac a deapb peactpa*, i. e. "his sister's son," which is correct.

^x *Hugh Oge*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates

that this Hugh Oge was otherwise called *Aod dub*, i. e. Black Hugh, which is correct.

^y *Ard-an-ghaire*, i. e. height or hill of the shouting or laughter, now Ardingary, a place near the town of Letterkenny, on the north side of the River Swilly, in the parish of Agh-inunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) into Tyrone, in the winter of this year; and he committed many depredations. He returned safe to his house.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1567.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-seven.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh) precisely in the spring of this year; and, having crossed Lough Foyle, he proceeded to Sliabh gCarbatach^c, and plundered and totally ravaged the whole neighbourhood, and he returned in safety to his house.

O'Neill (John, son of Con, who was son of Henry, who was son of Owen) mustered a very numerous^a army, to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell^w (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), to plunder and ravage the country, as he had done some time before, when O'Donnell (Manus) was not able to govern or defend his principality or country, in consequence of his own infirmity and ill health, and the strife and contention of his sons. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with a few forces at this time, with Hugh Oge^x, the son of Hugh Roe, [and] with others of his relations, was Ard-an-ghaire^y, on the north side of the estuary which is called Suileach; and, hearing that O'Neill had arrived with his forces in the country, he dispatched messengers to summon such of his chieftains as were in his neighbourhood, and he himself awaited them there [at Ard-an-ghaire]; they did not, however, come fully assembled at his summons. As they were here waiting, they received no notice of any thing^z, until, at break of day, they perceived, just within sight, on the other side of Fearsad-Suilighe^a, a powerful body of forces rapidly advancing towards them, in hosts and squadrons; [and] they stopped not in their course, without halting or delaying, until, without halting or delaying^b, they had crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell perceived this,

^a *They received no notice of any thing*, i. e. they remained ignorant of the proceedings of the enemy.

^a *Fearsad-Suilighe*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or passage of the Swilly. This *trajectus* is now called Farsetmore, and is situated about two miles to

the east of the town of Lettenkenny, and opposite Ardingary. It can be now easily crossed at low water.

^b *Without halting or delaying*.—The language is here childishly redundant, but it would be wrong to leave a single word untranslated.

διορμα μαρεπλόιεχ im mac uí domnaill .i. aís mac aís do deabaíð ppi
 topaé an tπλόιγ ar dáig co tτοιρρίð a tποιγτέαχα iomlán lair tapr na peð
 maigib i ταρραπαρ é go hionad innill ná caomparatir a biððbaða a τιμ-
 ceallað, nác a ταcmancc. Ima companaice etir máρεπλυαcé uí domnaill γ
 υπτόραé μαρεπλόιγ uí néill do ποcáir mall mac donnchaíð éαιρβριγ mic aóða
 óicc, mic aóða puaíð, γ domnaill ulltaé mac an doctuirpa ollam uí domnaill
 lé lígífr, γ Μαγπαβαρταιγ αγά mbaói iomcoiméð cataige colaim cille, lá
 pluag uí neill. Áct cña aóðeapað apaiie gup ab lá a muintir buðéin do
 éfr mall ó domnaill. Do ποcáir beór ó cñél neoccáin Mac mécc matgáinna
 co nōpoinγ oile cenmo tá póm. O Ro ptoir mac ui domnaill (.i. aed mac
 aóða) an poplíon baói ina acchaíð, γ a tigeapna do ποcταιn ar daingín, Ro
 lñpaín hé conur tapraíð acc aipirumh ppi poiríðin a muintire do bñíe fair.
 Ní cian tpa baóirumh in uðmaile moir mñman conur paca dñécta dia
 painmuintir ina dócum bá po líe lairum a ποcταιn éuicce. Tánais ann
 cetur mac puiðne na ttauat, Mupcáð mall mac eoccáin óicc mic eoccaín,
 clann mec puiðne panatt, τοιρρðealbáé ócc γ aóð buíðe, γ mac puiðne
 bógaíneacé, Maolmuire mac aóða, mic neill, γ iar ποcταιn go haon maigín
 dóib nri bó haðbal a ποcpaíde ar ní paðavaρ cenmoτά ceitpi céð nama. Ro
 acaóin ua domnaill a inníð γ a ettuallang ppi na maítib rin, γ atbñre ppiú
 gup bó lanne γ gup bó maip lair a écc, γ a oitteað do maigín, piarú no
 ποcainpíðh an do paðpac cenel eoccaín do táp γ do tapcapal fair buðín,
 por a ðñbñine, γ por a cōmpuiliðib aínail ná po pñlaign γ ná po pñðain a
 buñá cénél piarñ poime, γ go ponnaðac an dímiað γ an diñmicein po imupñe
 fair don éur rin .i. a atéur γ a ionnapbað co poipeicneac ar a longpore. Ro
 aontuigriot na maíte rin uile ppi haítñcc an apðplata, γ atbeaptpat gup bó
 pñor na porcanta γ na puiðle po éan conað fair uñpñ oca ua neill co na
 plócc dionnaicéið. Bá dána doóoircc, ainduið, ecceillig an comairle do
 pñnað ann rin .i. paicéið an móp gabaíð γ an móp guapácta po baói por cionn

^a *The enemy*, literally, "the army."

^d *Ullagh*, now Donlevy.

^e *The Cathach*.—This is a curious box containing a copy of the Psalter, supposed to be in the handwriting of St. Columbkille. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport,

by whom it has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See note ^b, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*. See also the year 1499, p. 1252.

^f *To fall and to die*.—The language is here remarkably redundant. The literal translation

he instantly drew up his little army in order and array, and dispatched a troop of cavalry, under the command of the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh), to engage the van of the enemy^c, in order that he might bring all his infantry across the level fields into a secure position, where his enemies could not encompass or surround them. In the engagement which followed between O'Donnell's cavalry and the van of the cavalry of O'Neill, fell, by O'Neill's army, Niall, the son of Donough Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; Donnell Ultagh^d, son of the Doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physic; and Magroarty, who had the custody of the Cathach^e of St. Columbkille. Some, however, assert that Niall O'Donnell was slain by his own people. On the side of the Kinel-Owen fell the son of Mac Mahon, and many others. When the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh) perceived the numbers who were opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, in order to await the arrival of relief from his people. Nor was he long in a depressed state of mind, when he perceived numbers of his faithful people advancing towards him, and rejoiced was he at their arrival. Thither came, in the first place, Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen); the sons of Mac Sweeny Fanad, Turlough Oge and Hugh Boy; and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall). And when all had arrived at one place, they formed no very great force, for they were only four hundred in number. To these chiefs O'Donnell complained of his distress and injuries; and he protested to them that he would deem it more pleasing and becoming to fall and to die^f in the field, than to endure the contempt and dishonour with which he himself, his tribe, and his relations, had been treated by the Kinel-Owen, such as his ancestors had never suffered or endured before; but more especially the insult and indignity they had offered him on this occasion, by violently expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All the chieftains assented to the speech of their prince, and said that all the remarks and sentiments he had expressed were true, so that they resolved to attack O'Neill and his army. The resolution here adopted, of facing the great danger and peril which awaited them, was bold, daring, obdurate, and irrational;

is: "and he said to them that it would be more pleasing and becoming with him that his death and destruction should take place by field,

sooner than brook what of insult and indignity the Kinel-Owen had offered to himself, his tribe, and his relations," &c.

δοίβ. Αρ α σοί βά μό πο πορταμλνιγ, γραδ α νειμιγ, γ α ναταρδα ινα αεπιθε οιδάρ γραδ α αεορρ, γ α αεαομανμανή. Ρο αρσενάτταρ ιαραμ co haoín mñmnaç por ccúla ina minneall epóbsec boðba, γ ina naonbrión naταρδα πορ amur longpoirre uí néill. Αμáιλ αδ εονναιρε ó neill ina ðócom γαc ndípeac iat, πο éir α mēanma co móρ opira co nebirre, AS maçtnað, γ αρ iongnat aðbal lfm αρ pé nár byra ðon luçt úð αρ noiçriar γ αρ mbríða upulang, inár toçt dia naipleac γ dia muðuccað πο éðóir diaρ paignið. ¹ Dia mbaoí πορρ na hiompraírib rin πο ðóirerioç ðampraíð cenel cconacill go. ðioçáir ðapaçtaç hi cefñn plóig uí néill, mīr bó peic opða lá hanpraðrib í néill an ní rin uair báτταρ αγά nñoð amáil αρ déine conpangattar ó ðo puactatar porñ eað a pparceçriona ðoib. Bá píoçða porçpanna an péccað pormata porçpuamða ðo bíre cac por apoile ðib ðionnaib a πορc rinnpaðarpac, ðo bíτεραc α ηγάιρε caða op aipð çup bó lór ðepurail time γ teicme πορ piallaç anbpann anappaçta an comçáiruuccað ðo pónpac αγ ποçtain hi cefñn apoile ðoib. Ρο γαβραc πορ tuarçain γ πορ επέναçcuma πορ maçtað γ πορ muðuccað apoile ppi pé pðba co πο papeçbað ppi hi paoimlige γ cupað epéçt-naigçe, γ ðicc aççaoíte, γ laoiç lñðmeaça αρ na pparlñopað ran apmāc αρ επριολλ. Αçt éña πο mēabað πορ cenel neogain επé nñre iomçona γ iombualta çup bó hñccñn ðoib α laçair caða upolmuccā, γ paignið çup an cconair πορρ α επυðçattar çion çup bó poðainç ðoib α ποçtain an tan rin αρ πο líon an mūir ipin pφñpait tapr α επανçattar α επύρ laoiç, co nár bó poðula tapiri ipir, munbað einnepnaigi na toçpama, ðeolachc γ ðūipe na opuinge báτταρ ina nduið acc aíte α ndímiāða, α nanpfaað, γ α naincpiðe αγ πορconçpa πορpa α hionnpaçcið. Níρ bó halpñðac πο cingpior çup an pñanmūir αρ ni aipirñ neac ðib ppa commbpatair, ná ppa compeuñðe çion çup bó épnuð α γábað nó α çupaçt ðoib Ροçtain çup an imbeap oiccen ðuð ðomāin baóí πορ α ccionn. Níρ bó paignið επpa iap pñnaçt, na anacail iap nñccñ an ionnpaçcið rin, αρ πο báñðeað líon ðípmē πορ an lionnmūir lan ðomāin ðib çép bó lann lá cac uaðrib (anðapleó) α legað dia paignið. Ρο

² *The love of their proteges*, γραδ α νειμιγ, i. e. the love of their wives and children, and of all others who looked to them for protection.

³ *Venomous*, αεαρδα, literally, "serpent-like." The writer of the *Battle of Magh Rath*

uses τοπαταρδα to express "terrific," from τοπαταρ, a monster.

⁴ *To sustain their onset*, literally, "this was not an onset of refusal with the soldiers of O'Neill." The verb obað, which is sometimes

but the love of their proteges^s and inheritances prevailed in their hearts over the love of body and life, and they marched back with unanimous courage, in a regularly arrayed small body, and in a venomousⁿ phalanx, towards the camp of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived them [moving] directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said: "It is very wonderful and amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to make full concessions to us, and submit to our awards, than thus come forward to us to be immediately slaughtered and destroyed." While he was saying these words the troops of the Kinel-Connell rushed vehemently and boldly upon the army of O'Neill; nor did O'Neill's soldiers refuse to sustain their onset^t, for when they [the Kinel-Connell] had come within sight^k of them, they began to accoutre themselves with all possible speed. Fierce and desperate were the grim and terrible looks that each cast at the other from their starlike eyes; they raised the battle cry aloud, and their united shouting, when rushing together, was sufficient to strike with dismay and turn to flight the feeble and the unwarlike. They proceeded [and continued] to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time, so that men were soon laid low, heroes wounded, youths slain, and robust heroes mangled in the slaughter. But, however, the Kinel-Owen were at length defeated by dint of slaughtering and fighting, and forced to abandon the field of battle, and retreat by the same road they had come by, though it was not easy for them to pass it at this time, for the sea [the tide] had flowed into the Fearsad, which they had crossed in the morning, so that to cross it would have been impracticable, were it not that the vehemence of the pursuit, the fierceness, bravery, and resoluteness of the people who were in pursuit of them, to be revenged on them for their [previous] insults, enmity, and animosity, compelled them to face it. They eagerly plunged into the swollen sea, and no one would wait for a brother or a relation, although it was no escape from danger or peril for them to have reached the dark deep ocean estuary which was before them. This was not an approach to warmth after cold, or to protection after violence, for a countless number of them was drowned in the deep full tide, though it would be happy for them all, as they

written *opao*, means "to shun, or refuse,"
obao caea, the refusal of battle.

^k *Within sight*, *ó oo puac̃at̃ar poñ eao a*

ppaipcepona, i. *peao a paóaipe*, i. e. distance of their sight. This is the ancient Irish mode of saying "within view." In the modern lan-

pacchaitt pochaide iomda eir mairbadh 7 baðað do rluag uí neill ioin mairgin
 rin. báttar iad ba hairfgha dibride briar mac enri mic Sain i neill co
 na deapbratair, Mac domnaill gallócclac conrapal í neill co ndruing moir
 do cloinn ndomnaill amaille ppir, an dubaltae ua donngale deapbcomalta
 í néill (aoin ffr bá uile 7 bá toca lair ioin mbit) co pochaide móir dia éinead,
 7 upécta deapmāpa do muinir éoinne, 7 do muinir ágáin. Acé éna arfo
 a éumair, po mairbadh, 7 po báidfo tri ced décc do rluacc í neill ioin ccait-
 gleo rin, Acbeapac apaire lubair gur bó tri mīle ffr co tuillead eapbad
 rloig í néill ioin ló rin. Dála í néill tria tépna rīde ar an mairm ioin, 7
 bá fearr lair nác tépnafo óir po raobad a éiall, 7 a éetpāda dia éir.
 Aelai go hincfite gan airuccad do neoc la taob na habann ruar go paimcc
 tar ac éairri hi ccompoctanb don Sgairb folair lá heolar druinge do muin-
 tir gallcubair (doirpact 7 dfror muinir uí domnaill ffririn) 7 ní po hanad
 lair go ruact tré cliotar diamair gaáa conaire go trí eogain, Nír bó
 hiomda ona tfg no tfgdair gan damna dēr 7 poáa rīoríaoínead ó éairlinn
 go rin 7 go feabail. bá haðbal, 7 bá dīrīm an po fáccbad deobalaib eir
 eachaib, arim, 7 eodf ag cēnel cconail don éur rin. An toctmad lá do mī
 Máin do rionnrad do rpaóinead an mairm ioin.

Iarndolua neill i eir neocáin amail pemeberctmar ní deapnaðrocpact,
 nó raðale lair, 7 ní po éuil a ruantatam go po éuir togarim 7 tarrpang
 ar cloinn tsemair mic alartpaitt mic eoin catanarig mēic mēic domnaill go
 halbain. bá tuar timbī rāogail 7 bá haðbar oīofa dōrom mīrin .i. clann
 an ffr do éuit lair feact piam do tōcuirpā éuicce. Tangattar rīde co
 tinneapnac dōblac mōir mīrīde go po gabrat porc ag bun abann duine i

guage it would be expressed, “ó pángaoappan
 i n-a paðapc.”

¹ *Dubhaltach*.—This name is sometimes angli-
 cised Dwaltagh, and sometimes Dudley.

^m *Muintir Coinne*, i. e. of the family of
 O’Coinne. This is to be distinguished from
 O’Quin, *hibernicè* O’Cumn.

ⁿ *Muintir-Again*, i. e. the family of O’Hagan.

^o *Upwards* here means towards the source of
 the River Swilly. He therefore proceeded west-
 wards.

^p *Ath-thairsi*.—This name is now obsolete,

but the ford is known and lies between Sgairbh-
 sholais and the town of Letterkenny, in the
 county of Donegal.

^q *Sgairbh-sholais*, i. e. the shallow ford of the
 light, now Scarriffhollis, a ford which was de-
 fended by a castle, on the River Swilly, about
 two miles west of the town of Letterkenny.
 The site of the castle is still pointed out on the
 south side of the river; but its walls were nearly
 level with the earth in 1835, when the Editor
 visited this locality.

^r *By retired and solitary ways*, literally, “by

thought, to be permitted to approach it. Great numbers of O'Neill's army were lost here, both by slaying and drowning; the most distinguished of whom were: Brian, the son of Henry, son of John O'Neill, and his brother; Mac Donnell Galloglagh, constable of O'Neill, with many of the Clann-Donnell besides; Dubhaltach' O'Donnelly, O'Neill's own foster-brother, and the person most faithful and dear to him in existence, with a great number of his tribe; also great numbers of Muintir-Coinne^m and Muintir-Againⁿ. In short, the total number of O'Neill's army that were slain and drowned in that battle was thirteen hundred; some books [however] state that O'Neill's loss in this battle was upwards of three thousand men. As for O'Neill, he escaped from this battle; but he would rather that he had not, for his reason and senses became deranged after it. He passed privately, unperceived by any one [of his enemies] upwards^o along the river side towards its source, until he crossed Ath-thairsi^p, a ford which is in the vicinity of Sgairbh-sholais^q, under the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers, some of O'Donnell's own subjects and people; and he travelled on by retired and solitary ways^r until he arrived in Tyrone. There were not many houses or families, from Cairlinn^s to the River Finn and to the Foyle, who had not reason for weeping, and cause for lamentation. Great and innumerable were the spoils, comprising horses, arms, and armour, that were left behind to the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. This defeat of Fersad Swilly was given on the 8th day of May.

After O'Neill had arrived in Tyrone, as we have already stated, he did not take ease, nor did he enjoy sleep, until he had sent messengers to Scotland, to invite James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell [to come to his assistance]. It was an omen of destruction of life, and the cause of his death, that he should invite to his assistance the sons of the man who had fallen by himself some time before. They came hastily with a great marine fleet, and landed at Bun-abhann-Duine^t, in Ulster, where they pitched their

the solitary shelter of each passage."

^s *Cairlinn*, now Carlingford bay, in the county of Louth.

^t *Bun-abhann Duine*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dun, now Cushendun, in the barony of Glenarm, and county of Antrim. On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Elizabeth,

preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, and also on Norden's map, the place at which Shane O'Neill was murdered is called Bunondune, which is shown in the parallel of the present Cushendun, and at it is written on the face of the map: "Here Shane O'Neale was slaine."

nullcath. Ro ruithigfó longporc rathbhir praidlionmair leó annrín. Oo éualath ó neill an trom dáim rin do éoct fó a éuairim ni po féc dia fpeccair-
ofr friu gan dol ar ionchath na dáime doirpda dioḡaltaige írin gan cor gan
comairce ar dáig a aincride ḡ a ain inne do dioḡail ḡ daite for cenél ccon-
aill, ḡ bá he riathuccáð fuair uata iar mbéit athath ina pfoair (iar tteubáð
oóibrium a neccraicir ḡ a nanffolað friir) a lforað go lánatlam ḡ a cloid-
míð gan concill go fparccathriot marb gan annair.

^a *His enmity towards them.*—An English writer would say: “Forgetting the cause of enmity that subsisted between them and himself, he intrusted himself to their protection without guard or guarantee.”

^w *The reception.*—The word riathuccáð is used in these Annals in the sense of “salutation or reception.”—See it again used at the years 1587 and 1600.

^x *Bereave him of life*, literally, “so that they left him dead without a soul.” Camden describes this murder much better than the Four Masters, as follows:

“Ad hos præmisso eorum fratre Surleio Baio .i. Surleis Flaro, quem captivum diu detinuerat, ad gratiam redintegrandam, accessit, cum rapta O'Donelli” [mortui] “conjugæ” [nunc conciliatâ].

“Illi in vindictam fratrum, et cognatorum quos occiderat, ex ardentes, simulata comitate exceperunt, et mox in tentorium admissum inter pocula ad jurgia prolapsi de probrosis Shani in eorum matrem verbis, strictis machæris aggrediuntur, ipsumque et è comitibus plerosque contrucidarunt. Hunc cruentum vitæ exitum habuit medio Iunio Shanus, qui patrem dominatu, fratrem nothum vita spoliaverat, homicidiis et adulteriis contaminatissimus, helluo maximus, ebrietate adeo insigni, ut ad corpus, vino et aqua vitæ immodice hausta inflammatum, refrigerandum, sæpius mento tenuis terra conderetur. Liberos ex uxore reliquit Henricum et Shanum, ex O'Donelli uxore et concu-

binis plures. Possessione et bonis Parlamentaria regni Hiberniæ autoritate in fiscum redactis, Turloghus Lenigh ex O-Neali familia potentissimus vir sedato ingenio, Regina volente populari electione O'Neal salutatur. Hugo tamen Baro Dunganoni vulgo dictus Shani ex Matthæo fratre notho nepos, juveni tunc despectus, qui postea patriæ turbo, imò pestis, Reginæ in gratiam recipitur ut haberet quem Turloghs opponeret, si forte ab officio recederet.” —*Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Annales regnante Elizabetha*, edition of 1639, A. D. 1567, pp. 127–130. See also Carve, A. D. 1567; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1567; Hooker, p. 113; Cox, A. D. 1567; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 1; and Stuart's *Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, pp. 258–261.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who was in Ireland at the time, describes the particulars of his murder, and the causes that led to it, as follows:

“But the Lords of Ulster, and elsewhere, whom he yoked and spoiled at pleasure, abhorring his pride and extortion, craved assistance of the Deputy for redresse thereof: O'Neale advertised, increaseth his rage, disturbeth and driveth out Mac Gwire, the plaintiffe, burneth the Metropolitane Church of Ardmagh, because” [*recte*, in order that] “no English army might lodge therein, for which sacriledge the Primate accursed him, besiegeth Dundalke, practiseth to call strangers into the land for ayde, as appeareth by those letters which Sir

rich, many-tented camp. As soon as O'Neill heard of the arrival of that great host, he did not consider his enmity towards them"; he went under the protection of that fierce and vindictive host without surety or security, in order that [by their assistance] he might be able to wreak his vengeance upon the Kinel-Connell. And the reception" he got from them, after having been for some time in their company (after having shewn [the causes of] their enmity and animosity towards him), was to mangle him nimbly, and put him unsparingly to the sword, and bereave him of life^r. Grievous to the race of Owen, son of

Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, intercepted, occupieth all the North of Ireland, being 100 myles broad, 120 long. Then addressed he plausible letters to the Potentates of Mounster, exhorting them to rebell, that the force of England at once might be dismembered. This message the Deputy prevented, stayed the Countrey, abridged him of that hope, and then proclaimed him Traytor. An Irish Iester standing by, and hearing O'Neale denounced with addition of a new name, traytor: Except (quoth he) traytor be'a more honourable title than O'Neale, he shall never take it upon by my consent.

"While the Deputy was absent in England, the towne of Droghedagh was in hazard to be taken by the Rebels, which to préserve, at the motion of the Lady Sidney, then abiding in Droghedagh, came Master Sarsfield, then Major of Divelin, with a chosen band of goodly young men citizens, and brake the rage of the enemies. The Deputy returning made him knight, and finding it now high time utterly to weede and roote out the Traytor, he furnished a substantiall army, and with the readiness thereof hastened the Irish whome O'Neale had impoverished, cut off his adherents, and all accesse of succour, chased him and his into corners, spent him, cast him into such despaire. that he consulted with Secretary Neale Mac Connor to present himself unknowne and disguised to the Deputy, with an halter about his neck, begging his pardon. Ere you doe so (quoth his Clarke),

let us prove an extreame shift, and there he perswaded him to joyne with the Scots, whom he had lately banished: of whom, should he be refused or finde inconvenience, at any time, submission to the Deputy might then be used when all faileth. Shane knew himselfe odious to the Scots, especially to them whom he thought to linck with the brother and kindred of James Mac Conill" [Mac Donnell], "yet in those hard oddes hee devised rather to assay their friendship then to grate upon mercy, which so oft and so intollerably he had abused.

"Mac Conill, whom Shane overthrew, left two brethren and a Sister, whereof one Suarly Torwy remained with O'Neale, entertayned" [as a prisoner] "after his brother's death. The other was Alexander Oge, who with 600 Scots incamped now in Claneboy. The woman was Agnes Ilye, whose husband Shane slew in the said discomfiture. Agnes had a sonne, Mac Gillye Aspucke, who betrayed O'Neale to avenge his father's and vncle's quarrell. At the first meeting (for thither he came accompanied with Torwy" [Sorley Boy], "and his Secretary, and 50 horsemen) the Captaines made great cheere, and fell to quaffing, but Aspucke, minding to enter into his purpose, there openly challenged his Secretary as the Author of a dishonourable report, that Mac Conill's wife did offer to forsake her country and friends, and to marry with Shane O'Neale her husband's destruction; Mary (quoth the Secretary), if thine Aunt were Queen

Ὁα δοιλιζ δο cenei eoccam mic neill oioib an ti topcair ann rin, ap bá hé a cconcoðar ap cóiccoðacar, a luğ lamþada ap laocðact, 7 a ngriso gáid 7 gairceað an tua neill rin .i. Sfan conað dporaiemist a oioib do paioib.

Seet mbliadna sípccatt cúicc céo,
míle bliadán ip ní brécc,
co báp tpsam mic mic cuinn
ó toioeet epiopt hi ccolaimn.

of Scotland, it might beseeme her full well, to seeke such a marriage. To this brawle O'Neale gave eare, upheld his man, advaunced his own degree. The comparison bred a fray betweene theire souldiours; Out sprang Aspucke, and beat O'Neale's man, and then suddainly brought his hand upon them in the tent, where the souldiours, with their slaughter-knives, killed the Secretary and Shane O'Neale, mangled him cruelly, lapped him in an old Irish Shirte, and tumbled him into a pit, within an old Chappell hard by: whose head four dayes after Captaine Pierce cut off and met therewith the Deputy, who sent it before him staked on a pole to the castle of Divelin, where it now standeth. It is thought that Tirlagh, who now usurpeth the name of O'Neale, practised this devise with Agnes, Alexander, and Torwy, when he perceived Shane discouraged, and not able to hold out. Thus the wretched man ended, who might have lived like a prince had he not quenched the sparks of grace that appeared in him, with arrogancy and contempt against his prince."—*Historie of Ireland*, reprinted edition of 1809, pp. 189–192.

Ware adds that Captain Pierce received a thousand marks, which was the reward promised by proclamation to him who should bring up his head.

The Captain Pierce here referred to was William Piers, Esq., from whom Sir John Piers, of Tristernagh Abbey, in the county of Westmeath, is the ninth in descent. His son, Henry Piers,

Esq., of Tristernagh, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, and prevailed upon his sons to embrace the same faith, of whom Thomas, his third son, became a Franciscan friar. His great grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, was the author of *A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath*, a work of great merit for the age which produced it. It was published in 1770, in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*. The family residence at Tristernagh is now in a frightful state of dilapidation, and the family estates much incumbered.

The Editor's late friend, Matthew O'Conor, Esq., of Mount Druid, has, in his *Recollections of Switzerland*, instituted a comparison between this remarkable Irishman and Arminius. His words are:

"Woe to the reputation of a people whose fame and character are at the mercy of conquerors. The Irish were subdued; the Germans ultimately triumphed. The Romans conquered Carthage, and Livy their historian has decried Annibal, the greatest general, statesman, and patriot of antiquity. The character of Shane O'Neal has been discoloured by the national prejudices of Camden. The noble mind of Tacitus disdained falsehood, and in his admiration of heroism, even in a foe, has erected a monument to Arminius, which will last longer than any which poetry, painting, or statuary could have raised. Shane O'Neal is represented as a glutton, a drunkard, an adulterer, and a murderer; yet this barbarian, by the natural vigour of his mind, raised

Niall, was the death of him who was there slain, for that O'Neill, i. e. John, had been their Conchobhar^y in provincial dignity, their Lugh Longhanded^z in heroism, and their champion^a in [time of] danger and prowess. The following [quatrain] was composed to commemorate^b his death :

Seven years, seventy, five hundred,
And a thousand years, it is no falsehood,
To the death of John, grandson of Con,
From the coming of Christ into a body.

armies, erected forts, besieged fortified towns, defeated regular troops led on by experienced generals, and made a resolute stand against the first nation then in the world in riches, in arts, and in arms. He was often victorious and never vanquished. A generous historian would have beheld in him a second Arminius, the champion of the freedom of his native country: both were unconquered in war, both were opponents to mighty powers, both were treacherously slain by their own relatives, both were long famed among their respective nations, and their praises were transmitted to many successive generations in the songs of bards and shanchies; both were unknown to the polished nations of their ages, and both were deserving of the notice of posterity. Shane O'Neal slumbers in oblivion; Arminius will live for ever in the immortal pages of Tacitus."—pp. 46, 47.

Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 261, shews, from the public records, that the war with this O'Neill cost the Queen of England the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seven pounds three shillings and nine pence, independent of the cesses laid on the country for its support, and of the great damages sustained by her subjects; and that of her soldiers, three thousand five hundred were slain by Shane and his troops. Shane was attainted by Act of Parliament, passed on the 23rd of February, 1569,

by which also the name O'Neill, with the ceremonies used at its inauguration, was abolished, and heavy penalties were enacted against any person who should assume that title; and Shane's lands were vested in the Crown for ever. It was, however, enacted that a portion of the country might be held by English tenure by Turlough Luineach O'Neill and his adherents. There are curious intercepted letters and other original materials for a life of this remarkable man in the Libraries of Lambeth and the British Museum, which, it is hoped, some one of our antiquaries will collect and give to the public.

^y *Conchobhar*, i. e. he was another Conchobhar Mac Nessa in maintaining the rights and dignity of the province of Ulster. For some account of Conchobhar and his heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 370–405, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47, 48.

^z *Lugh Longhanded*.—He was a King of the Tuatha De Dananns, A. M. 2764, and is much celebrated in ancient Irish historical tales.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 13.

^a *Champion*.—The word *gheir* is also written *gheir*, which is explained *gairgeadhac* by Michael O'Clery: "*gheir* .i. *gairgeadhac*, ba *gheir* *gair* .i. ba *gairgeadhac* a *ngabac*, i. e. he was a champion in [time of] danger."

^b *To commemorate*.—"Fogairimeas .i. cummnuigac."—O'Clery.

O neill do gairm do toirpdealbáic luineac mac neill conallaiḡ iar marb-
báid Shlain.

Iarla dŕmumán do gabáil laḡ an iurc hī cēill móceallócc ḡ a bŕit
laḡ go lumneac, aŕrīde go gailm go háḡ luam ḡ co haḡ cliaḡ iaram iar
pfeil patraice do rónaḡ in gabáil rīn, ḡ do éuaḡ a bŕatair ſlan mac
Semaḡ fo ſamam aŕccionḡ hī cēhn gall dŕiorruccáḡ an iarla, ḡ no gabáḡ
é pó céḡóir. Ro cuiréaḡ aŕaon go ſaxaib iad iaram.

Maḡ ſiaraḡ dēcc .i. emann mac Semaḡ mic emann, ſeap einḡ cōitcīnn,
ḡ éḡe naioḡḡ, ſſi ſoḡlamta hī tēhḡcōib ḡ i mbeaplaib eirīde, ḡ a mac
Semur doirpneáḡ ina ionaḡ.

ſlan abŕc, mac ſlain, mic ſlain na bŕiacal, mic uillice ruaiḡ do marbáḡ
lá hanbaoinib, ḡ lá moḡaḡaib mŕccneacáḡ do muintir iarla clōinne rīcāir.

Mac uí bŕiam tuadumán .i. taḡcc, mac donnachaiḡ, mic concōbair, mic
toirpdealbaiḡ. Mac iarla upmumán .i. Semaḡ ócc mac Semaḡ, mic ſiaraḡ

^c *Turlough Luineach*.—He was so called from having been fostered by O'Luinigh of Muintir-Luinigh in Tyrone.

^d *The Earl of Desmond was taken prisoner at Kilmallock*.—The Lord Deputy soon after this capture went over to England, taking with him the Earl of Desmond, the Baron of Dungannon, O'Conor Sligo, and others. The Earl of Desmond and O'Conor Sligo were confined in the Tower of London; but O'Conor, by indenture, made his submission to the Queen, and was, therefore, set at liberty. The Earl made his submission on the 12th of July, 1568, when he was likewise enlarged. The Queen wrote the following letter in favour of O'Conor Sligo, in pursuance of which he afterwards received a patent for his estates, bearing date the 22nd of December, 1584:

“*Rot. Pat. anno 10^o Eliz. Dorso.*

“*Eliz. R.*

By the Queene.

“Trustie &c. Whereas Sir Donald O'Conor Sligo, Knyght, of the partes of Conagh, cūm-
myng with our right trustie Sir Henry Sydney,

Knyght, our Deputie of that our realme, hither to our Courte, to [ac]knowledge his loyall dutie to us his soveraigne Lady, hayth very humbly and voluntarily submytted himselfe to our grace, and freelie surrendered to us all his possessions; whereupon wee have receyved hym into our protection, and have farther accorded to make unto hym and theyres males of his father, certayne Estates of Inheritaunce, as more at lardge may appeare by our letters patents, which he will shoue youe: Wee have thought mete to recommend hym unto youe, as one whom wee certaynly trust will prove and continue a faythfull subject: and, therfor, wee will and chardge you readily to here souch complaynts as he hayth to make unto you, for the deteyning certain his castells from him, as he sayth, that is to say, the castells of Bondrowys by O'Donnell, and Bayleintochair [Ballintogher] by O'Warch [O'Rourke], & Ardnariach [Ardnarea] by Olyver Burghe's sons, & that you cause the s^d parties to appeare and make aunswer before yourselves or souch other as youe shall thinke mete, to hear the complaynts of the said O'Conor

After the murder of John, Turlough Luineach^c, the son of Niall Conallagh, was styled O'Neill.

The Earl of Desmond^d was taken prisoner at Kilmallock, by the Lord Justice, who conveyed him from thence to Limerick, and from thence to Galway, to Athlone, and afterwards to Dublin. This capture was made a short time after the festival of St. Patrick. And his kinsman, John, the son of James, went to the English to visit the Earl the ensuing Allhallowtide, and he was immediately taken prisoner. Both were afterwards sent to England.

Mac Pierce^e died, i. e. Edmond, the son of James, son of Edmond. He was a man of general hospitality, who kept a free house of guests, a man learned in tongues and languages; and his son, James, was elected in his place.

John Burke, son of John, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal^f, son of Ulick Roe, was killed by [some] peasants and spiteful labourers belonging to the Earl of Clanrickard.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough; the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James Oge, the

Slego, and to give direction for restitution to the said Sir Donald O'Connor, of that which shall be found due to hym by order of justice.—And furthermore wee will, that yf there hath bene any spoyle made of any his goods during his absence, in commyng hither & retourne thither, that upon his complaynt, order be gyven for the triall thereof, and restitution to be made to hym as the case shall requyre: Lastly, wee let youe to understande that upon his humble and reasonable request, wee are well contented that the howse of the Fryerie of Slego, whearin, he sayth the sepulture of his Auncestors hayth bene, shalbe so preserved, as the Friars thear being converted to secular prestes, the same Howse may remayne & contynue as well for the sepulture of his posteritie, as for the mayntenance of prayer and service of God. And yf in any outhere reasonable thinge the said Sir Donald O'Connor Slego shall for the mayntenance of hymself, his tenants and possessions in our Peax, as

shall belong to a good and faythfull subject, requyre your aide, wee will and chardge you to ayde & assist hym, in our name, to the best of your power, for so wee are disposed to shewe all favor to so good a servant & subject as wee take him to be; and by the experience, wee have sene of his behavior here, wee thinke assuredly he will contynue: And where he hayth required that he myght have the true copie of this our letter, wee are contented that youe shall delyver unto him a copie of the same, in souche sort as in lyke cases youe are accustomed, under our seale theare.—Yeven under our signet at our Palais of Westminster, the xxvth daie of January, 1567, the tenth year of our reign.

“To our trustie, the Justices of our realm of Ireland.”

^e *Mac Pierce*.—He was the head of a branch of the Butlers.—See Harris's edition of Warc's Antiquities, chap. viii. sect. 3, p. 59.

^f *John-na-bhfiacal*, i. e. John of the teeth.

puaidh, 7 Mac méig caréaiḡ, eoḡan mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic, mic taidcc do écc an bliadain rí.

Maḡnur mac emainn, mic maḡnura mic ríeḡ do mairbad lá mac muirir ciarraíḡe .i. le tomar mac emainn mic tomar, 7 ní baói fear a aora dia éinead bá fírr inḡnam 7 éinead inár.

Óroicé aḡa luain do dénam lá nuptir na hepeann .i. Sir henry ríoney.

AOIS CRIOST, 1568.

Aoir Crioḡt, mile, cuicc céo, Síreca, a hoct.

Conḡair cloinne ríocaird .i. Maighece inḡn donnchaid mic concobair mic toirpdealbaiḡ, aon lán beól fírr nepeann, bñ cotaiḡte a carat, 7 a comḡail décc.

Mac maḡamna tigeairna corca baiḡcinn airḡearaiḡe .i. briain ócc mac briain mic toirpdealbaiḡ mic taidcc décc, 7 taidcc mac murchaid mic taidcc puaid mic toirpdealbaiḡ mic taidcc do ḡabail a ionaid.

Mac ruibne fanat domnall ḡorm mac domnall óicc do mairbad hi ppuill lá oḡm dia muintiri fñ .i. muintir ppuitéin.

Caitilín inḡn méḡuidir (cúonnaḡt) bñ uí baóḡill (toirpdealbaid mac neill mic toirpdealbaiḡ) an aom bñ toíriḡ bá fírr i nullḡaid décc an .5. lanuairí.

Sluaicéad la Samur mac muirir mic Sḡain mic an iapla (im luḡnaraḡ do. ríonaraḡ) ar mac muirir ciarraíḡe .i. tomar mac emainn. Bá hé an Semur rín po ba coḡnac ar ḡearalḡaḡaid a mionad cloinne Semair mic Sḡain baói hillaím hillaḡdaḡn le bliadain ríone rín. Do hiondaraḡ 7 do haircead, do loircead 7 do loimḡreachad an tír ḡo tinnḡnac le remur co na ríocḡaid. Ro tairíot urmóir an tíre, 7 pucpat an po féḡpate dia munnib leó ḡo lic rínama. Baói diomate 7 do líonmaire ríóḡ Semair ḡo po ruíḡeac dā long-

² *Sir Henry Sidney*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates .i. henry mor na beopac, "i. e. Big Henry of the Beer."

³ *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*.—This territory is included in the present barony of Moyferta, or Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of

Clare.

¹ *This James*.—O'Daly states, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvii., that the Earl of Desmond and his brother privately intimated to this James their anxious desire that he would take upon himself the leadership of the Geraldines, while

son of James, son of Pierce Roe ; and the son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Owen, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige, died in this year.

Manus, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was slain by Mac Maurice (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry, i. e. by Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas. And there was not of his tribe a man of his years more distinguished for prowess and hospitality than he.

The bridge of Athlone was built by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Sir Henry Sidney^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1568.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-eight.

The Countess of Clanrickard, i. e. Margaret, daughter of Donough, son of Conpr, son of Turlough, the most famous woman in Ireland, and the supporter of her friends and relations, died.

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn^h, i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, died ; and Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige, took his place.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Gorm, the son of Donnell Oge) was treacherously slain by a party of his own people, i. e. by Muintir-Sruithen.

Catherine, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught), and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the best chieftain's wife in Ulster, died on the 5th of January.

A hosting was made by James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, about Lammas, against Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. against Thomas, the son of Edmond. This Jamesⁱ was commander of the Geraldines in the stead of the sons of James, son of John, who had been kept in captivity in London for a year previous to that time. The country was soon plundered, devastated, burned, and totally ravaged by James and his forces. The greater part of the [inhabitants of the] country fled, carrying with them to Lec-Snamha^j as much

they should be detained in captivity.

^j *Lec-Snamha*, i. e. the flag-stone of the swimming, now Lixnaw, a village on the River Brick, which is one of the tributaries of the Casan Ciarraighe, or Cashen river, in the barony

of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. Close to the village are to be seen the ruins of an old church, and the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of the Fitzmaurices, the Earls of Kerry, and a monument to the third Earl of Kerry.

poirt líonmáire lánaithe lair ar gac taob don baile. Ro éirí ó concobair ciarraige, 7 clann tréigh co na ccoirighib, 7 uirann duairib' 7 daipeaib an tréigh amaille púú don taob éirí don baile. Dó chuaid fén gur an luét bá mánmairc lair do bhé na focairí don taob éirí don baile, 7 baí. mac muirir co ná muirir hi tseinn na móirí stóirí. Ro baí beór po bhué aeóir tseir, 7 tiormac adbal amail po ba dú ir in aimirí rin gur bó héigh dá ndaoib, 7 dá náirí mífáile na habann dól lé tseime an tairí 7 lá pobairt a po iotan. Ar é bá conrapal do mac muirir an tairí rin eman mac an giolla duib, mic concobair, mic donnchaid mic domnaill na maómann mec ruibne, 7 ní tairí na focairí aet béc buidh gallóclac dá luét lánmair co náir bó ruail go mbaoí na páirí gémóca aon caoccat fseir namá ar ccaitín aimirí a náirí. Ar a aoí nír bó maí leó iméac ó mac muirir iar mbuít don foiríccín rin páir, do baí beór irin mbaile rin Sfan na Seoltaí mac domnaill uí mairle luét luinge paide do cairíob coblaig Mheic muirir tairí do tairí cuairt na cén gan cor gan cénac, 7 nír bó mairí a páirí don éirí rin. Dó chuaid mac muirir dá comairíuccaí fseir na mairí rin dia fseir cén do gém. Páiríccat dó, 7 tseiríccat fseir daiíccat aóirí gur bó tairí dia mbáir a mbéa amail po batat, 7 noí cábair do gém do deóir an luét a táir mairí nacchaid fseir i mairíuccaí fseir, 7 ó ná mánmairc lair gailac do mac muirir mic an tairí aré ar dénta duit do fén 7 do pobairt do cor i nuét an tairí 7 an conáig irin ló po aní, 7 gab éiríccat mairí éirí dseir go hoícc na mbia po bonnair do buidhac, 7 ionnraigín clann tréigh uair ir púú ar mó ar fseir 7 ar fseir. Iar cénac ar an ccomairle rin dól do póiríccat eiríccat aetamh aóir fseir, 7 tucc mac muirir inneall 7 oiríuccat ceta ar an mogall do éiríccat cairíomail tairí na páirí, 7 tuccat tairí lé hiombuail do clonn tairí. Ní baí inme nó aróiríccat (an dár leó) pob fseir lé clonn

^k *Cattle*.—"Innle, .i. aipnéir."—*O'Clery*.

^l *James*.—O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, does not describe the particular acts of this James while he was leader of the Geraldines; but he remarks, in general terms, that during the five years that he held this office, and carried on the war by permission of the Pope, he won many a glorious victory, and car-

ried innumerable trophies; and that Queen Elizabeth, dreading his growing power, sent him an embassy to bring about a peace.

ⁿ *John-na-Seoltaí*, i. e. *Joannes velorum*, John of the sails. He was so called from the number of sails which he had manufactured, and perhaps from his skill in sailing. The O'Malleys are celebrated by the Irish poets, as the most ex-

of their cattle^k as they were able. James^l had so numerous an army that he pitched two very extensive camps on both sides of this town. He placed O'Conor Kerry and the Clann-Sheehy, with their battalions, and a proportionate number of the gentlemen and chiefs of the army along with them, at the eastern side of the town; and he himself went, with that portion of the army which he wished to accompany him, to the west side of the town, so that Mac Maurice and his people were in great jeopardy between them. Intense heat of the air, sultriness and parching drought, also prevailed (as was natural at that season), so that their people and cattle were obliged to drink the brackish water of the river, in consequence of the intensity of their drought and the oppressiveness of their thirst. Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhman Mac Sweeny, was constable to Mac Maurice at this time; and he had with him only a small party of gallow-glasses of his followers, scarcely fifty men, the time of their service being expired. However, they did not think it honourable to depart from Mac Maurice, as this danger had overtaken him. There happened also to be in the town at this time one John-na-Seoltadh^m, son of Donnell O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, who, being friends to the fleet of Mac Maurice, had come to visit him without visitation or engagement, and did not think it becoming to desert him on that occasion. Mac Maurice consulted with those chieftains, to know what he should do. They answered and said unto him with one accord: "In our present situation our life is next to death, and it is not relief we shall receive by the consent of those who are opposed to us, and who are besieging us; and, as it is not thy wish to give hostages to the son of Maurice, the son of the Earl, what thou shouldst do is, to resign thy luck and prosperity to fate and fortuneⁿ this day, and take for thy portion of Ireland till night what shall be under the feet of thine enemies, and let us attack the Clann-Sheehy, for against them our enmity and indignation are greatest." This resolution being agreed to, they rose up quickly with one accord, and Mac Maurice placed in order and array of battle the small body of friendly forces that he had with him, and the Clann-Sweeny were placed in the van to make

pert mariners in all Ireland.

ⁿ *To fate and fortune.*—The word *toice* certainly means fate or destiny here.—See the year

1559, note^p; where the word is used in the same sense thus: "Cl ann pin do éoilig an toice 7 do cfoaig an éinn(mán a ccup an aon máigin,

tríthig 7 lé a ttapla ina ttiméall iná a ppaicrin dia mionnraicéid ap an
 ophuccáid rin uair pob pñp leó a coorcc díob ap én laéair inár blé aē ite
 gñann glairr déraicé, 7 acc íbe fúar uirce pé a naccaid amail po batтар.
 Iméura mñic muirir 7 a muirir ne ní po gabárat cor don éonair éitcinn go
 pangatтар hi ccoíno cloinne ríthig, go po pécaid leó fulang a ppaóair ríthig,
 ríó a paíntaí, coingéall a ccoíobínn, 7 cruaid a ccaébarp, lé ar lé, 7 iar
 ccaéínnh pee aimpire díob acc an ccoméuarpeann rin po ppaóinead don glan,
 pluaig gñaltaí 7 tucpar acchaí ap iméaí, 7 cúl pé coméopuccaí a
 ccaélaíreac. Ro dianinnínnraigí ina noíohair lá muirir meic muirir
 éairraige, 7 po gabrat aēa ppaóiglé 7 acca ríoraípleaí co nári dypara
 ríom nó áirínn gac ap paccbaí do gñaltaí, 7 do cloinn tríthig irin
 ppaóinead hí rin. Ro marbaí éct móir ann rin .i. ó conéobair éairraige, con-
 éobair mac conéobair, óa do móir éctair cloinne Ruóraighe an tan rin an tí
 toréair ann rin, aóbeal beó a éinead, 7 a élanmaicne, rópar dia paínce
 oplaímar a aēaróa ap bélaí rínnreap, uairne fulaing dánn, 7 deórah, 7
 díg aora gacá dána, porc coéaighe coccáí, 7 cñmaínce ppi comáppanaí
 7 coiccpiochaí. Ro páccbaí ann dñá, emann ócc mac emainn mic ríthig
 apó éonrapal gñaltaí, pñ coicéaí éroméonaig go lán ainm láime 7 tige
 aóíob, 7 Muirchaí balb mac maínnura, mic ríthig, Taócc puad o ceallaíann,
 Mac uí díuibí, Mac an ríthiré pinn, Páldaí díune maóilín, 7 Són mac
 gearóid mic gearaíle oíre leice bébionn. Ro gabadh ann puadóir mac maí-
 nnura mic ríthig, Ro marbaí 7 po gabad rócaíde ele cenmoíat ríde don
 éur rin.

i. e. it was there that fate, will, and destiny permitted to bring them to one place."

^a *Subdue them.*—The style here is clumsy, or, at least, very artless. It could be easily improved by altering the construction and purifying the language, but this would not be fair in any translator. The whole story could be better told in fewer words thus: "The Clann-Sheehy, whose only food since they had encamped at Lixnaw was the green grain from the blade of corn, and whose only drink was the brackish water of the River Brick, rejoiced exceedingly at seeing Fitz Manrice's party come

forth so soon to the engagement, for they felt confident that so small a number could be easily subdued."

° *The strength.*—"Sead .i. láirip no láiripeacé."—*O'Clery.*

° *Clanna-Rury*, i. e. the descendants of Rudhraighe Mor, King of Ulster, A. M. 3845, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology. Duaid Mac Firbis states, in his pedigrees of the Clanna-Rudhraighe, that O'Conor Kerry is the most illustrious chieftain he finds among them. 'He gives the pedigree of two branches of this family, namely, of John, the son of Conor, son of

the onset. No wealth or principality was, they thought, more agreeable to the Clann-Sheehy, and all those who were about them, than to see them approach in this order, for they had rather subdue themⁿ on the spot [as they thought they could], than to remain awaiting them [any longer], eating, as they had been, the green grain from the blade of corn, and drinking cold water. As for Mac Maurice and his people, they deviated not from the common road until they came up with the Clann-Sheehy; and then it was that both parties made trial of the temper of their sharp spears, the strength^o of their battle-axes, the keenness of their swords, and the hardness of their helmets; and after having thus fought for some time, the fine army of the Geraldines were worsted, and took to flight, and turned their backs from maintaining the field of battle. They were vehemently and swiftly pursued by the people of Mac Maurice of Kerry, who proceeded to wound and slaughter them; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all of the Geraldines and of the Clann-Sheehy that fell in this defeat. There was one in particular slain there whose fall was a cause of great grief, namely, O'Connor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor); his death was one of the mournful losses of the Clanna-Rury^p at this time; the lively brand of his tribe and race; a junior, to whom devolved the chieftainship of his native territory, in preference to his seniors; a sustaining prop of the learned, the distressed, and the professors of the arts; a pillar of support in war and contest against his neighbours and against foreigners. There also fell Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, chief constable to the Geraldines, a wealthy and affluent man, famed for his dexterity of hand and house of hospitality; also Murrough Balbh, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy; Teige Roe O'Callaghan; the son of O'Dwyer; the son of the White Knight; Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^q; and John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, heir to Lec-Beibhiom^r. There Rory, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was taken prisoner; and many others besides these were slain or taken prisoners.

Conor, son of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Connor Kerry, who was the fifty-eighth in descent from Rudhraighe, and of an older branch, who would appear to have been extinct in the writer's time, namely, of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the fifty-

fifth in descent from the same Rudhraighe.

^q *Dun-maoilin*, i. e. Maoilin's fort, now Dunmoylin, near the village of Ardagh, in the barony of Lower Conillo, and county of Limerick.

^r *Lec-Beibhiom*, now Lickbevune castle, built on a cliff over the sea, in the parish of Kilconly, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

Aois Críost, 1569.

Aoir Críost, míle, cuicc ced, Síreca, anaí.

Erpoc cille dá lua .i. toirpdealbác mac maéghaimna mic toirpdealbais uí brian décc.

O Sfehnaracch .i. an giolla dub mac diarmata, mic uilliam, mic Sfean buide tulaic toirlínga do gallaib 7 do gaoidealaib doneoc ticcso dia raigib oib, fsi gan bñe eolac hi laioin nó hi mbépla roba mó cion 7 cáil hi pfiad-nairi gall an fsi í rin, 7 a écc. A mac Sfean do gabáil a ionaidh.

Sláine inghín Murchaio mic toirpdealbais, mic taidcc, mic toirpdealbais uí brian décc.

Mór pécac inghín brian, mic taidcc, mic toirpdealbais, mic brian cata an aonaig uí brian bñ uí reácnaracch .i. diarmaid mac uilliam mic Sfean buide bñ deaprcacagte ar deilb 7 ar deaprlaccaó iride do écc.

Semur mac muirir mic an iarla do bñe na ðuine cocctac congairic an bliadain ri go ro cñgairic goill 7 gaoib na muian ó beapba co capn uí nño daon rann 7 daon ndainghín fpiir i naíad comairle an rí. Iarla upmúman do bñe i Saíob .i. tomair mac Semair mic Diarair mic Semair, mic emann, 7 a ðiar deapbreatar .i. emann an calaó 7 éduar do dol in én rann lé Semur mac muirir, do cóctar an ðiar mac rin an iarla lá feile muirpe móir pa aonac inri corp, 7 bá dírim daimeir ar glacrat deachaib, 7 gpiogib, dóir, 7 daipccet, 7 deapraoib allmarba ar an aonac rin. An iarla ðna do teaet in epinn an bliadain cedna 7 pioðucchaó dia bpaipib fpiir an Státa.

* *Bishop of Killaloe*.—Harris states, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, that this Turlough, or, as he calls him, Terence, obtained the bishopric of Killaloe in the reign of Queen Mary, and governed it until the end of the year 1566; but adds, that he had not been able to discover how long after. This entry settles this point.

* *Gilla-Dub*, i. e. *juvenis niger*. His real name was Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roger, and usually called Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy. He was the son of

Sir Dermot, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. in 1533.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 376.

* *More Phecagh*, i. e. More, or Martha, the gaudy, or showy.

* *Son of the Earl*, i. e. of the Earl of Desmond.

* *Was a warlike*, &c.—An English writer would say, "broke out into open rebellion this year." O'Daly says that when this James was elevated to the place vacated by the imprisonment of the Earl, he sent a herald to Pope Gre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1569.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-nine.

The Bishop of Killaloe^s, i. e. Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

O'Shaughnessy (Gilla-Duv'), the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy, the alighting hill to all the English and Irish who came to him; a man who, though not skilled in Latin or English, was held in much respect and esteem by the English, died. His son, John, took his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

More Phecagh^u, daughter of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh O'Brien, and wife of O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot, the son of William, son of John Boy, a woman distinguished for her beauty and munificence, died.

James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl^v, was a warlike^w man of many troops this year; and the English and Irish of Munster, from the Barrow to Carn-Ui-Neid^x, entered into a unanimous and firm confederacy with him against the Queen's Parliament. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce, son of James, son of Edmond, being [at this time] in England, his two brothers, Edmond of Caladh and Edward, had confederated with James, the son of Maurice. These two sons of the Earl went to the fair of Inis-corr^y on Great Lady-Day; and it would be difficult to enumerate or describe all the steeds, horses, gold, silver, and foreign wares, they seized upon at that fair. The Earl returned to Ireland the same year, and his brothers were reconciled to the State^z.

gory XIII. to pray his blessing on the success of the war, and that his Holiness animated this chieftain to the glorious work.—c. xvii.

^x *Carn-Ui-Neid*, i. e. the carn of the grandson of Neid, one of the Tuatha-De-Dananns. This carn was near Mizen-head, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See this place again referred to at the year 1580, where it is described as in the south-west of the province

of Clann-Deirghthine.

^y *Innis-corr*.—Cox makes this Iniscórthy (now Enniscorthy), on the River Slaney, in the county of Wexford, *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1568, which is probably correct; and if so, the Four Masters should have written this name *Inis cópéad*, as they have it at the year 1460.—See note^t, under that year, p. 1009, *supra*.

^z *Reconciled to the State*.—Cox says that they

Sluaicceadh mór lá iurair na hEireann Sir hanry Sidney hi pfoimhar na bliadhna po do dol ar muirneacais a noiaio na rioða 7 an daingniçete do pón-pat; 7 arís do gab tpe laighnib riapdear, 7 ní po airir go painice go huið maccaille pa mumain, 7 po ruidiçis longpore poçpaið pluaiçbíosða lair hi ttimceall baile na martra, 7 baí ríctmain lé haccharið an baile, 7 báttar muirniç aç bagar çac laoi don tpeactmain rin iomaipeacc do tabairt don iurair co na pluaiç, 7 ní po comailpior in ní rin. Ro gabadh an baile pa deoið lár an iurair, 7 po paccarib barða a huçt na banríogha mn. Do éuaio ar rin tpe duthaiç an bappaiç, 7 tpe glén magair do dol go corçaiç. Báttar eirçe amac muirneac ann rin ar a çionn in oipçill iommbuailte ppir. Ar a aoí do léicceadh an çonair don iurair. Baoi an iurair lé haccharið hi ccorçaiç, 7 a panna çocçaið aç deiliuccadh lé Sémar an airíç rin acc teact ar pproteç 7 ar paroið. Tanaic an iurair ar rin go luimneac, 7 po bpiríð blað do bailið na mumain lair etir corçaiç 7 luimneac. Ro gabadh cluain dubáin 7 baile í bscáin hi ttiadhmuimain don toipeç rin lár an iurair, 7 do cóio iaram go çailimh. Baí riðe ppi hís ip in mbaile rin aç çñnrucçadh dálcçair 7 çloinne huilliam, 7 iapçair çonnaçt, 7 iap pçacçbail na çailime dó po gabadh lair oið mór mec pçopair, 7 Rorçomain, Ro páccarib pçeripçent i mbaile ata luain of çñn cóiccið çonnaçt uile ó opoçaoir go luimneac aça ppollamnuccadh 7 aça pçipççñnrucçadh. Bá hepiðe ceo pçeripçent na típe rin piam, Sir eduard Pictun a ainn. Ro pui an iurair tap a air hi pçine

were pardoned for the sake of the Earl, and perhaps by special orders from the Queen, who by the mother was related to this noble family, and used to boast of the untainted loyalty of the house of Ormond.—See also Camden's *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth*, A. D. 1569, edition of 1639, p. 173.

^a *Ui-Maccaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^b *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.

^c *This threat*, literally, "this thing."

^d *Barry's country*, now the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.

^e *Gleann-Maghair*, now Glanmire, a beau-

tiful glen with a small village, about four miles to the north of the city of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 167.

^f *Cluain-Dubhain*, i. e. Duane's lawn, meadow, or bog island, now Cloonoan, a castle in ruins, near Rockvale, the residence of James Darcy, Esq., in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^g *Baile-Ui-Bheachain*, i. e. the town of O'Beaghan. This name is now anglicised Ballyvaughan, and applied to a small village in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. The castle of this place stood on the brink of the bay close to the village, but

A great hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, in the autumn of this year, to proceed against the Munstermen, after the peace and league which they had made; and the route he took was south-west, through Leinster; and he did not halt until he arrived in Ui-Mac Caille^a, in Munster, and there he pitched a commodious camp of vigorous hosts around Baile-na-martra^b, and he remained for a week besieging the town, the Munstermen threatening every day of that week to give battle to the Lord Justice and his army, but they did not put this threat^c into execution. The town was finally taken by the Lord Justice, and he left warders in it to guard it for the Queen. He passed from thence through Barry's country^d, and through Gleann-Maghair^e, to proceed to Cork. Here there was a rising out of Munstermen in readiness to give him battle; but the pass was nevertheless ceded to the Lord Justice. The Lord Justice abode some time in Cork, during which time his military confederates were separating from James, and coming in under protection and pardon. From thence the Lord Justice went on to Limerick, and he demolished some of the towns of Munster between Cork and Limerick. On this expedition Cluain-Dubhain^f and Baile-Ui-Bheachain^g in Thomond, were taken by the Lord Justice, and he afterwards proceeded to Galway. In that town he remained some time, reducing the Dal-Cais, the Clann-William, and [the inhabitants of] West Connaught, to subjection. On his departure from Galway he took Dunmore-Mic-Feorais^h and Roscommon, (and) he left a president in Athlone to govern and reduce to obedience all the province of Connaught from Drobhaois to Limerickⁱ. This was the first president ever [appointed] in that country: his name was Sir Edward Phitun^k. The Lord Justice returned at the close of that autumn into Fine-Ghall^l and

only a few scattered fragments of the walls are now to be seen.

^a *Dunmore-Mic-Feorais*, i. e. Mac Feorais's or Bermingham's great fort, now Dunmore, a small town in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

ⁱ *From Drobhaois to Limerick*, i. e. from the River Drowes, which forms the boundary between the barony of Carbury, in the county of

Sligo and the county of Leitrim, to the city of Limerick. The county of Clare was made a part of the province of Connaught in this reign.

^k *Sir Edward Phitun*.—Leland calls him Sir Edward Fitton.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

^l *Fine-Ghall*.—This is the Irish name for what English and Anglo-Irish writers call the "English Pale." On the fifth of the Calends of March this year the Pope excommunicated Queen Eli-

gall, 7 go háit chait iar mbuaio ccorccair i núsiread an rogmair rin buéin, 7 ní deapna fear ionaid an rí. i neparinn riam lá hoirist an. eplóiz po baof-
píom eactra pob aiteapairge inár an riubal rin do rónad laippiun.

zabeth, by his *Bulla Declaratoria*, a copy of which was posted by night, in the year 1570, on the door of the Episcopal Palace in London.—See Camden's *Annals*, at the year 1570, where this Bull is printed, and Philip O'Sullivan's *History of the Catholics*, fol. 237.

On the 3rd day of November, 1569, the Lord Deputy and Council issued an order in favour of Mac-I-Brien, Chief of Arra, or Dooharra, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary, in pursuance of the Queen's letter, dated the last day of February, 1567. As the Four Masters have given no notice of Mac-I-Brien's submission, the Editor deems it his duty to give the Queen's letter and the subsequent order of the Council in this place, as these documents have never been printed:

"*Rot. Pat. de Anno 12 Eliz. Dorso.*

"For Mac I Brene Arra.

"Elizabeth, R.

"By the Queene.

"Right trustie & welbeloved, wee greete youe well. Wheras M^c I Brene Araa, our faythfull & lovinge subjecte, hayth humbly submytted hymself to our trustie & welbeloved Sir Henry Sydney, Knyght of our order of the Garter & Deputy of [our] Realme of Ireland, recognysing hymselfe as a faithfull subjecte to us and to our Crowne, offering to surrender his Estate from hym & his sequele, and to receyve from us an Estate according to our Pleasure, & haith sent his son Donagh to make in our Presence the said submyssyon & offers, who hayth very lowlie & expresse done the same. Wee, thearfor, in consideration of the said humble submyssion & offers, are pleased to accept & allowe the said M^c I Brene Araa, & Donagh his son, as our Liege men & leafull subjectes, and are pleased that they shall receyve from us thies Graces & spe-

ciall Favors in manner and forme following.

"Furst. That the said M^c I Brene Araa delyver unto youe, our said Deputie, a full & pleyne particular Note & Extent of all the Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Landes, Tenementes, Seignories, Rules, Rentes, Dutyes, Customes, & Comodities, whearof he is by any maner of meane seysed at this present, & after wee wyll & order that our Chauncellor shall accepte & receyve of the said M^c I Brene Araa, by Deed, to be enrolled in our Courte of Chancery within that our Realme of Ireland, the submyssion of the said M^c I Brene Araa, & surrender & resignation of his Name of M^c I Brene Araa, & of all the said Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Seignories, Rules, Hereditaments, Comodities, & Profits, with all and singular their Appurtenances. After which submyssion & surrender so made, our pleasure is, that youe, our Deputie, cause our Letters Patentes, under the greate seale of that our Realme, to be made to the said M^c I Brene Araa, & theyres males of his body leafully begotten & to be begotten, of all the said Castells, Manors, Landes, Tenements, & Hereditaments, to hold of us, our Heires, & Successors, in Capite by Knyght's Fees, & yealding, payeng, contributing, & doying, to us, our Heires, & Successors, all souch Rentes, Services, & Attendance, as nowe by any Lawe, Composition, use, or custome he is bound, or oughte to doe, with souche farther Reservations, as to you, our Deputie, by Assent of the said M^c I Brene Araa, shalbe thought convenyent. Neverthesse, yf it shall seame necessarie to youe, our Deputie, to alter or change the said Rentes, Duties, & Attendance, which M^c I Brene Araa is presentlie holden to doe, into outhier kyndes, meeter for our service, wee authorise you so to doe.

to Dublin, after victory and triumph; and no deputy of the King of Ireland had ever before made a more successful expedition, with a like number of forces, than that journey performed by him.

“Item. Our Pleasure is, in Consideration that all manner of obedience is by the said M^c I Brene Araa, for hym & his, offred to us, that is due for a good and faythfull subjecte, that ther be added in the said Letters Patents a speciall Proviso & Condition, that the said M^c I Brene Araa, & his said Heires males of his body, their issues, offspringe, Posteritie, Sequele, Servants, Tenants, & Folowers, shall, to the uttermost of their Powers, contynue for ever true & faythfull & loyall subjectes to us, our Heires, and Successours, as outhur our Subjectes of that Realme are bound by their Allegyance to doe, and in lyke manner shall accepte, obey, and effectually accomplyshe & fulfyll the Lawes, Statutes, Writtes, Processes, & ordinances of us, our Heires & Successours. And yf youe, our said Deputie and Counsayll there, thinke necessarie to deale with the said M^c I Brene Araa, more particularlie, wee are pleased that youe shall & may adde to the said Letters Patentes, so to hym to be made, souche further Articles & Covenants, on his parte, to be observed by hym, his said Heires, Sequele, & Folowers for their better Instruction howe to behave theymselves towards us, our Heires, & Successours, & to all outhur our loving Subjectes, & to free & exempt from the Exactions, Servitude, & oppression of all outhur, contrary to our Lawes, demanding eny thinge of hym or theym, yeven under our Signett at our Pallais of Westminster the last day of February 1567 and in the tenth yere of our Reigne.”

“To our trustie & welbeloved our Deputie & Chauncellor of our Realme of Ireland, for the tyme being, or to the Justices of our said Realme.”

“Order of Councill for M^c I Brene Araa,

“By the Ld. Deputie and

H. Sydney. Counsayll.

“Whearé Tirelagh M^c I Brene Araa, Chief of his nation, in the Contrie of Arra, and Lord of the said Countrie, have made his humble submyssion unto the Queene’s moost excellent Majestie, requiring her Highnes to accepte of hym the surrender of his Namie of M^c I Brene Arra, & of the said Contrie of Arra, and all outhur his Castells, Lands, Tenements, & Heredit^s. with all & singular their Appurtenances; and further that it might please her Majestie to graunt the same to him & the Heires males of his body lawfully begotten & to be begotten, to hold of her Highnes: Whearunto she moost graciouslie have condiscended, as more amply by her Majestie’s said Letters, dated the last daie of February, 1567, in the tenth yere of her Raigne, & signed with her Majestie’s most gracious Hande, enrolled in the Rolles of her Majestie’s Court of Chauncery, doth appere. Forasmuch as souche Circumstances & Ceremonies as necessarilie doth appertaine to be executed for the Perfection of the Premises cannot, for many occasions, be presentlie accomplyshed in due forme as becometh. We, the Lord Deputy & Counsaill, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, consideringe neverthelesse the gracious and princelie meaninge of her most excellent Majestie towards the said M^c I Brene Arra, expressed in the said Letters, which for our parts we will see inviolably observed to the said M^c I Brene Arra & his said Heires males of his body. Therefore we will and require all her Majestie’s officers, Mynisters and other her faithfull subjects, to permitt and suffir the said

AOIS CRIOST, 1570.

Αἰὼν Χριστ, míle, cuicc ceo, Sféitmoḡat.

Mac ruibne fánat .i. toirpdealbác ócc, mac toirpdealbair, mic maol-muirpe, 7 a bratair aó buíde ruad, 7 Mac ruibne na tsuaé, Murchaó mall mac eocáin ócc do mairbáó i ndún na long hi ppuill hi ppuadnairi í neill (toirpdealbác lúneac) lá cloinn ndóinnail gallócclac 7 pob oilbím aóbal ósineac 7 ósngam, do éreóir, 7 do éairpéigíte do éornam, 7 do éotuccáó tsairceirt epeann tsuicim an éirí írin, 7 pob éct móir éirí oib rin gér bó maíe an diair naile .i. Murchaó mall cnú ór epobair, gairbéó gan bádaó, érrí gaircció gaoídel, pinn iomairbaga fear nulaó i nacchaó fear nepeann, uairéne bhuirte berne baogail, poóailteac réo 7 raor maóíneac ríl ruibne an murchaó rin. A bratair eocáin ócc do gabail a ionaó, 7 a bratair doinnall oóirpneac i monaóh Mheic ruibne fánat.

Eicneacán mac aóda buíde uí doinnail do mairbáó hi ppuill ag tionntuó ó rluag uí doinnail lá éirpneac mac uí gallcubair co na muir 7 lá óruing ele do rluóct donnchaó uí gallcubair.

Mac conmapa, Sfan, mac ríóda, mic meiccon, mic Síóda, mic tsairce mic loclainn tigeapna an tsairbe éir do cloinn éiléin do écc duine maóac móir-

Tirrelagh M^c. I Brene Arra, & his Heires males of his body begotten and to be gotten, to have and enjoy the full benefit of her Majestie's said gracious Letters, according the tenor of the said Letters, as yf the same were duly & formally done & executed by Letters Patentes under the great Seall. All whiche is fully mente to be to hym past by Letters Patentes with all conveyent spede. Hereof we eftsones will & commaunde you not to faile, as you will aunswer to the contrarie. Yeoven at Dublin the third daie of November 1569.

"Robert Weston, Canc.	P. Carewé.
T. Armachan.	H. Draycourt.
Adam Dublin.	Frances Agard.
John Chaloner."	

[Rot. Pat. de Anno 12^o Eliz. d.]

^m *Dun-na-long*, i. e. the fort of the ships, now Dunalong, on the Foyle, in the north-west of the barony of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and about five miles to the south of Londonderry.

ⁿ *Without extinction*.—The Four Masters should have written: "A champion who was a glowing furnace in military ardour, till he was extinguished by the Clann-Donnell on this occasion."

^o *Champion*.—"Eair no érr .i. gairgeadhac."—O' Clery.

^p *The star of conflict*.—The Irish word pinn signifies a star, and also the point of a weapon. Either meaning could be figuratively applied to a distinguished warrior.

^q *Pass of danger*, literally, "the pillar of breaking the gap of danger." The word tsu-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1570.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulumurry), the brother of Hugh Boy Roe and Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge) were treacherously slain at Dun-na-long^m in the presence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh. The fall of these three was a great blow to the hospitality and prowess, to the power and pomp, to the protection and support of the north of Ireland, but [the death of] one of them was more particularly a cause of great lamentation, though the other two were truly good, namely, Murrough Mall, who was renowned above heroes, a burning brand without extinctionⁿ, the champion^o of the valour of the Gaels, the star of the conflict^p of the men of Ulster against the men of Ireland, a mighty champion at forcing his way through the Pass of Danger^q, the distributor of the jewels and noble wealth of the Clann-Sweeny. His kinsman^r, Owen Oge, took his [Murrough's] place; and his kinsman, Donnell, was elected in the place of Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Egneghan, the son of Hugh Boy O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on his return from O'Donnell's army, by Ferdoragh, the son of O'Gallagher, and his people, and by others of the descendants of Donough O'Gallagher.

Mac Namara (John, the son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida^s, son of Teige, son of Loughlin), Lord of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen^t, died. He

cupgne would be better here than uciéne. The beupna baoğul, i. e. gap of danger, was a perilous pass, where the chief usually placed guards to prevent his enemies from making an irruption into his territory. For a beautiful description of a pass of this kind the reader is referred to Sir Walter Scott's Waverley, vol. i. c. 15.

^r *His kinsman.*—The construction of the original is here very careless. It should run thus: "Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath was succeeded by his kinsman, Owen Oge Mac Sweeny, and Mac Sweeny Fanad was succeeded by his relative, Donnell Mac Sweeny."

^s *Sida.*—This name is still common amongst the family of Mac Namara, and usually anglicised Sheedy, but sometimes translated Silk.

^t *Clann-Coilen.*—According to a Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the territory of the eastern Mac Namara, who was otherwise called Mac Namara Finn, comprised the following parishes in the east of the county of Clare, viz., Killaloe, Aglish, Killurin, Kilkedy, Kilroony, Tullagh, Moynoe, Kilnoe, Killokennedy, Kiltinanelea, Feakle, Kilfinaghty, and Inishcaltragh. According to this list, the O'Gradys, who were

dalac leandan ban, 7 ingh an ruarca, 7 an ribhnaid, 7 domnall riabac mac conmhá, mic donnchaí do gabail a ionaid.

Fógra éirte hi mainistir inhi hi tuadmumain do cor lá pperidenr éóiccíó connaet go ríol mbrian, 7 go huactar connaet, taócc mac murchaíó uí brian aré bá ríppiam ip in tír an tan rin, 7 pob epide céo ríppiam tuadmumain. Do rónaó lairíde urgham bíó, 7 biotaille pó comair an pperidenr hi mainistir inhi. Ticc iaram an pperidenr don baile a timcell na féle briúde do rónhíad. Bá hann baóí iapla tuadmumain concobair mac donchaíó mic concobair uí brian ip in clár in tan rin. Ro cuip an pperidenr ipin trír lá gairm fair, 7 do lodar dhong do gáirí an pperidenr do maicib a muintipe 7 a marcpluag do éócuiread an iapla. Bá in aon uair do ló do éódar ríde go doirup an baile 7 domnall mac concobair uí brian acc toet éuicce map an ccéona. Bá hí comairle po cinnead lap an iapla, domnall 7 a paibe ó plabnaó na comlaó arteaó do gabail, 7 dhong dá paibe amuig díb do marbaó. Ro imtíg an cuio ele díb do toiraó ríta 7 pionnluaip a neac hi cclinn an pperidenr go hinir. Ro imtíg an pperidenr ap ná marac, 7 clann murchaíó mic toirpdealbais .i. taócc 7 donnchaíó dá éreóruccáó ap in tír, 7 acc dénam eolair dó tpe capcapaib cúingais, 7 tpe dhoibélaib diamra doieólair. Baóí an iapla ágá toiraigeet, 7 ag tabairt amair forpa go ríngatarr gort inhi guaire in adhaig rin. Iap roctain na pccél rin gur an iurcip po gab ríicc 7 lonnur é, 7 aró po éinn ríin, 7 an comairle a foréongra ap iapla urmumain, Tomar mac Semair mic Diapair ruaid a huét na banríógha toet do éfhnruccáó iapla tuadmumain ip in ngíom anuaidreac do rinne uair bá gar a ngaoi 7 a mbraatairpí dia poile. Tainicc iapla urmumain co na plóg hi tuadmumain pó céóir, do ríact an iapla concobair in áit iomacallma fíur, 7 do gcall go ndionghaó a éoil ríumh 7 éoil na com-

seated at Tomgraney, Scarriff, and Moynoe, were tributary to this chief of the Mac Namaras.

^u *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^v *Donnell, the son of Conor*.—He was the Earl's uncle, i. e. his father's brother.

^x *The rest of them*.—The style here is remarkably imperfect, as appears from the words enclosed in brackets.

^y *Narrow passes*.—The word capcap, which makes capcapaib in the dative or ablative case plural, is still understood in the county of Clare as denoting a steep, narrow pass.—See Carcain-na-gleireach at the years 1599 and 1600.

^z *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the field of the island or holm of Guaire, now the town of Gort, in the south-west of the county of Galway. Some will have it that this place took its

was a noble and majestic man, the favourite of women and damsels, on account of his mirthfulness and pleasantry. And Donnell Reagh, the son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, took his place.

A proclamation for holding a court in the monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, to the O'Briens and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^a. Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff in the territory (and he was the first sheriff of Thomond), placed a quantity of food and liquors in the monastery of Ennis for the use of the President. The President arrived in the town about the festival of St. Bridget. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) was at this time at Clare, [and] the President on the third day dispatched a party of his guards, [consisting] of the chiefs of his people and his cavalry, to summon the Earl. It was at the same hour of the day that these and Donnell, the son of Conor^b O'Brien, who was also coming to the Earl, arrived at the gate of the town. The Earl came to the resolution of making prisoners of Donnell and all those who were within the chain of the gate, and killing some of those who were outside. [This he did]. The rest of them^c [perceiving his intention] escaped, by swiftness of foot and the fleetness of their horses, to the President, to Ennis. On the following day the President departed, and the sons of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], i. e. Teige and Donough, conducted him out of the country, and guided him through the narrow passes^d and the wild and intricate ways. The Earl followed in pursuit of them, and continued skirmishing with them until they arrived at Gort-innsi-Guaire^e on that night. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he was filled with wrath and indignation; and he and the Council agreed to order the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe), in the Queen's name, to go to chastise the Earl of Thomond for that very arrogant deed which he had committed, for there was a close relationship and friendship between them. The Earl of Ormond [accordingly] immediately proceeded into Thomond with his forces; [and] the Earl, Conor [O'Brien], came to a conference with him, and promised that he would do his bidding

name from a Guaire O'Shaughnessy, but the general opinion is, that it was called after the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught,

who flourished in the seventh century.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 35, 61, 376.

airole. Do rað a bailte for láim iapla urmumán .i. cluain rampada an clár mór, 7 bunraite, 7 no léiccead domnall ó brian, 7 maite braithe d' tuamumán báttar hilláim ag an iapla amac, 7 braithe an pperideny mar ccedna. Ro gab iapam aitheacur, 7 attuipri an tiapla pá na bailtib, 7 pá na braithe d' do eadairt uada, uair ní raibe dá longporcraib aice aet mað ó mbra-cáin amáin, 7 no fáccad barada buantairi ann, 7 arí comairle do rinne gán dol fó d'leig ná fó ghráib comairle na hepeann coide, 7 pucc do roðain gur bó fíri lair bñe ar faoindeal 7 ar foðra, 7 cúl do cúir né a dúthair 7 né a d'fáctar da mór dol dia raigib. Daoi iapam lé hacchad go hincláite hi cclonn Mhuir, 7 do éuaib ar rin a timceall na pele Eóin don fpaic, 7 báí pé hñ ann rin, 7 ticc iapam go Saxuibh, 7 fuair gpara, paróin, 7 onóir ó banriogain tpaic, 7 do rað licipeada lair dionnraigib comairle na hEpeann dia aithe d'ioib an tiapla donopuccad 7 tamice i ngimpead na bliadna céda tar a air go héirinn.

An pperidenc céda, 7 iapla clonne pociaró .i. Riocar mac uillic na cclinn mic pociaró mic uillic énuic tuag do fuidé lé hacchad Sprúpa hi rampad na bliadna ro. Báttar for an pluagad rin hi ppoair an pperideny forpla coíreac, 7 trénnilead látgaile 7 gairccio uáttar connaet ó mað aoi go hectge, 7 o gaillim go hacluan. Báttar fór hi pporlongporc an pperideny d'rong mór do cairtimb co na raigduirib amaille fíu, 7 dá córuccad nó a trí do gíománcuib gaoidealcuib. Daoi ann beór an calbac mac toirpdealbair, mic éoin capraig, mic mec domnall co na diar mac, 7 co na

^a *Clar-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county of Clare took its name.

^b *Magh O-m-Bracain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan, now Moymore, in the parish of Kilfarboy, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare, and about three miles to the north of Milltown Malbay. Small portions of the north and south walls of this castle still remain.

^c *A wanderer*, literally, "wandering and proclaimed."

^d *Among them*, literally, "to them," "usque ad eos."

^e *Clanmaurice*, a barony in the county of Kerry, belonging at this period to a branch of

the Fitzgeralds, who took the name of Mac Maurice, or Fitz Maurice.

^f *Sruthair*, now Shrule, a well-known village situated on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^g *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^h *Magh-Aoi*, a plain in the county of Roscommon, already often referred to.

ⁱ *Echtge*, now Sliabh Eachtaighe, *anglice* Slieve Aughty; and incorrectly Sliebaughta, on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical map of Ireland, a mountain

and the bidding of the Council. He gave up his towns, namely, Clonroad, Clar-mor^a, and Bunratty, into the hands of the Earl of Ormond; and Donnell O'Brien and the other chieftains of Thomond, whom the Earl had as prisoners, were set at liberty, and likewise the President's prisoners. The Earl was afterwards seized with sorrow and regret for having given up his towns and prisoners, for he now retained only one of all his fortresses, namely, Magh O-mBracain^b; and in this he left ever faithful warders; and he resolved that he never would submit himself to the law, or the mercy of the Council of Ireland, choosing rather to be a wanderer^c and an outlaw, and even to abandon his estates and goodly patrimony, than to go among them^d. He afterwards remained for some time concealed in Clanmaurice^e, from whence he passed, about the festival of St. John, into France, where he stopped for some time. He afterwards went to England, and received favour, pardon, and honour, from the Queen of England, who sent by him letters to the Council of Ireland, commanding them to honour the Earl; and he returned to Ireland in the winter of the same year.

The same President and the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, son of Ulick-nagCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh) laid siege to Sruthair^f in the summer of this year [21st June]. On this expedition, along with the President, were most of the chieftains and mighty champions of valour and prowess of Upper Connaught^g, from Magh-Aoi^h to Echtgeⁱ, and from Galway to Athlone. There were also in the President's camp a great number of captains, with their soldiers along with them, and two or three battalions of Irish hireling soldiers. There were in it also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, son of Mac Donnell^j, and his two sons, with their forces; also

on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See it before referred to at the year 1263.

ⁱ *Calvagh, the son of Turlough, &c.*—He was chief of one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster. He was seated at Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher, barony of Portmahinch, and Queen's County, where he possessed a considerable territory, as appears from various authorities, and where the keep of his castle still remains in tolerable preservation.

The pedigree of this branch of the Mac Donells is given by O'Farrell, in his *Linea Antiqua*, and by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work, under the name of Clann Domnaill Uaigeán, *phlocht Coirpdealbairg óig*, i.e. the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, the posterity of Turlough Oge. They descend from that most powerful of all the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, the Lords of the Isles, and through Marcus, according to these writers, a younger son of Aengus Oge, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* (see note F

roépaide, 7 úrhm do phloét domnaill, mic eóin, mic eocáin na lataige, mic
ruibne .i. aod mac eocáin mic domnaill oice, 7 domnaill mac murchaio mic

to that poem), who had married a daughter of O'Kane. The eldest brother of this Marcus was John, who died in 1387, who, by a first alliance, is ancestor of the chieftains of Clann-Raghnaill, or Clanronald, and Glengarry; and by his subsequent marriage with the princess Margaret of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II., had issue, 1st, Donnell, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in 1411, at the head of ten thousand vassals, convulsed the kingdom of Scotland, and fought the famous battle of Harlaw, in defence of his right to the Earldom of Ross, the heiress of which he had married; 2nd, John More, who espoused the heiress of Bissett, or Mac Eoin Bissett of the Glinns of Antrim, and became ancestor of the powerful family, which, in right of that marriage, on the partial subjugation of the Highland clans in the time of James IV. and V. of Scotland, settled in the north of the county of Antrim, in the sixteenth century, and founded the Earldom of Antrim; 3rd, Alexander, said to be the ancestor of Keppoch.

Marcus, the ancestor of the Leinster branch, was slain, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 1397. The death of his son, Turlough, is recorded in the same annals at the year 1435. This Turlough had a son, Turlough Oge, in whose time the family appear to have settled in Leinster. The annals of Dudley Firbissee state that, in 1466, "John, son to Mac Donell, the best captaine of the English," was slain in a skirmish in Ofaly; and the Annals of Kilronan record that a son of Turlough Oge Mac Donnell was slain in Leix [in the Queen's County] in 1504. About this period the Mac Donnells of Leinster formed three septs, of whom two were seated in the now Queen's County, and the third in the present barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, where their possessions,

stretched along the foot of the mountain range, upon the marches of the Pale, bore the name of "the Clandonnell's cuntry," as late at least as 1641: see MSS. Depositions, Kildare and Wicklow, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 4. and 6. As early as 1524, "Alexander, filius Terentii, filii Meilmore Mac Donnell de Balliranan, Generosus," granted five townlands in this district to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with an annual rent of three marks for ever.—(Inquisition, Rolls' Office.) His son, Tirlagh, or Turlough Oge mac Alexander, appears as chieftain of one of "the three septs of Galloglasses of the Clandonnells," whose curious indenture of composition with the Lord Deputy Sidney, dated 7th May, 1578 (which see under that year), is inrolled in the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin. The two other chiefs at that time were Mulnurry mac Edmond and Hugh Boy mac Callogh [or Calvagh], the former of Rahin, and the latter of Tenekille, in the Queen's County.

It appears from a memorial presented to the Earl of Essex in 1599, by the Irish Council, and printed by Fynes Moryson, that the then chief of the Wicklow sept was in arms with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in the mountains of the county of Dublin, and that the head of the Queen's County branch was in rebellion with the O'Mores.

On the 26th of December, 1606, their chiefs had each a grant of sixteen shillings, Irish, per diem for life.—(See Erck's Repert. Chan. Enroll.)

Several Inquisitions in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices ascertain the estates and succession of the line given by the Irish genealogists, with which, as well as with the notices in these Annals, they perfectly accord. The *Inquisitio post mortem* of the Calvagh Mac Donnell,

a party of the descendants of Donnell, the son of John, son of Owen-na-Lathaighe^{ji} Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Oge;

mentioned above in the text, finds him possessed of the town and castle of Tenekill, &c., and bound, among other services, "to keepe and mainteyne twelve able galloglas, on said castel and lands, sufficiently armed for the better inhabiting and preserving of the premises;" upon sufficient warning to attend upon the Governor of Ireland, or his deputy, and "to go upon any Irishman bordering upon the foresaid countie" [of Leix]. The jurors find that his death took place on the 18th of June, 1570, which accords with the notice in the text. He left two sons, Hugh Boy and Alexander; the former was then of age, being born in 1546, and succeeded to the estate; the latter was slain in the year 1577, *q. v. infra*. Hugh Boy died on the 31st of August, 1618, lord of the manor of Tenekill and Ballycrassel, &c., and was succeeded by his son and heir, Fergus, born 1575. Fergus died in 1637, lord of the manor of Tenekill, and was succeeded by his son and heir, James, born 1617, and then aged twenty years and married. This James made a conspicuous figure in the Queen's County in 1641, when, at the age of twenty-four, he was a colonel of the confederate Catholics. On the 8th of February in that year the Lords Justices proclaimed a reward of four hundred pounds, and a free pardon, for his head. His possessions were then confiscated. It appears by an Inquisition taken in 1679, that his widow was allowed dower, but the estate was never restored. This James had a cousin, James, son of Edmond Mac Donnell, who also lived at Tinnakill, and was a captain of the confederate Catholics in 1641.

The Mac Donnells made a considerable figure in Wicklow also during the wars of 1641, and some of them are distinguished by the Parliamentarians, as "notorious commanders of Re-

bells."—See MSS. Depositions in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dub. Of these was Alexander Mac Donnell of Wicklow, gentleman, called in these Depositions, "the constable of Wicklow," by which is meant, according to the usage of the Irish at this period, the commander of the galloglasses.

At the Revolution many of the Mac Donnells of Leinster enrolled themselves under the banner of James II. In a roll of his officers, in 1690, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, several of the name are mentioned as belonging to the regiments levied in that province. In that of Colonel John Grace of Moyelly, occurs the name of Lieutenant Francis Mac Donnell, who was evidently of this family, and probably the same who afterwards captured Marshal Villeroy, and shed such a light upon Irish honour, at the memorable storming of Cremona in 1702.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 138–140; and *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 248. At the same period Charles Mac Donnell, likewise evidently of this race, was lieutenant in Sir Gregory Byrne's company in King James's foot guards; and in Colonel Francis Toole's regiment of foot, in the same service, was Lieutenant Brian Mac Donnell, fourth in descent from whom is Alexander Mac Donnell, Esq., J. P., of Bonabrougha, in the county of Wicklow, who married Marcella, heiress of Charles O'Hanlon, Esq. of Ballynorrán, in the same county, one of the lineal representatives of the ancient chiefs or Reguli of Orior, hereditary royal standard bearers north of the Boyne, whose territory now forms two baronies in the county of Armagh, and was forfeited; for the most part, in the reign of James I. By her he has issue: Charles P. O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, M. R. I. A.; 2nd,

and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, with five chosen battalions of gallowglasses, and also a battalion of gallowglasses of the Clann-Dowell^k; the ordnance and forces of Galway. There were also a troop of vigorous cavalry, to the number of three hundred, in armour and coats of mail.

When Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) heard that the President and the Earl had this great army assembled around Sruthair, it grieved his heart^l and disturbed his mind; and he called forthwith to his assistance the Lower Burkes^m and the descendants of Meyler Burke, also the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, and Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. These came, attended by as many as they had been able to procure of Scots and Irish, hired soldiers and youths; and they never halted until they reached a hill which was nigh to the camp of the President and the Earl; and here they held consultation, to consider in what way they could disperse or scatter those choice and irresistible forces, who had invaded them for their territory and patrimony. They resolved first to convert their cavalry into infantry, and [having done so] they formed into order and array; and they promised one another that they would not disperse or depart from that order, whether they should route the enemyⁿ or be routed by them. They all resolved that if the son or kinsman of one of them should be slain in his [the survivor's] presence, they would not stop with him, but pass over him at once, as though they were enemies and strangers^o. In such state they advanced towards the other army. As for the President and the Earl, they placed their ordnance, their soldiers^p [gunners], their halberdiers, and their men in armour on foot, in the perilous narrow defiles through which they supposed that the other party would advance upon them, and placed by their side the Clann-Sweeny, the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Dowell, and all the other infantry of their army; while they themselves, and the body of vigorous cavalry they had with them, stood on one side in reserve, to support the fight

Dugald.

^l *It grieved his heart*, literally, "that thing was vexation of heart and confusion of mind to him."

^m *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes seated in the county of Mayo, of whom he himself was the chief.

ⁿ *Route the enemy*, literally, "whether the

routing should be *upon* them, or *before* them," which is an idiom of common occurrence in old Irish writings.

^o *Enemies and strangers*, literally, unknown enemies, i. e. enemies with whom they had no personal acquaintance.

^p *Soldiers*, or sagittarii, archers.

taoibh ele. Ro ba dáil lé docair, ⁊ doibh aghaidh ar éttualang docebaidh iartair ⁊ iocair connaict cor doctum na conaire conghairige rin. Ara aoi po arceanarac for a naghaidh, ⁊ ní b'ó cian do códar an tan fuarattar a ttaoibh do tollaibh, ⁊ a ccuip do éréctnuccad lair an céo fpar do léiccead róta a gonnaduibh grán aóibleadá ⁊ a boaduibh blait rigne, ní rghnm nó peccat, ní meptin nó miodlacur po gabrat for niar na éréctnuibhpaictib rin aict dol gan coicill for a ccsrtacchaidh go po fécrat ríepulang a raméac cruar a cclaidin, ⁊ troma a tuagh ar claidinib, ⁊ ar éfnnmullaidib a cceleat comlainn. Ní b'ó fada po fuilngs na fdomanna rin lair an fpoirinn tarla for a cclonn an tan po brúctbhir dianmáidm dáraictaib doib for ccluidh go po b'n an trénbuidh taimicc dia raigib iomlaoid ionaid ⁊ malairt áite díob. Ro gabrat ríde iaramh ag díolaidríuccad na druinge tarla rímpo ag línmain an luatmadma ag tindaib na toraigeadá, ag druce ⁊ ag dinge i nolgaidh na nongbuidh ar f'ó dá míle on fporlongporc. Ro pleactad, ⁊ po rraoiglead rócaide díob leó an aip'ó rin. Iar ndol do muinir meic william búrc tar an marcluaig baob dia lictaib, tuccrat na díormanna marcluaig ainur for deiread na nóccaid niar a mbaoib an boirbbiréad co po dítaigite drécta dia nongbuidh leó, ⁊ po muadigpe ní ba mó munbaib dluite ⁊ daingne a n innill ⁊ a n ordaitge tuccrat forra a túr an laoi. Do deactatar iaramh for ccluidh iar mbuidh ccorécair ⁊ ccommaoidine ⁊ iar rraoiglead for a mbuidhbaib, aict aínain bá f'ó a ndearnrat do deapimat conganra (o po folmaig'ó an áatlaair leó, iar mbiréad for a mbuidhbaib) gan ainmain i'ín fporlongporc in oide rin, uair dá nandoir ní baib f'f'abba f'f'ú im ainm ⁊ im oirdearcur an m'adma do b'it forra. Dála an p'epident, ⁊ iarla clonne piocair do anrat ríde, ⁊ rlióct domnaill meic ruidne (ná po fágaidh a mbonn dá mbuidhbaib an lá rin) ⁊ nong dia raigidúirib i' in fporlongporc in oide rin. Báttar iaramh ag aítne, ⁊ ag aónacal a ccaom ⁊ a ccairac, ⁊ ag fadbaib na f'f'í ngonta r'acónón an ármairg. Do rónad éct m'p' ann rin ó gallaib .i. patraiccin ciunrócc, Ro marbaib ann beóir an calbaic mac toirpdealbairg mic éoin c'p'airg, ⁊ rócaide

¹ *Volley*, fpar.—This is a very old Irish word denoting “a shower,” and fparac, an adjective formed from it, denotes “showery.”

² *They cut down*, literally, “great numbers

of them were cut down and scourged by them.” The verb pleactad is applied in the early portion of these Annals, and the best Irish manuscripts, to the felling or cutting down of woods

[at the proper time]. It was grappling with difficulty, and facing impossibility, for the youths of West and Lower Connaught to attack this well-defended position; nevertheless, they marched onward, but they had not advanced far before their sides were pierced, and their bodies wounded, by the first volley^a of fiery shot discharged at them from the guns, and [of arrows] from the beautiful elastic bows. It was not, however, terror or fear, cowardliness or dastardliness, that these wounding volleys produced in them, but [a magnanimous determination] to advance directly forward; so that they tried the force of their lances, the temper of their swords, and the heaviness of their battle-axes, on the skulls and crests of their antagonists. Their opponents did not long withstand these vigorous onslaughts, before a numerous body of them gave way, and retreated precipitately; upon which the powerful party who came up took their places and position, and then proceeded to exterminate those who stood before them, and, following up the route, they pressed closely and vehemently after the flying troops for the distance of two miles from the camp, during which pursuit they cut down^r and lacerated great numbers. When the people of Mac William Burke, in following up the pursuit, had passed by the cavalry, they were attacked in the rear by that numerous body which had been kept on one side [in reserve], and numbers of their troops were slain by them; and a greater number would have been cut off, but for the closeness and firmness of the battle-array and order which they had formed that morning. They afterwards returned home in triumph, after having defeated their enemies. They had, however, committed one great mistake: when they had cleared the field of battle, by putting their enemies to flight, not to have remained that night in the camp; for, had they done so, there could not have been any dispute as to their having the name and renown of having gained the victory. As for the President and the Earl of Clanrickard, they and the descendants of Donnell Mac Sweeny (who had not fled from their enemies on that day), with a party of their soldiers, remained in the camp that night. They afterwards stopped to search for and inter their slain relatives and friends, and to relieve the wounded throughout the field of slaughter. Little Patrick Cusack was slain in this battle on the side of the English, and his death was generally lamented;

or forests. The noun *ppaoigil* signifies "a noun formed from it, denotes, to flog, scourge, scourge," and *ppaoigleab*, which is a verbal or beat severely.

ele nác aipimēti. Ro páccbad ann don líte ele uáteri mac Sfam mic maolip a búpe dia ngoipēi cluar le doinninn, 7 Raḡnall mac meic doinnail gallócclaiḡ, 7 dá mac éoin Eipeannaig dá conrapal do cloinn ndoinnail na halban. Do páccbad ann líon díríme amaille piú rin depennchaib dalbancoib, do cloinn ndoinnail, do cloin tpuibne, 7 do luēt línaima búpeac. An dāp lár an plóḡ píos lár po ppaóinead ina mbaoi pímpa, 7 ppiu nár coḡaicéad an caḡlaḡaiu ap aca píu baoi buaiō na tscmala, 7 dāp lár na tiḡearnaḡaib po an ip in pporlongpōrt in oioḡe rin ap pōppa péin po ba dūp clú an maōma do beirē.

Slóicéad lá hiapla upmūman hi ppoḡmar na bliadna po. i. lá tomap mac Semaiu mic piapaiu piuaō tap piúiu piap do cliú máil mic ucchḡaine i nuib conaill ḡabpa, 7 do ciarraige luāpa, ní po aipiu ḡup ḡab 7 ḡup bpiu dūn lóic ór línain i ndipceapc éoiicō conpai mic dáipe. Puaip bpaigde 7 éoala iomōa don turup rin, 7 do píll hi ppiḡing na conaie céona ḡan tpiōi ḡan taḡap, 7 bá píu pó deapa dōpōm rin, clann iapla deapmūman do bñē hillaím hillaonḡain, 7 Semup mac muipiu ina aon dípe i nacchaō ḡall 7 ḡearaltaḡ, 7 an típ uile aḡ cup ina aḡhaō, 7 pát ele ap naḡ ppuaiu an tiapla tscmáil ap baoi congnaím plóig na banpiōḡna aicce ap an turup rin.

* *Cluas-le-doininn*, i. e. ear to the tempest.

† *Clu-Mail-mhic-Ugaine*, i. e. the division of Mal, son of Ugaine More, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3619.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 38. This was the name of a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and situated between the hill of Knockany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh.—See note on Beal-atha-na-nDeise, under the year 1579, where it is shewn that the ford of Athneasy, on the Morning Star River, near the village of Elton, in the barony of Coshlea, is in the very centre of this river. See also note ^d, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

^u. *Dun-Loich*, now Dunlow Castle, on the River Leamhain, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^v, under the year 1215, p. 188, *supra*, and the Ordnance map of Kerry, sheets 65.

^v *The province of Curoi, the son of Daire*.—This was a name for Desmond, or South Munster, extending, according to Keating, from

Bealach Chonglais, close to Cork, to Luimneach, and to the western coast of Ireland.—See Halliday's edition of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 135.

* In this year the following Irish chieftains made their submissions by indenture, namely, Brian, son of Cahir, son of Art Kavanagh of Ballyanne, in the county of Wexford; Mac Vaddock of the same county, who was head of a sept of the Mac Murroughs; Mac Edmond Duff, of the same county; Mac Damore, or Mac David More, of the same county, head of another sept of the Mac Murroughs, seated in the barony of Gorey; and O'Farrell Bane and O'Farrell Boy, of the county of Longford. The following documents, never before published, will shew the nature of their submission:

"This Indenture, made the 15th day of Marche, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}

and also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, and many others not enumerated. On the side of the Irish were slain Walter, the son of John, son of Meyler Burke, who was called Cluas-le-doininn^s, and Randal, the son of Mac Donnell Galloglagh; also the two sons of John Ereanagh, two constables of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland. There were also left [slain] here countless numbers of Irish and Scots of the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Sweeny, and of the adherents of the Burkes. The Lower [northern] army, who had routed such of the forces as had given way, but who had not maintained the field, believed that in this rencounter the victory was theirs; while those lords who remained during the night in the camp considered that they alone were entitled to the fame of that victory.

A hosting was made in the autumn of this year by the Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, [and he marched] westwards across the Suir, by Cliu-Máil-mhic-Ugainn^s, into Hy-Connell-Gaura, and to Kerry Luachra; (and) he never halted until he took and demolished Dun-Loich^a, on the River Leamhain, in the south of the province of Curoi, the son of Daire^v. On this expedition he obtained hostages and spoils; and he returned home by the same road without receiving battle or opposition. The reason that he received none was, that the sons of the Earl of Desmond were [then] in prison in London; and James Mac Maurice, the only person of his tribe who was opposed to the English and to the Geraldines, was [himself] opposed by the whole country. Another reason why the Earl met no resistance was, that he had the assistance of the Queen's army on this expedition^w.

of thone parte, and Bryane M^c Cahir M^c Art Kavanagh of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent. cheife of his name and cept called Slaght Dirmod Lawdarage, for and on behalfe of himselfe and all the rest of the gent. and freeholders of the said Baronies of Ballyan, S^c Molinge, and in Clan Harricke, and Ffassagh Slew boye, in the countie aforesaid, and in the countie of Catherlaghe, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Bryane M^c Cahir, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lord Deputie, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable

Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie, the same to be given back by letters patents to be held by them and their heires for ever, at the yearly rent to be reserved in the said patents, but to be free from the bonaghte accustomed to be paid to the Queen's Galloglasses in discharge of which they are to pay 52 markes yearly."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1571.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μιλε, cúicc céo, Seētmoḡar, ahaon.

Mac Conmáir τὰὸcc mac conmeaða, mic conmáir, mic Sḡain, róð a painn
 ἡ α ἑαπαθ do cōtuccað, ἡ α naḡaθ ὀpōlmuccað ἡ ὀpápuccað ὀécc, ἡ α mac
 (Sḡain) do ḡabáil α ionaθ.

1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Theobald M^c Morish M^c Vadick of Ballinecoill, in the countrey called Kensele, in the county of Wexford; Gerold M^c Theobald M^c Vadick, of Bally Carrowell; Gillepatrick Oge M^c Donyll Moile of the Cowill Ishill; Edmond M^c Donill Moile of Monynecrosse; Tirreloghe M^c Morighe of Ballinemone; Moriortagh buy M^c Fheilim of the Mengane; Shane Sharvey of the Cowill Ishill; Cahire M^c Morish of Ballynemolle; Donyll Rowe M^c Gerrald buy of Ross-nenocke; Ffarganany M^c Vadick of Ballybyne; Donyll M^c Gillepatrick of Ballaghedoroghe; Morighe M^c Gillepatrick of Ballagheclare; Thomas Eiree of Ballehedick; Owingarive of Clougheilleke; Edmond M^c Donyll Moill; Cahire M^c Geralde buy; Teige Ewillane; James M^c Donogh Ronoe; Morish M^c Ffallen; Donogh Riough; Cahire M^c Teige Oge; Owen M^c Shane; Moriortagh M^c Hughe; Cahire Row M^c Edmond; Henry Begge and Donogh Morighe, of the other parte.—Witnesseth that the said Theobald, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, & all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrey called Kensele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes payable to her Ma^{tie},

heires and successors.”

“(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)”

“This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxte Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Dermot M^c Edmund Duff of the Newtowne, in the countrey called Kensell, in the county of Wexford, and other the freeholders of the said contrey, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Dermot M^c Edmund, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrey. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters patents given back, to be held at and under the yearly rent of six score markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors.”

“(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of civil Services, Dublin.)”

“This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie} of thone parte, and Phelim M^c Damore of Molliallesterne, in the country called Kinseele, in the county of Wexford; Cahire Madden of Killegrine; Morighane Piperre of the Parke;

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1571.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-one.

Mac Namara (Teige, the son of Cumeadhá, son of Cumara, who was son of John), supporter of his adherents and friends, and exterminator and destroyer of his enemies, died; and his son, John, took his place.

Donyll O'Dorane of Ballygerale; Rick fitz Symons of Ballyduff; Thom More of Roisse; Moriartaghe Meirregagh of Ballenskertane; Moriartagh Duff M^c Cahire of Collineculbú; Donyll duff M^c Teige rioughe of Bellynegame; Murrrough buy of Ballyedane; Melaghlyn M^c Tirrelagh of Kilbride; Edmond Riough of the O'Moklaghe; Conoghor M^c Walter of Monencle; Redmond M^c Lucas of Killone; Manus M^c Davyd of Ballyvadage; Caher M^c Art of Ballycamclone; Anthony Peppard of Ballinomenge; Cahire O Doran of Monaneholane; Edm. M^c Donel moyle of the Gurtine; Teige Riough of Ballynagerode; M^c Dallow of Ballycahill; Hugh M^c Art of Carranebrede, and Edm M^c Shane of Clonerdmounde, freeholders, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Phelim M^c Damore, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputie to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castles, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kinsele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 11th day of Feb. 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie},

of thone part; and Ffaghnie O'Ferrall, otherwise called O'Ferrall bane of Tullie, in the county of Longford, somtyme called the countrie of the Annellie; William fitz Donell O'Ferrall of the Molt; John O'Ferrall of the Glane, Captayne of Williame's sept; Donell O'Ferrall of the Reene, now M^c Moroghe in thiewe; Moylaghlin O'Ferrall of Molenegan, called M^c Hyóg of Moythra; Ffellym boy O'Qwyne of the Brewne, called O'Coyne; Donill O'Ferrall of Kilgref, capten of Gillernewes sept, in the said countie, gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents free of bonnaght, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors. And for lacke of money the same to be paid in Kyne, as the same Kyne shall be worth and sold in the markets of Athboy and Navan."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 10th day of Feb., 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputy of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Faghnie O'Ferrall, other-

An cionróccac Tomar mac Slain cñb comairle gall. Éreann fear po
baói po trí ina fíor ionaib níg i nÉirinn décc.

Más gormain Maoileaclainn mac tomáir mic maoileaclainn duib tóg-
bálaiğ tróg, 7 tige naofdeac décc.

Semur mac Muirir do gabail cille moceallócc, 7 ní dáilğr a hionnmair,
nó a hionmaoine gér bó hionarða a heoála acé pó bíé bá hionac oipeactair,
7 ba eulac eupleime do gallaib 7 do ghraltacaib lé hacchaid Shemair do
gér. Do pasac uarðurccac námat por an lué battar go rónmeac ruan
cobaicac in upépac oide lá mhráppac cloinne Suibne 7 cloinne ríthiğ
battar hi ccaoiníteac Semair mic muirir nua nuair éirte ar a bapac go
mbattar ag poinn óir, airğit 7 iolmaoine, 7 réu romaoineac, ná haibémac
an taéair dia eirpe, nó an máair dia hingin an lá riam. Ro bap ona leó
pui hñ trí lá 7 teora noide ag cor gac eapnale ionnmura 7 uarail eapnac,
cuac, 7 éorh ccauiníteac por ghráib, 7 eocac pó caillic 7 pó fícaib eac-
lac, 7 apail ele go hincleite do raicchid a ccapac, 7 a ccaiccele. Do
bhrépac iaram tpoimnéll teineac 7 olúébrac dobarða duibéiac uapir an
mbaile iaram iap mbuirfó 7 iap mbiairébaó a cumdaigb clac 7 clapac

wise called O'Ferrall of the Pallice, in the county
of Longford, some time called the country of
the Annalie; Kedagh O'Ferrall of Raharewy;
Fergus O'Ferrall of the Bawne; Edmond O'Fer-
rall of Criedniff; Iriel O'Ferrall, son to the said
O'Ferrall of the Mornyne; Teige Duffe M^c Cor-
mucke of the Killincriebote; Cormock M^c Rory
O'Ferrall of the Camace; Bryan M^c Rurye
O'Ferrall of Drumvinge; Shane M^c Gerrrote
O'Ferrall of the Cargin; Tirrelage O'Bardan of
Dromhishen; William O'Bardan of the same;
Rory M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of Killmacshane; Ge-
rold M^c Owen O'Ferrall of Durey; Teige boy
O'Ferrall of Tirlyken; Irriell M^c William
O'Ferrall of Ballerohan; Brian M^c Hebbard
O'Ferrall of Killacomoge; Murrrough M^c Don-
nell O'Ferrall of Athey-donell; Rosse M^c Don-
nell O'Ferrall of Ballywringham; Murroughe
M^c Teige O'Ferrall Bealclare, called M^c Heb-
bard O'Ferrall of Dwelyne; Murugh M^c Con-

nycke O'Ferrall of Corilaghan; Rowry M^c Ger-
rott O'Ferrall of Clonfowre; Teige duf O'Ferrall
of the same; Conall M^c Shane O'Ferrall of
Dromed; Gillarnew M^c Ffaghnie O'Ferrall
of Raelyne; Cowle M^c Hebbard O'Ferrall of
Belalyene; Ffelem M^c Donell O'Ferrall of
Keraunkeyll; Concor M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of
Cassellbage; Hibbard M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of
Ffurbeill; Teige M^c Moriartye O'Ferrall of Car-
ryll; Jeffery oge O'Ferrall of Cerownagerake;
Morianghtaughe M^c Edmond O'Ferrall of Ly-
nery; Howe M^c Dontay O'Ferrall of Carigwyn;
Shane M^c Donell O'Ferrall of the Corcy; Felim
Owyn of the Brawn; Breyn Queyn of Acwranake;
Jeffery Qwyn of Heasdownfe; William M^c Don-
kaye O'Ferrall of Dermore; Donell M^c Calle
of Croilaght in said county gent. of the other
partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie O'Fer-
rall, and the rest above named, do covenant,
agree and condescend to and with the said lorde

Cusack* (Thomas, son of John), head of the counsel of the English of Ireland, who had been thrice Viceroy of Ireland, died.

Mac Gorman (Melaghlín, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlín Duv), supporter of the indigent and of a house of hospitality, died.

James Mac Maurice^y took Kilmallock^z, not from a desire of [obtaining] its riches and various treasures, though its riches were immense, but because it had always been the rendezvous and sally-port of the English and Geraldines [in their contests] against him^a. Before sunrise^b in the morning those who had gone to sleep happily and comfortably were aroused from their slumber by a furious attack made by the warlike troops of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy, who were along with James Mac Maurice; and they proceeded to divide among themselves its gold, silver, various riches, and valuable jewels, which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter, on the day before. They were engaged for the space of three days and nights in carrying away the several kinds of riches and precious goods, as cups and ornamented goblets, upon their horses and steeds, to the woods and forests of Etharlach^c, and sending others of them privately to their friends and companions. They then set fire to the town, and raised a dense, heavy cloud, and a black, thick, and gloomy shroud of smoke about it, after they had torn down and demolished its houses of stone and wood; so that Kilmallock

Deputy to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called the Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors, but to be free of bon-naght."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

* *Cusack*.—See note ^y, under the year 1552, p. 1526, *supra*.

^y *Mac Maurice*, *anglice* Fitzmaurice.

^z *Kilmallock*.—See note ^c, under the year 1412, p. 809, *supra*. This town is called the Balbec

of Ireland by some enthusiastic, but ignorant or dishonest, popular writers; but the remains of the castles, houses, walls, &c., shew that there is no building there older than the thirteenth century (many of them still more modern), except, perhaps, a part of one round tower, which may be as old as the eleventh century.

^a *Him*.—In the original it is "James," which is cumbersome and not to be imitated.

^b *Before sunrise*, *πρὸ νυκτὸς τερπτε*.—The word *τερπτε* is explained "sunrise" by O'Reilly; and in Cormac's Glossary it is explained "*tertia hora*."

^c *Etharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a beautiful valley situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

gurr bó haite 7 gurr bó haibha do éonab allta cill moéallócc iar gac náinfr baof innte gó rin.

Prerivent Saranac do éeact ór cñu dá cóiceasó munan i neaprac na bliadna ro, Sir Seon Parroic a ainm. báttar lair iomac long 7 laoióing, céo, 7 cáirtínó. Ro gabrat upraða, 7 uapal éodnac, tighina, 7 toiréac an típe ró cédoir lair, geibit dñ a mair 7 earupraða luét cuillne, 7 tuarupbaíl an típe lá Semar gion go mbaof dia dún aparaib áicce aét cairlén na mainge namá. Ro póccair an Prerivent for peapraib munan éeact go líonmair lép-éionoilte ina dócum co na lóintib pñin leó lé haibha cairlén na mainge im féil éoin ap ccionn. Do rónac parrion rin, 7 no gabrat ag iompuidé an baile ó féil éoin go mñón pogañair, 7 ní no éarinnair ní dóib ap ní no gabrat an baile an bliadain rin. Téit an Prerivent co corcaig, 7 no rgaolrioc fir munan dia tighib.

Ro pógraó cúirt pñi hñ oét lá ndécc lá Prerivent éuicció connact Sir eduarphitun hi mainirtir innri do érituccaó, 7 do éñopuccaó dál ccair, 7 uactair éonnaét ró féil Patraice na bliadna ro. Tánaice trá an Prerivent go marcluaig mñóda 7 go raigdiuib pñineamlaib, uair no ba cuimneac lair an eicéñbaíl i mbaof lá dál ccair an bliadain pñime, 7 baof gac laoi pe hñ na noét lá ndécc pñmáite ag coicéit peét 7 maigla, 7 ag ionnarbaó éccora 7 molicchió. Do beart iapla tuadmunan concóbar mac donnchaio uí bñam a duthaig 7 a tighairnar don Prerivent i níc an molicchió do pñine pñir peact pñamh 7 ó na baof occa ap a éomur dia baileib aét an maig ó mñiscáin do pad dó é beór go mbaof an maig, bunraite, an clár mór 7 cluain pñmáda ap láim an Phperivent ag págbáil an típe dó, 7 pucc bñairge gacá hupraio dá mbaof hi tuadmunain lair go haé luain. Níor bó hupura

^d *Wolves*, literally "wild dogs, or dogs of the wood." Wolves were very numerous in Ireland at this period, and for more than a century later. Philip O'Sullivan mentions, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that, after the battle of Kinsale, the hungry wolves sallied from the woods to attack the men who were weak with hunger. There was a native Irish wolf killed at Waringstown, in the county of Down, in the year 1700; and about the same

year a Cormac O'Neill is said by tradition to have shot the last of the wolves of Glenshane, in the townland of Sheskinnamaddy, parish of Dungiven, and county of Londonderry. The last native wolf of Ireland was seen in the mountains of Kerry, in the year 1720.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 450.

^e *James*.—He was the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Des-

became the receptacle and abode of wolves^d, in addition to all the other misfortunes up to that time.

In the spring of this year an English President, Sir John Perrott, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster. He had many ships and barques, companies and captains. The chiefs, noble rulers, lords, and dynasts of the country joined him at once ; but the soldiers, insurgents, the mercenaries and retained troops of the country sided with James^e, though, of (all) his fortified residences, he retained Caislen-na-Maing^f only. The President commanded the men of Munster to muster all their forces, and, providing their own provisions, to come to him on the ensuing festival of St. John, for the purpose of besieging Caislen-na-Maing^e. They did so at his command, and continued besieging the castle from the festival of St. John to the middle of autumn ; but their efforts proved fruitless, for they did not take the castle that year. The President (upon this) went to Cork, and the men of Munster departed for their respective homes.

On the festival of St. Patrick in this year, the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, issued a proclamation for holding a court during eighteen days in the monastery of Ennis^g, [to devise measures] to set to rights and reduce the Dal-Cais and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^h. The President, mindful of the perilous position in which he had been placed in the preceding year by the Dal-Cais, went attended by a strong body of cavalry and stout soldiers ; and he was occupied for the eighteen days before mentioned in establishing laws and regulations, and abolishing injustice and lawlessness. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien) gave up his country and his lordship to the President, as an atonement for the lawless act which he had formerly committed against him, and gave up to him Magh O'mBreacainⁱ, the only one of his (former) towns then in his possession ; so that the towns of Magh [O'mBreacain], Bunratty, Claremore, and Clonroad, were in the possession of the President, on his leaving the territory ; and he carried hostages from every chieftain in Thomond along with him to Athlone.

mond, and was at this period the chief leader of the disaffected Geraldines of Desmond.

Caislen-na-Maing, i. e. the castle of the River Mang, now Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry.

^g *Ennis*, a town in the county of Clare, which

the English made at this period a part of the province of Connaught.

^h *Upper Connaught*, i. e. South Connaught, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard and his adherents.

ⁱ *Magh O'mBreacain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan,

α πίομ αν δο παδαδ δό δο cédaib bó ó tuadmunian pé hfo an dá bliadan
baói na pperident occa.

Sfan mac an gíolla duib mic diarmada baói na ua peacnapaig o báp a
aτap gup an mbliadan p, Ro bñad an tainm pín 7 gopε innpí guaire de la
deapbpaτaip a aτap .i. diarmad pñabach mac diarmada ap bá hepide bá
pinnpeapí ann iar pfpí.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1572.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, Seaετμογαττ, αδό.

Αιpβεppcōp tuama Cριορτοip βοιδicin décc, 7 α αδλαcad i ngaillm.

Erpucc cille pionnapac, Sfan ócc mac Sfain mic amlaoib uí niallam
pfpí poipcεtal bñiεpe dé décc, 7 α aδnacal hι ccill pionnapac buoεin.

Mairppez ingh concobair mic toiprdealbair mic taircc uí bñiam bñ
lán dpele dionnpacup, do connla, do cpaδad, do gloine, 7 do gñmnaigeεt
décc.

Tigeapna déipeac .i. Muipir mac gearailt, mic Sfain mic gearoit mic
Semuir mic gearóio iapla décc, 7 α bpaτaip .i. Semuir doipunead ina ionad.

Sfan mac tomair mic Riocaird oicc, mic uilicc puad, mic uilicc an
piona do baδad ipin pua.

henpí ó cpaiden cñoaiεe paδbip poconairε dioctap connacεt dég.

Eogan puad mac peargal mic doinnail puad mic an baipd, Muipir
ballac mac concoicpice mic diarmada uí éléipig, 7 Mac uí Mhóipin do
cpochaδ lá iapla tuadmunian concobair mac donnchaδ, 7 pobdap paote
hι pñcup, 7 i ndán an muipir 7 an teogan pempraite, 7 po ba daína aoipe,
7 earccaóine don iapla an peillgmoín ípín.

Eoin mac colla, mic doinnail, mic eoccain mic doinnail décc.

Póccpa cúipε do τabairε la pperident cúiccó connacεt Sip éduapd
Phitun im pēl Paτpaicc i ngaillm dá paibe po cúmacεtaib na bainpíogha

now Moigh, or Moymore, a townland situated
near Milltown Malbay, in the barony of Ibrickan,
and county of Clare.

* John, son of Gilla-Duv.—He was John, the
son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genea-*

logies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 377, 378.

¹ Gort-Insi-Guaire, i. e. the field or enclosure
of Guaire's holm, or island, now the town of
Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county
of Galway.

It would not be easy to enumerate all the hundreds of kine that were given to the President during the two years that he remained in Thomond.

John, son of Gilla-Duv*, son of Dermot, who had been the O'Shaughnessy from [the time of] the death of his father to this year, was deprived of that title, and also of Gort-Insi-Guaire¹, by his father's brother, Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, for he was the senior in reality.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1572.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-two.

The Archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Bodkin, died, and was interred at Galway.

The Bishop of Kilfenora (John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliffe O'Niallain^m), teacher of the Word of God, died, and was interred in Kilfenora itself.

Margaret, daughter of Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, a woman full of hospitality, integrity, piety, purity, and chastity, died.

The Lord Desies, i. e. Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John, who was son of Garrett, who was son of James, who was son of Garrett the Earlⁿ, died; and his brother, James, was appointed to his place.

John, the son of Thomas, son of Richard Oge, son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick of the Wine, was drowned in the [River] Suck.

Henry O'Craidhen^o, a rich and affluent merchant of Lower Connaught, died.

Owen Roe, the son of Farrell, son of Donnell Roe Mac Ward; Maurice Ballagh, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot O'Clery; and the son of O'Moirin, were hanged by the Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough). The Maurice and Owen aforesaid were learned in history and poetry; and this treacherous act was the cause of satire and malediction to the Earl.

John, the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen Mac Donnell, died.

A proclamation was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, about the festival of St. Patrick, respecting a court to be

^m O'Niallain, now *anglice* Nealan, or Neylan.

ⁿ The Earl, i. e. of Desmond.

^o O'Craidhen, now *anglice* Crean. Andrew

Crean Lynch, Esq., of the county of Mayo, is the present head of this family. His paternal name

is Crean, not Lynch.

ó luimneac go rligéac. Tangattar pon toġairm rin iapla cloinne Riocaird co na cloinn .i. uilleacc 7 Sfan go maiteib a muinche 7 Shioct Riocaird óicc a búrc, 7 Mac uilliam ióctair .i. Sfan aburc mac oiluepar mic Sfan go mbúrcaib ióctaraib hi maille ppir 7 dálcarr co na ccoimtionol. Iar ttoct dóib i ccfno an ppreibent go gailim, ad éualattar dá mac iapla cloinne Riocaird uillsc 7 Sfan porccad pccéill eiccin tper po omnuigriot an ppreibent 7 po élaórfc co hinclste ap an mbaile. Amail at éualaó an ppreibent an ní rin po gabad maite cloinne piocaird lair, 7 po páccab illain rin mbaile iad, 7 luó pfin 7 an tiapla (atair na cloinne rin) po pper lair go hátluan, 7 ap rióe go haé chiat, 7 po páccab an tiapla ann, 7 roair fein do rióiri go hátluan. Oó éualattar clann an iapla an ní rin tuccattar epfuaccra damraib 7 daor tuaparadail na coiccrió ccomppoccar toct gan éairde ina ndóum. Ro ppegiaó go nfmilfpec lá cloinn truibne uáctair 7 ióctair éonnaó 7 la cloinn ndóimnaill gallócclac (go nil cédaib albanac apion riú) an toġairm írin Ria riú páimicc leórióe tionol go haon maigin. Rucc an ppreibent a diorma plóig 7 paigdiúrióe lair go gailim, 7 pucc oróanár 7 eirge amac na gailme lair go hachad na niubar .i. baile cloinne ndóimnaill uí plaitébfraitg, 7 bá he Mupchaó na ttuağ mac taócc uí plaitébfraitg baóí agá éarraing ap an cupur rin. Ro páccbaó diair do plioct ndóimnaill uí plaitébfraitg i ttimceall an baile, Ro lité bpirfb 7 po lán gabad an baile lair an ppreibent iap rin, 7 po págab an méio baóí plán' de ap lánm Mupchaó na ttuağ uí plaitébfraitg. 'Do fill an ppreibent tra go gailim tpe cloinn Riocaird, 7 tpe uib maine gan tpoio gan taóar go paimicc co hátluan.

Iar tionol na poóirde rémnaite do paigó cloinne an iapla ap gac airp po cñgarriot, 7 po óanngnigriot féin, 7 Mac uilliam búrc pe poile .i. Sfan mac oiluepar, 7 bá hé céo ní do póhpat iap rin a bñt acc bpirfb top ttaób-

^p *Of all those.*—An English writer would say it thus: "The President of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, issued a proclamation about the festival of St. Patrick, commanding all those who were submissive to the Queen, in the region extending from Limerick to Sligo, to attend a court at Galway."

^q *Who were under the authority,* literally, "un-

der the power." The meaning is, all who were obedient to the laws of the Queen.

^r *The Lower Burkes,* i. e. the northern Burkes, seated in the county of Mayo.

^s *Achadh-na-n-iubhar,* i. e. the field of the yews, now Aughnanure, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Gal-

held at Galway of all those^p who were under the authority^a of the Queen, from Limerick to Sligo. At this summons came the Earl of Clanrickard and his sons, Ulick and John, with the chiefs of their people; the descendants of Richard Oge Burke; the Lower Mac William, i. e. John Burke, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with the Lower Burkes^r; and the Dal-Caís, with their adherents. Upon their arrival before the President in Galway, the two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, heard some rumour, on account of which they dreaded the President, and privily fled from the town. When the President heard of this fact, he made prisoners of the chieftains of Clanrickard, and left them in durance in the town; and he himself, with the Earl (the father of the two already referred to, whom he had arrested), proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Dublin, where he left the Earl, and (then) he himself returned again to Athlone. As soon as the sons of the Earl heard of that affair, they ordered the soldiers and mercenaries of the neighbouring territories to repair to them without delay. That summons was promptly responded to by the Clann-Sweeny of Upper and Lower Connaught, and by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh (who had many hundreds of Scots along with them). Before [however] they had time to assemble together, the President took his forces and soldiers with him to Galway, and carried with him the ordnance and rising-out of that town to Achadh-na-n-iubhar^s, the castle of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty; and it was Murrough-na-dtuagh, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, that induced him to go on this expedition. Two of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty were left about [i. e. in care of] the castle. The President, after having half destroyed the castle, took complete possession of it, and left such part of it as remained undestroyed to Murrough-na-dtuagh O'Flaherty. He then returned to Galway, and passed through Clanrickard and Hy-Many to Athlone, without receiving battle or opposition.

After the aforesaid forces had gathered from all quarters to the sons of the Earl, they and Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver) entered into and confirmed a league with each other; and the first thing that they did after that was to set about demolishing the white-sided towers and the strong castles of

way. For an interesting description of this castle by Mr. Petrié, see the *Irish P. Journal*, Dublin, 1841, page 1; see also *Chorographi-* cal *Description of West Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman, page 54, note ^a.

geal, 7 cairlén ccomdaingín cloinne mocaipio go po bpiuib bailte an tpe ó rionainn go boipinn leó genmoṭa uathao. Ro haipceao leó iap rin etip Shuca 7 Sionann 7 na fṣṫa, 7 gaṭ aon agá mbaói báio no pann lé gallaib go uopur aṭa luain. Apeao do deaṭattap iapam laimṫsṫ pé rionann poip gaṭ noipeaṭ go pliaṭ baḡna na ttauat, 7 anonn do éalaṭ na hangaile go po loipcepiot áṭ liacc. Ro gaḡpat ag doó 7 acc díoláitpiuccao ag ionopaṭ, 7 acc opceain gaṭa baile go ríangattap i marṫap miḡe. Roba díobpiṫe an Muilṫno cṫip 7 ap piṫe go uopur aṭa luain go po loipcepiot a mbaói ó ḡpóiṫe anonn don baile. Apeao lottap iapam don taṭṫ éall go deaṭbna meḡcoṫlann, 7 tap a nair go píol nanmchaṭa, 7 ní po fáccaibpiot tóipeaṭ tuiate ó eaṭṫe go ḡpobaóiṫ nap éuippiot a naon pann coccaṭ ppiú don éup rin. Ro bpipeao leo ballaṭa baile aṭa an píog, 7 a éiḡe cloṫ, 7 a éaiṫtiall 7 po muprat an baile co náṫ bó hupura a aiṫḡénaṫ go haipmip imṫsin dia nṫp. Do cuap leó pó ói i marṫap éonnaṫe daimḡeóin muinṫpe na gaillme, 7 na Saigḡuippiṫe Saxanaṫ po fáccaib an Ppepiṫent ag congnaṫ barḡaṫta an baile, 7 po marḡao leó caipcin na raiḡḡuṫp raxanaṫ rin ag an ḡopaṫ iapṫapaṫ don baile, 7 bá daimḡeoin muinṫpe plaiṫḡṫitaiḡ ḡeop do deaṭattap an dá uair rin don tíṫ 7 ní baói conaṫ aca acc dol 7 ag teaṫe aṫe tpe áṫ típe hoiléin namá, 7 do pónṫat cpeaṫa 7 oipceṫe aiḡḡle ap Mupchaṭ ó plaiṫḡeapṫaiḡ gaṭ uair aca rin. Báttap tṫa clann an iapla amlaiṫ rin ó ḡeipeao eapṫaiḡ go mṫon poḡamaṫ ag comloṫ na cṫṫnaṫaṫ, 7 ag milleao gaṭ nṫt po péopaṫ im gallaib, 7 imo pannṫoib gall 7 gaioḡeal apṫṫna. Apeao po éinnpiot comaiṫle aṫa éliaṫ, 7 maṫe gall an tṫapla do léccaṭ amaṫ pó píṫ, 7 éaiṫḡime óṫ éionn a cpiṫe 7 a píṫainn, 7 do éṫḡopuccao a éṫḡiṫe, 7 táimice ḡna dia tíṫ hi ppoḡmaṫ na bliṫḡna po po éṫḡopaṫ a éṫḡḡ, 7 po léiccepiot pcaóileao dá namṫaib ap nṫc a ttauillme 7 a ttauapṫail ppiú. Baí ḡin Semup mac muipip mic an iapla mápaon lé cloinn iapla cloinne mocaipio ap na himṫeaṫtaib rin ag

¹ *Towns*, i. e. castles.

² *The Feadh*, i. e. Feadha Atha luain, O'Naghtan's territory, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, containing thirty quarters of land.—See note ^o, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

³ *Eastwards*, recte, north-eastwards.

⁴ *Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath*, now Slieve Baun,

in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note ^b, and the map to the same work on which the position of the mountain is shewn.

⁵ *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. Callow of Annaly, a well-known district in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1411 and 1486.

Clanrickard; so that they destroyed the towns^t of the territory, from the Shannon to Burren, except a few. Next, they plundered [the district lying] between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, and also the Feadha^u; and pillaged every person who was on friendly terms, or in league with the English, as far as the gates of Athlone. They afterwards proceeded eastwards^v, keeping the Shannon on the right, directly to Sliabh-Baghna-na-d'Tuath^w, crossed over to Caladh-nah-Anghaile^x, and burned Athliag^y. They proceeded to burn, lay waste, plunder, and ravage every town, until they came to Westmeath. Among those was Mullingar, from whence they proceeded to the gate of Athlone, and burned that part of the town from the bridge outwards. Thence they proceeded to the other side [of the Shannon], into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, and back to 'Sil-Anmchadha; and there was no chieftain of any district, from Slieve Echtge to Drobhaois, whom they did not induce to become their confederate of war. They destroyed the walls of the town of Athenry, and also its stone houses and its castle; and they so damaged the town that it was not easy to repair it for a long time after them. They passed twice into West Connaught, in despite of the people of Galway, and of the English soldiers left there by the President to assist in defending the town. And they slew the captain of these soldiers at the west gate of the town. And it was also against the will of the O'Flahertys that they went on these two occasions into the territory; and they had no road to pass through, when going or returning, excepting Ath-Tire-oilein^z; and on each occasion they committed great plunders and depredations upon Murrough O'Flaherty. The sons of the Earl continued from the end of spring to the middle of autumn thus injuring the merchants, and destroying whatever they were able upon the English, and upon all their English and Irish adherents. The Council of Dublin and the chiefs of the English at last resolved to set the Earl at liberty, on terms of peace and friendliness, over his territory and lands, [on condition] that he should pacify his sons. The Earl accordingly returned to his country in the autumn of this year, and pacified his sons, who dismissed their hired soldiers, after having paid them their stipend and wages. During these enterprises, James, the son of Maurice, son of the

^y *Athliag*, now Baile-Atha-liag, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough.

^z *Ath-Tire-Oilein*, i. e. the ford of Terryland,

on the river Gaillimh, near the town of Galway.—See note ^p, under the year 1560, p. 1582,

supra.

ιονψυρεαὶ λέ ἡλβανέαις δο βρῖτ λαίρ ι νγεαπαλταέαις, ἡ ἀρ διαρνήσι ἀ
 πψυαιρ ἀν Σέμυρ ριν δο ἡαίβεις ἡ δο ἡέρῃσφαέταίς δεαρβαὶς βῖθ ἡ codalτα
 ἀρ υααῖα ρλυαῖς ἡ ἀρ βῖς μβυῖθνε ὁ ἡαλλαις ἡ ὁ ἡαοῖδεαλαις δά cιuccῖθ
 μμῖαν ἀν βλιαῖαν ρι.

Πρεσῖδεντ δά cῖuccῖθ μμῖαν δο ρυῖδε λέ ἡαῃαὶ cαίρλέιν na mainge
 ιρῖν ραῖρπαθ δο ρονηπαθ, ἡ ρλόῖς δα cῖuccῖθ μμῖαν ecῖρ ἡαλλαις ἡ ἡαοῖδεα-
 λαις, ἡ βαίτεις μόραις, co na noρoαnar, co na βρῖδαρ, ἡ co na λυαῖδε. δάτ-
 ταρ τpa τιονόλ ρleaέτα eoῃαιν μόρῖν υιλε ιρῖν πρoρlongpope ριν. δαί ἀν
 mac μυιρῖρ cιappaῖς .ι. toμαρ mac emainn, βατταρ ἀνν oνα βαρραις ἡ
 ρόρῖοῖς, βαοί ἀν τρoέραιο ριν υιλε ρέ ἡῖθ ράιτε ἡι πρoρβαίρ ιmon mbaile, ἡ
 ρo ἡαβαθ leo ἡέ ρo δεοῖθ δο δῖτ βῖθ, ἡ ἡίρ βῖθ δεαρβαὶς coρanτα ιτῖρ, ἡ βά ἀρ
 δαῖς ρόρῖεne albanac δο βρῖτ ἡυρ ἀν mbaile δαί Semur ἡι πρoέαιρ cloinne
 ἀν ιαῖλα αῖναιλ ρemebeptmar.

Μορταθ μόρ ἀρ δαοιμβ ἡ ἀρ cῖεραῖς ἀν βλιαῖαν ρι.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1573.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μῖλε, cuicc céθ, Seéctmoῃat, α τρῖ.

Doῖnnac ιmῖtte, ἡ ρέλ βρῖῃδε ρop aon lo ἀν βλιαῖαν ρι, Sanar ιαρ ccáίρcc
 ἡ δεαρῃαῖλ ιn eappaé, ἡ βά Macῖtnaθ μόρ lá các ιnn ριν.

Mac aῖlῖn .ι. ἡolla epρcoip mac ἡolla epρcoip ἀν ταon mac ἡαοῖδῖλ ἀρ
 λυῃα δο boῖc ι naῖbain décc.

Maῃ cpaῖt uilliam mac aengair ollam val ccair λέ δάν ραοί ρυαῖθαῖναιλ
 ι nealaῖδαν, ἡ ἡι mbrῖῃῃacῖρ décc.

Donnchaθ ριαῖac mac ταῖθcc uí ceallaiῃs δο écc.

laῖpla ρaxanaé δο τεαέτ op cῖnθ cῖuccῖθ ulaθ ἡι πρoῃῃmar na βλιαῖoνα
 ρo .ι. ιaῖpla ὁρ epex α cῖoῖnaim, ἡ α ὅol δο cῖoῖnαιοῃe ἡo cappaicc ρeapῃyῃa, ἡ

^a *Caislen-na-Maingé*, i. e. Castlemaine, on the River Maine, or Mang, in the county of Kerry.

^b *Race of Eoghan Mor*, i. e. the race of Eoghan Mor, the eldest son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the second century. The chief of these were the Mac Carthys, O'Sullivans, O'Callaghans, O'Keeffes, O'Mahonys, O'Donovans,

O'Donohoes, &c. &c.

^c *The festival of St. Bridget*, i. e. the 1st day of February.

^d *Mac Allen*, i. e. the head of the Campbells, who is still called Mac Allen More by the Highlanders.

^e *The Earl of Essex*. He was Walter Devereux

Earl [of Desmond], was along with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, awaiting to bring the Scots with him into the territory of the Geraldines; and it is impossible to relate all the perils and great dangers, for want of food and sleep, which this James encountered (he having but few troops and forces), from the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster in this year.

The President of the two provinces of Munster laid siege to Caislen-na-Mainge^a in the summer of this year, having with him the forces of the two provinces of Munster, both English and Irish, and of the large towns, with their powder and lead. In this encampment were the muster of all the race of Eoghan-Mor^b, also Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond; also the Barrys and the Roches. This whole army continued besieging the castle for the space of three months, and finally took it, through the want of provisions, not at all for want of defence; and it was for the purpose of bringing Scottish auxiliaries to relieve the town that James was along with the sons of the Earl [of Clanrickard], as we have before stated.

There was a great mortality of men and cattle in this year.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1573.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-three.

Shrove-Sunday and the festival of St. Bridget^c fell on the same day in this year. The day of the Annunciation occurred after Easter, and Ascension-day in the spring, which was a great wonder to all.

Mac Allen^d (Gilla-Easpuig, the son of Gilla-Easpuig), by no means the least distinguished of the Gaels of Scotland, died.

Magrath (William, the son of Aengus), Ollav of Dal-Cais in poetry, a learned man, distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences and agriculture, died.

Donough Reagh, the son of Teige O'Kelly, died.

An English Earl, the Earl of Essex^e by name, came [to Ireland] as President over the province of Ulster in the autumn of this year, and went to reside in

who had been not long before made Earl of Essex. On the 9th of July this year the queen granted him, "si rebelles submoveret," the moiety of

the seigniories of Clannaboy, Ferney, &c., in as unlimited a manner as if the O'Neills or Mac Mahons had no claim to these territories.

go cloinn aoda buide. brian mac peilim bacaz i neill na coönac ap trian congail, 7 ap cloinn aoda buide an tan rin. Cpeaca, 7 coinglſca iomda do tſcſmail etir brian 7 an tiapla go peil Pattraicc ap cciontt.

Murhað mac diarmada mic Murhað uí brian do marbað lá huillecc a búpc mac Riocaird mic uillie na cſſnd, 7 lá hua peaónapaz .i. diarmada riabhach mac diarmada mic uilliam, mic Sſain buide, 7 bá hé ua peaónapaz po imir laima fair. 7ope innri guaire do buain dua peaónapacc lá Sſan a bupc a noioḡail marbta a deapbpatap.

Semur mac muirir do bſit acc coccad 7 az coingleic ppi gallaib an bliáðain pi co po pnaðmað pið etir eppium 7 Ppripient dá cúiccio muñan ran eapnac do ſonnpað, 7 tanaic do mſpbulib dé, 7 do bitin tpeimair, lapla oſpmuñan (ḡeapoiu mac Semair mic Sſain, 7 a bpatap .i. Sſan báttap illaim i lonndain lé pé bliaðna poime rin) do léicſn amac do cſo comairle Shaxan, 7 a teaçt hi ccuan ata cliaç. Ro ḡabað an tiapla iapam 7 po congbað pó pparc ipin mbaile hé, 7 po léicceað Sſan ðpécain pápaigh pionnmuñan, 7 ðpioḡ a atapda, 7 na méide do mair dá luçt lſnamina.

Ppripient dá cúiccio muñan co ðol co paçaib hi ttop in poḡmair ap ccind iap tpeçtað, 7 iap tſnḡabaſil an típe, 7 iap bpaḡbail maop, comairleac, 7 cairtíneað uada pſin op cſno a ptiúrta 7 a ppollamnaizte amail po ba mian lé a mſhman baðém. Rocaoíneað an ceileabpað rin an Ppripient acc boçtaib az baintpeahtachaib, 7 az aop anppand anappaçta an típe.

Puap iapam iapla deapmuñan elang ap elud im péil martain iap rin do nſmtoil na comairle ḡan pſop ḡan aipuccað ðoib go paimecc do piubal tri noioçe ó at cliaç. (go nuathað ina pōcain) go ḡléimſdon ḡſpaltac. Ro pálticceað ppiḡ an ttopcain plaça tanaic ann rin. Ap ḡap uap ḡup bó céðac congapeac an tí tanaic ina uathað ðon tíḡ an tan rin. Ro hionnapbað

^f *Trian-Chongail.*—This was the old name of Clannaboy, and, therefore, it is incorrect to connect the two names by an azup. It should be nó, or.

^g *Who laid hands upon him,* i. e. who gave him his death-blow.

^h *Gort-innsi-Guaire,* i. e. the holm, strath, or island of Guaire, a man's name, now Gort, a

small town in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

ⁱ *Precisely.*—This word is unnecessarily employed here. "At two o'clock precisely" is correct language, but "precisely in the spring" borders on the ludicrous. "Sometime in the spring of this year" is what is intended to be expressed.

Carrickfergus and in Clannaboy. At this time Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was chief of Trian-Chongail^f and Clannaboy; and many plundering attacks and conflicts took place between Brian and the Earl [from this time] to the festival of St. Patrick following

Murrough, the son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, was slain by Ulick Burke, the son of Rickard, who was son of Ulick-na-gCeann, and O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, who was son of William, son of John Boy. O'Shaughnessy was the man who laid hands on him^g. John Burke deprived O'Shaughnessy of Gort-insi-Guaire^h, in revenge of the killing of his kinsman.

James Mac Maurice continued warring and contending with the English in this year; but a peace was at last confirmed between him and the President of the province of Munster, preciselyⁱ in the spring; and it happened, through the miracles of God and the exertions of James, that the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and his brother, John^j, who had been in captivity in London for six years, were set at liberty by consent of the English Council; and they arrived in the harbour of Dublin. The Earl was taken, and put under arrest in the town; and John was permitted to visit the wilds of fair Munster, and to visit his patrimony and the surviving remnant of his followers.

The President of the two provinces of Munster went to England in the commencement of the following autumn, after having reconciled and subdued the country, and having left such superintendents, counsellors, and captains of his own people to direct and govern it, as were pleasing to his own mind. The departure of the President was lamented by the poor, the widows, the feeble, and the unwarlike of the country.

The Earl of Desmond found an opportunity of making his escape on the festival of St. Patrick following, against the will of the Council, and without their knowledge or notice; and he arrived, by three nights' walking (accompanied by a few), in the very midst of the Geraldines. The distinguished chief who had there arrived was made welcome; and he, who had arrived in the territory with only a few attendants, was soon surrounded by hundreds of troops.

^j *John*.—In this year Mr. John Tremain was sent over to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to make several inquiries, and, among others, "To know what is intended to be done with Desmond and his brother John, and how their creditors in England shall be paid."—See Cox's *Hib. Anglicana*.

laip fód énd aon míora iapaí buannaða, 7 barðaða Saxanaða báttar i nóuinribh 7 i ndağbailrib fírf muían uair bá ag an Príeident co na rax-ancoib baof caonraige co na ccairlénaib, baile na martra, 7 cairlén na mainge. Ro gabað iadruide co na mbarðaib laip an iapla co nár fágaid uppa aitiğte aon baile fírfainn ó cúmar tri nuice co bealað conglaip, 7 ó bealað conglaip co luimneac nár éñhraiğ, 7 nár cúip fód bñit a buannað, 7 a maop fód énd na haonmíora pémpaite. Ro fódair a ccaðar fén deaclaip 7 dealaðain, 7 po cúip na huipd ina monaðaib fírf do fírf dliccéað an pápa aínail po ba díp.

Coccað etip dal ccaip baðéin. Ba hiað báttar do éaob don cóccað rin .i. domnall mac concóbaip uí bñain, 7 taðcc mac mupchaíð uí bñain. Clann donnchaíð uí bñain don leit ele .i. an tiapla 7 toiprðealbac áct ní baof an tiapla fírf iupin típ don cúp rin. Ro fár imfírfain etip éaðcc mac concóbaip, 7 taðcc mac mupchaíð baof i naon pann gó rin ag congnaíh lá domnall mac concóbaip i nacchaio cloinne donnchaíð go po rğarrat fñia poile, 7 bá fñi taðcc mac concóbaip do ponað foða na himfírfia, 7 do cóid i pann a earccaratt .i. clann donnchaíð uí bñain i nağhaíð a deapbpaáap ðomnaill mic concóbaip, 7 taðcc mic mupchaíð, 7 uáétaip tuaðmúían. Ro tionóileað iapaí lá taðcc mac concóbaip (a ndioğail a ðiomða fop taðcc mac mupchaíð) aínra 7 díbearccaig do gállócclaícaib gñalacá tar rionainn, 7 do bñit laip iad do congnaí lá cloinn donnchaíð uí bñain go mbattar foðaíde iomða ina bpoáip do buitilepchaib, 7 do cloinn triubne an típe fírf .i. fñioct domnaill mic eóin meic fñiubne go foápaíde an iapla amaille le a ðfñbpaáap lé toiprðealbac mac donnchaíð. Ar ann tangattar an troápaíde rin uile hi éñn

* *Caenraighe*, i. e. Kenry, a barony in the north of the county of Limerick.

¹ *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the county of Cork.

^m *As was right*.—See the History of the Geraldines by O'Daly, cc. 16, 17, 18. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that the Earl of Desmond, having promised upon his oath to be faithful to Her Majesty, was by the Lord Deputy put into the hands of the then Mayor of Dublin, with orders to provide him good accommodation, and to permit him to go abroad, upon his parole to

return at noon and night; which, after having kept for about a fortnight, one day he told the Mayor that he desired to divert himself by hunting, and that he would see him at night; but that as soon as the Earl had got as far as Grange-Gorman, he changed his course, and so escaped, and retired to his own territories; that he was thereupon proclaimed a traitor, with a promise of one thousand pounds, sterling, and forty pounds pension, to any one who should bring him in alive, and five hundred pounds, sterling, and twenty pounds pension, to him that should

In the course of one month afterwards he expelled the English hirelings and warders who had been [stationed] in the fortresses and towns of the men of Munster, for the President and his Englishmen had possession of Caenraighe^k, with its castles, Baile-na-Martra^l, and Caislen-na-Maingé [Castlemaine]. These castles, with their warders, were taken by the Earl, so that by the end of the month he had not left a proprietor of a single townland, from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach-Chonglais, and from Bealach-Chonglais to Limerick, whom he did not subdue and bring under the control of his bonaghtmen and stewards. He ordained that the Church and the men of science should be restored to the possession of their privileges; and he re-established the [religious] orders in their own respective places, according to the law of the Pope, as was right^m.

A war [broke out] among the Dalcassians themselves. On the one side, in this war, were Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough O'Brien, i. e. the Earl and Turlough; but the Earl himself was not in the country on that occasion. A contention arose between Teige, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrough, who had been till then united in assisting Donnell, the son of Conor, against the sons of Donough, so that they separated; and Teige, the son of Conor, who had given occasion to this quarrel, went over to the side of his enemies, namely, the sons of Donough O'Brien, in opposition to his own brother, Donnell, the son of Conor; Teige, the son of Murrough; and [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond. After this, Teige, the son of Conor (to wreak his vengeance upon Teige, the son of Murrough), gathered the soldiers and disaffected gallowglasses of the Geraldines, and brought them with him across the Shannon, to assist the sons of Donough O'Brien; and these were joined by numbers of the Butlers and of the Mac Sweenys of the territory, namely, the descendants of Donnell, the son of John Mac Sweeny, and by the forces of the Earl, with his brother, Turlough, the son of Donough. All these forces

bring in his head. O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, c. 18, asserts, that the Earl of Desmond, on his arrival in the city of Dublin, was informed by a member of the Council, that a plot was laid for the ruin of the Geraldines, and

that thereupon the Earl sent word to John and James, cautioning them on no terms to leave their territories; and that, having despatched this message, he himself soon after escaped from Dublin.

apoile acc apu na ccabócc bail a tethó porghur ipin muir. Ro gluaipeadap iaram do dlogail a nanppolað por uactar tuadmunan tre oirtear ó corpmair, 7 tpe imlib ó pphmaic. Bá hé plao 7 rípeighín 7 iactað na nanppann boí ag cupi pabað peampa in gac maigin in po gabpat. Lottar iaram tpe cloð róð corað pinne, 7 lá dopur inhi í cúinn, 7 do bótar na mac ríog, 7 puccpat dpong dia nuaóimib pa.ðb. 7 édaia a cill ingine baóit, 7 ní bó hairpde buaia nó corccair do dálcacair rapuccað ná barnaóime. Apeað do éuattar iaram piai tpuaid tpe corccric corcampuað 7 bóirne. Ro léiccpioct pccemilcta pccaoilte ap pua an tpe uata gó po teacclamað leó cpeaça an tpe uile pia nauhað go haon maigin. Ro gabpat longpore iaram, 7 ní bó hionað cúmpanta epriue lá hiaçtað 7 lá hñgmib ban, 7 baintreabðac ag accaóime a nmneað a ndeahaig a noiógbala. Oo éualað domnall mac concóbar uí bhain, 7 taðcc mac mupchað an tponm pluaç pin do toct cairpib po éccclaiupioct an líon ap ha po péopað do pluaç po cédoir, 7 pangattar a ccomóáil apale co capn mic táil. Aiað battar ina ppoçair ann pin

^a *Ard-na-gcabog*, i. e. the height or hill of the clowns. This name is not on the Ordnance Map, but the Editor has been informed, that it was and is still the name of a hill in the parish of Clare-Abbey, on the west side of the River Fergus, where it expands itself into a wide estuary.

^b *Forgas*, now the Fergus, which mingles with the Lower Shannon near the town of Clare. The River Shannon is very wide here, which induced the writer of this article to call it the sea.

^c *Hy-Cormaic*.—According to the tradition in the country, this territory, which was the patrimony of the O'Hehirs, is coextensive with the parish of Kilmaley, in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare. The name is still applied to this parish, but it can be proved from various authorities, that the adjoining parish of Drumliff is also a part of it, and that it originally comprised the entire of the barony of Islands, except the parish of Clondagad, which was a part of East Corco-Vaskin. It extended from the mountain of Sliabh Callain to the estuary of the

River Fergus, and was bounded on the north by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, on the east by the River Fergus, which divided it from Hy-Caisin and Tradry, on the south and west by East Corca-Vaskin, and on the north-west by Kinel-Fearmaic, which it meets at the mountain of Sliabh Callain. O'Hehir, the chief of this territory was not of the Dal-Cais, but of the race of Daire Cearba, the ancestor of the Hy-Figeinte, who were seated at the other side of the Shannon, but no account has been discovered of when or by what means his ancestor settled here.

^d *Hy-Fearmaic*, otherwise Kinel-Fearmaic.—This was the tribe name of the O'Deas, and it also became the name of their territory, which is now included in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. This territory is often called the Upper Triocha Ced, or Cantred of Dal-Cais, and the inhabitants, Aes-iar-Forgas, i. e. the people west of the Fergus.

^e *Coradh-Finne*, i. e. the weir of Finnia, a woman's name, now Corofin, a small town in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare,

met together at a place called Ard-na-gcabog^a, where the River Forgas^o mingles with the sea. From thence they marched, to wreak their vengeance upon [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond, through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic^p, and the confines of Hy-Fearmaic^q; and the cries and shrieks of the unfortunate people whom they plundered gave warning of their march in every place through which they passed. They proceeded onwards over the stone road of Coradh Finne^r, by the gate [of the castle] of Inchiquin, [and] by Bothar-na-mac-Riogh^s; and some of their people carried utensils and spoils out of the church of Cill-inghine-Baoith^t; but this profanation of the church of that saint boded no triumph or success to the Dal-Cais. They then proceeded north-west, by the confines of Corcomroe and Burren, and dispatched through the country marauding parties, who collected to one place all the spoils of the country before night. They afterwards pitched a camp, but it was not a place [adapted] for rest, on account of the crying and wailings of women and widows, [who were] bewailing their wrongs, after being plundered. When Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough, heard of the coming of this great army to oppose them, they immediately mustered all the forces they could, and met together at Carn-mic-Tail^u. These were they

seven miles to the north-west of Ennis.

^a *Bothar-na-mac-riogh*, i. e. the road of the kings' sons. This name is still preserved, and is applied to the road leading from Corofin to Kilnaboy, meeting the gateway of Inchiquin about midway between them. The following reference to this road in the *Caitheirim Thoir-dheallbhaigh*, at the year 1317, will shew its exact position:

"Dermot O'Brien set out with his forces from Ruadhan" [Ruane] "to march into Burren, and he passed through Bearna-an-chaillin, by Leacht-inghine-Ui-Lochlainn, leaving Tully O'Dea on the left, by Loch Beasnatan, over Caradh-mhic-Boirinn, to the opening of Bothar-na-mac-riogh, and over Mullach-Gaoidheal."

^t *Cill-Inghine-Baoith*, i. e. the church of the daughter of Baeth, or Boethius, now Killinaboy, or Kilnaboy, an old church at which is a part

of a round tower, near Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The patroness of this church is still held in great veneration in the counties of Clare and Limerick, where there are several churches and holy wells dedicated to her. Her name is now corrupted to Innywee in the country. Her father, Boeth, was of the royal line of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais.

^u *Carn-mhic-Tail*, i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Mactalius, the son of Broc, the eleventh in descent from Modhruadh, the progenitor of the O'Conors of Corcomroe, and their correlatives. This is undoubtedly the great carn now called Carn-Connachtach, situated in the townland of Ballygeely, parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. It is of a conical shape, measuring one hundred paces in diameter at the base, and about

clann emainn mic píetig go nglan mógal gallóccclác tánaic epí hoibce piap an tan rin tap rionainn, 7 óccbaib pleacta an giolla duib mic concóbaip mic donnchaib mic doinnail ná maðmann mic puibne. Baí ann uilleacc mic Riocairb Shaxanaig mic uillecc mic Riocairb a búpc tánaic an lá poime rin opiorpuccáib a brácar, Taðcc mac mupchaib uí brian. Ro éinnpiot ann rin a haon comairle an plóg do lñmáin, 7 po gab doinnall mac concóbaip uí brian occa ngriact im éalma do dénam, 7 apbñit ppiú, a ógmuintip ap ré po éualabura lá rñnaib 7 lá rñnaib nác lé líon pluag nó pochaib bñap buaib, 7 nác bpul bñitñ ap pípe [ap píop pe] caépa, Do pónpat an luét úo paip-bpícc, 7 iomairpaib poipn .i. ap monnpaiceib gop cepic noilip baðñin go po épeaépat, 7 go po oipceft ap muintepa. Ní pul rin luét úo gió líonmap dóib aét cumapccaé plóig a hionabab ecpamlaib, 7 ní bá laime leó tapipiom obár teiceam viamað veimín leó poctain a nanmann ap an maigin hi ccom-orecpam. Ro gab greim epa an gpeapact rin do bept doinnall pop a muin- tip, 7 po éingeaipat do gomað baib bpaéapipí nó biað aca uile 7 naghaib a namat, 7 po éinnpiot luét bpaéa 7 tapccélaib do éop uaéa pop an ppoplong- popt an oibce rin. Baib taðcc mac concóbaip uí brian, 7 coipbdealbác mac donnchaib í brian co na poépaib go peitmeac puipeaéap lá taib a long- puipt an oibce rin co polup epaé eipge do lo ap ná bapac. Ro apcenaécpa rñnpa lá hñpge na gpeine do plab na ngpogñ, 7 lám clé lé bél aéa an góbann, 7 báécpa plóig an típe ag maillceimmuccaib lá a epaib do teacc- mail ppiú, 7 po noécpa a mñpgeaéa áteaca eppeaépa lñ ap lñ, ap a aoi po éinnpiot go céim oioğainn epapapac cille mancin do paigib beoil an éip gac noípeac. Ro gab taðcc mac mupchaib, 7 an pluag apéña ag gpií imófpccaib doinnail í brian ap a poð leó báécpa gan ionnpaigib an eploig

twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. It was probably the place where the Chief of Corcomroe was inaugurated before Burren was separated from Corcomroe, and while the entire diocese of Kilfenora was under the jurisdiction of the head of this tribe.

* *Stand or fly*, literally, "and not more desirable to them is staying than flying, if they were sure to bring their lives from the place where we shall meet."

* *Slabh-na-ngroigheadh*, i. e. the mountain of

the horses, now *Anglice* Slievenagry, in the parish of Kilfenora, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. There is a small bridge of two arches on the boundary between the parishes of Kilmoon and Kilshanny, called *Oipócaib Steib na ngpogñ*, from its contiguity to this mountain.

* *Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann*, i. e. the mouth of the smith's ford. This place is called Baile Eoin Gabháin, i. e. the town of John the Smith, by the Four Masters at the year 1600. It is

who were along with them there : the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, with a select body of gallowglasses, who had, three nights before, come across the Shannon ; and also youths of the descendants of Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmhann Mac Sweeny. There also was Ulick, the son of Richard Saxonagh, son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, who had come the day before to visit his kinsman, Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien. These then resolved with one accord to pursue the army [of the enemy] ; and Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, began to excite them to valour ; and he spoke as follows : " Good people," said he, " I have heard from the old and the historians that it is not by the multitude of men or forces that a victory is gained, and that no person is a judge [of the issue of] a field of battle. These people have been guilty of wrongs and excesses towards us, for they have made an irruption into our own lawful territory, and plundered and pillaged our people. Their army [however], though numerous, is only a medley of different people from different places, who care not whether they stand or fly^w, so they can but escape with their lives from the field whereon we shall meet." This exhortation from Donnell to his people produced its intended effect ; and they promised that they would all unite in brotherly affection against their enemies ; and thereupon they resolved to send out people to spy and reconnoitre the camp that night. Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Donough O'Brien, and their forces, remained all that night, until daybreak the next morning, stationed by the side of their camp, vigilantly and warily. At sunrise they marched forwards by Sliabh-na-ngroigh-eadh^x, keeping Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann^y on the left hand ; and the forces of the country were marching slowly along side of them, to come to an engagement ; and they displayed on both sides their winged and broad-tailed standards, but marched with steady step by the Pass of Cill-Mainchin^z, directly towards Bel-an-chip^a. Teige, the son of Murrough, and the army in general, began to reproach Donnell O'Brien for the length of time they were without engaging

now called Ballygowan, otherwise Smithstown, and is situated in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^x *Cill-Mainchin*, i. e. St. Munchin's church, now Kilmanaheen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, and

county of Clare.

^a *Bel-an-chip* : mouth of the ford of the stock or trunk of a tree, now Cnoc-a-chip, on the sea shore, in the parish of Kilmanaheen, two miles to the west of Lahinch, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

naile uair báttar acc coimimíteact apó i nairp ppa poile ó baile afa an
 góhann go rin. Ráimce taðcc mac conóbair 7 coirpðealbácc ua brian co
 na roðpauðe ap mullað énuic beoil an éip ina minneall iombualta amail po
 ba lainn leó bavéin. Báttar an pluas naile 7 luét na típe agá ttoðpauim
 i nacchaid na leapgan aipðe agga pðe baí dia paigíð amail ap déine conpan-
 gattar, 7 pia nðol ead diubpauicte dóib po gab pðeinm 7 pccát éttroma 7
 aerðáct, clauað, 7 corppauðe conpauail taðcc 7 coirpðealbais goi gabpat
 puaccad pó cévóip éuca. Ro gabad aga nairpleac, 7 agá natéuma, aga
 pleactad 7 accá plauðe na ppiatib, 7 na ttopioctauib na nðirib, 7 na ttopiar-
 auib appin co bínn formala. Níp bó haon éonair po gabpat na buiðne rin
 uair do gabpat an maperluað láinn ófp le paippece paip 7 na coirpðe coirp-
 ðear gað nðipeac. Ap a aoi po lñað go lán uplam gað oipong ófp. Ro laccpat
 an maperluað a napatðna dia neachau amail ap déine po févpat, 7 do
 ðechaid coirpðealbácc ó brian ap dá mapacáð vécc dia luét lñaðna do
 éopað a nðipomail, 7 do luar a neach go caðaip paip. Do gabad 7 do gonad
 oipong ele dá minipir. Ro gabad ann ðna taðcc mac conébair uí brian, 7
 a mac coirpðealbácc uaip do anpat iðe pop an cenoc ípin uair bá dóig leó
 go ppopaigpauð cácc ina ppaupad. Ro gabad tpa oipong nári paofleatð ðana-
 cal oþipor minipir an iaipia, 7 po mapad oiponga iomða ele. Ro ba glópac
 baðba, 7 bpaieóin, 7 eaðaioðe aéip, 7 paolcoin na piodbaioi pop pftnachauib
 paopclann pó óaig imaipce in aon laoi pin. Bá pñipde uactar tuatðmñman
 go éfnh aþauð dia eip an po páccbað do bpaigíð ðeacauib, 7 véioð ðapm,
 ðopðanar, 7 beóp ða ccépaib, 7 dia minnib pñn aca an lá pin.

^b *The hill of Bell-an-chip.*—Now called Cnoc-a-chip.

^c *Within shot*, literally, within shot-distance.

^d *Trepidation, horror, &c.*—This is the eloquent Irish mode of expressing that they were seized with a sudden panic at the sight of the enemy.

^e *Beann-Formala*, now Binn-Formaoile, a mountain situated about a mile and a half to the south-west of the Roman Catholic chapel of Inagh, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. It is about six miles to the south-east of Bel-an-chip, whence they fled.

^f *South-east*, i. e. in the direction of Beann

Formaoile.

^g *Cuthair Ruic*, i. e. the stone fort of Ros, now Caherush, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the west of the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 30.

^h *Who, it was thought.*—This intimates that their lives were spared.

ⁱ *Ravenous birds*, eaðaioðe aer.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1462, p. 1022, *supra*.

^k *Slain in the battle on that day*, literally, “on accout of the battle of that one day.” The style could be easily improved by omitting the

the other army; and the two armies had been moving opposite each other from Baile-atha-an-Ghobhann to that place. Teige, the son of Conor, and Turlough O'Brien arrived with their forces on the summit of the hill of Bel-an-Chip^b, [and formed themselves] into such array for fighting as they themselves considered proper. The other army and the inhabitants of the country were pursuing them up the steep and rugged side of the hill on which they were; but before they could come within shot^c of them, the constables of Teige and Turlough were seized with trepidation, horror^d, light-headedness, giddiness, and unsteadiness, so that they immediately took to flight. The others proceeded to mutilate, hack, and slaughter them by twenties and thirties, by twos and threes, [in the route], from thence to Beann-Formala^e. It was not in the same direction these [defeated] troops passed, for the cavalry moved westwards, keeping the sea on their right, and their infantry passed on directly south-east^f. Both parties, however, were expertly pursued. They gave loose reins to their horses, [and ran] with all the speed they could exert; and Turlough O'Brien and twelve horsemen of his followers made their way, by force of bravery and the swiftness of their steeds, to Cathair-Ruis^g. Others of his people were wounded and taken prisoners; and among the rest were Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and his son, Turlough, for these had remained on the hill, expecting that the rest would remain along with them. Some of the Earl's faithful people were (also) taken prisoners; who, it was thought^h, would get no quarter; and many others of them were slain. Noisy were the ravens and carrion-crows, and [other] ravenous birdsⁱ of the air, and the wolves of the forest, over the bodies of the nobles slain in the battle on that day^k. The upper part of Thomond^l was the better for some time afterwards of all the prisoners, horses, armour, and ordnance, and also of the number of their own herds and flocks, left to them on that day.

words *poðairg* and *aon*, thus: *Roboap glópaic baðba, bnameoin 7 eataibeada aile aieoir, 7 paolcoim na pioðbuiði for pñenacaið paop-clann po mapbað i n-imaipeacc in laoi pín.*

¹ *The upper part of Thomond.*—It should be here remarked, that *upper*, in the county of Clare, means northern, and, *lower*, southern. They say up to Burren (*ruar go ðoirinn*), and

down to Limerick (*píor go Luimneac*). This arises from the belief that the land inclines from Burren and Slieve Aughty to the Lower Shannon. In Connaught and Ulster, *up* means to the north, and *down* to the south. And so much does this custom prevail in Connaught, that to go *down* the Shannon means to go against its current!"

Muirir mac an gíollairíabais (.i. ó cléirig) uí cléirig, ríad hÍ Sínéar, 7 hÍ Lúgionn fíu ríomm roconáig décc hÍ muintir eolair, 7 a aónacal i pprodnac maige péin i necclair cailín.

AOIS CRIOST, 1574.

Aoir Crioist, mile, cuicc ced, Seactmoccas, a cftair.

Conn mac an éalbas, mic Magnura uí domnall do gabail hÍ puill la hiarla óu eper hÍ pporlongporc an iarla badéin, 7 a' cor iarlam co hac chiat.

Iarla dfrumán do bñit ag rogail, 7 ag ingrim a fceapart i nfrac na bliadna ro, 7 bñiread dó ar mág caréais mór .i. domnall, mac corbmaic laórais 7 Mac ringin (Donnchaó mac domnall mic ringin) do marbad lá muintir an iarla, 7 po ba damna dobpóin, i nfrumáin eiríde. Ro marbad leó dñá ócc corpapal duairlñ cloinne puilne .i. clann donnchaó bacais mic maolmuire mic donnchaó mic toirpdealbais, mic eocáin, mic Maolmuire, mic donnchaó go rochaóin do dagdaóinñ oile genmoat.

Tárraó tra mac iarla dfrumán (Scan mac Semair) eirim ngabala ar dagdaile daingñ do trian cluana meala diar bñ hainm doire an láir, 7 po éuir báirda cairiri dia muintir diomcoiméó an baile hírin. Oo éualaó lurtir na hÉreann (Sír uilliam fitzwilliam) 7 iarla urmumán (tomar mac Semair mic Diarair Ruad) an ní rin po aetnuadais gabail an baile rin a nua fóla, 7 a rñ fóla pe cloinn iarla dfrumán, 7 po fógairrfe dfratñ mñde, 7 bñf, do buirlépacatñ, 7 dñine gall aréna dul do dianmillead lñe moða, 7 ní po hanad leó gur po raóit a bpuiple 7 a bpaillíun i tñimceall doire an láir co po gabad é leó po deóid, 7 po dícnóat an báirda uile lar

^m *Fenagh*.—See note ^v, under the year 1244, p. 310, *supra*. The original manuscript from which the copy of the MS. referred to in that note was made, is now preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11. Cotton, 115.

ⁿ *Doire-an-lair*, i. e. the middle or central oak wood, now Derrinlare, a townland containing the ruins of a very strong castle, in the parish of Killaloan, barony of Uachtar-tire, or Upper-

third, and county of Waterford. This castle stood on level ground, about three hundred paces to the south of the River Suir. It was a quadrangular fabric, measuring forty-eight feet from east to west, and thirty feet from north to south, and had a round tower at each corner. Of these towers three are still traceable, but that which stood at the south-west corner has totally disappeared. About one-half of the north-east

Maurice, the son of Gilla-Riagh O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), a man learned in history and literature, and a man of esteem and affluence, died in Muintir-Eolais, and was interred in Fenagh^m of Moy-Rein, in the church of St. Caillin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1574.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-four.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Earl of Essex, in the Earl's own camp, and sent to Dublin.

The Earl of Desmond was plundering and harassing his enemies in the spring of this year. He defeated Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach). Mac Fineen (Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen) was slain by the Earl's people; and his death was a cause of great grief in Desmond. A young constable of the gentlemen of Clann-Sweeny, namely, one of the sons of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, and many other distinguished persons besides, were slain by them.

The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, the son of James) took by surprise a good and strong castle, called Doire-an-lair^a, and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) had heard of this castle, it renewed their recent and old animosity against the sons of the Earl of Desmond; and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers, and all the inhabitants of the English Pale, to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha. [The summons was obeyed], and they marched, without halting, until they had pitched their tents and pavilions around Doire-an-lair, which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the

tower remains, to the height of about sixty feet, but the south-east one only to the height of ten feet. These towers were eighteen feet in diameter on the inside, and their walls, which were well grouted, are eleven feet in thickness. The side walls of the square are also grouted, and are eight feet four inches in thickness. Tradi-

tion ascribes the erection of this fortress to the Butlers.—See it mentioned, under the name of Dorenlare, in the *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 78, in a letter from James Galdie Butler to the Lord President, in which he complains that his "eldest brother's castle of Dorenlare" had been bestowed upon Richard Power.

an Iarthair. Batar a d'aoine, 7 a luēt conġanta ag tréccad iarla d'spnuimán an oirte rin gur bó hi comairle po éinn toct hi cclno an Iarthair, 7 a bñt dia óigréir, 7 robbiccln dó cairlén na mainge, dun garbám, 7 caonraige do tabairt dó, 7 maiclm ar ġac ní po millead eatorra ar ġac taob ġo rin.

Sídh coad 7 caratpad do coimcshgal eitir brian mac feilm bacair uí neill 7 iarla óu epep, 7 eupccnam plñde dó dénam iarttain la brian 7 an Iarthair co maiclm a muinire do éocuiread dia raiccló, 7 robtar rubac roimclmñnac ppi pé téora noicde éo na láib 1 pparpad aroile. An tan bá háime dóib occ ól 7 occ aóibñr, hi cclhn na pée hí rin Ro ġabaó brian co na bratair 7 co na mnaof lar an iarla, 7 po cloidmead ġan coiccll a muinire uile, ppora, mná maca, 7 mġlna ina pñadnairi badéin. Ro cuiread brian iarttain, a bñ, 7 a bratair ġo háe clat, 7 do rónad cšpamna comñomnte dóib ann conad amlaib rin do éuaib epíoc a cuiread dóib. Ro ba lór upota aduata, 7 upġraime deppenncoib an oirthead anabaid, 7 an míoiacl malapra, 7 mñmberpa rin euccad por éiġlna cloinne aóda buide uí néill, uactarán,

^o *Dungarvan*, Dún Ģarbám, i. e. Garvan's dun, or fort, now Dungarvan, a seaport town in the south of the county of Waterford. It is situated on a point of land formed by the estuaries of the Rivers Brickly and Calligan. There are considerable remains of the walls of this town still remaining, as also of the principal castle, which is situated in the centre of the town, and is still occupied as a military post.

^p *Kenry*, Caonpaige.—This is the name of a barony in the north of the county of Limerick, the principal castle of which is now called Paclir Caonpaige, *Anglice* Palliskenry. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, about nine miles west of the city of Limerick.

^q *Were seized upon*.—Camden mentions this capture of Brian O'Neill, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, A. D. 1574, but makes no allusion to the *treachery*, and is followed by Cox. Camden says that, as soon as Essex landed at Carrickfergus, Brian Mac Phelimy waited on him, and in the most submissive manner tendered his duty to the Queen and his service to

Essex, but that he soon after became disaffected, and joined Turlough Luineach in the rebellion. It is but fair here to remark, that when Essex landed, Brian thought that he had come over simply as Marshal of Ireland; but that when he discovered that the Earl had come over to seize upon all Clannaboy to his own and the Queen's use, it was reasonable to expect that Brian should oppose him and the Queen also. Camden asserts that Brian usurped Clannaboy; but this, which is a mere fiction of the English law, is not true, for his ancestors had possession of it for at least two centuries, and Brian was the true heir. Dr. Leland, who was a far more candid investigator than either Camden or Cox, though sufficiently primed with prejudices against the Irish, so as not to be carried away by any national predilections, has the following note on the proceedings of the Earl of Essex, who had obtained a grant of the seigniories of Clannaboy, Farney, &c., in order to oust the Irish, and settle English colonies therein:

“The Irish manuscript annals of this reign

warders. His people and auxiliaries were so much abandoning the Earl of Desmond, that he resolved upon repairing to the Lord Justice, and making unconditional submission to him : [this he did], and he was obliged to deliver up to the Lord Justice Castlemain, Dungarvan°, and Kenry^p; and [thereupon] whatever wrongs had been committed on either side up to that time should be forgiven.

Peace, sociality, and friendship, were established between Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, and the Earl of Essex ; and a feast was afterwards prepared by Brian, to which the Lord Justice and the chiefs of his people were invited; and they passed three nights and days together pleasantly and cheerfully. At the expiration of this time, however, as they were agreeably drinking and making merry, Brian, his brother, and his wife, were seized upon^a by the Earl, and all his people put unsparingly to the sword^r, men, women, youths, and maidens, in Brian's own presence. Brian was afterwards sent to Dublin, together with his wife and brother, where they were cut in quarters. Such was the end of their feast. This unexpected massacre, this wicked^s and treacherous murder of the lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill^t, the head and the senior

mention a very dishonorable transaction of this lord on his return to Ulster. It is here given in a literal translation from the Irish, with which the author was favored by Mr. O'Connor. *Anno 1574* : 'A solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Felim O'Nial. However, at a feast wherein the Earl entertained that chieftain' [*recte*, at a feast wherein the chieftain entertained that Earl], 'and at the end of their good cheer, O'Nial with his wife were seized; their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, together with his wife and brother, were conveyed to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. This execution gave universal discontent and horror.'

"In like manner these annals assure us that a few years after the Irish chieftains of the King's and Queen's County were invited by the English to a treaty of accommodation. But

when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops, and all butchered on the spot. Such relations would be more suspicious if these annals in general expressed great virulence against the English and their government. But they do not appear to differ essentially from the printed histories, except in the minuteness with which they record the local transactions and adventures of the Irish; and sometimes they expressly condemn their countrymen for their rebellions against their prince."—Book iv. c. 2.

^r *To the sword*.—Camden, in his annals, A. D. 1574, states that Essex slew two hundred of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge, his brother, and Brian's wife.

^s *Wicked*, *malapra*.—See note ^x, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*.

^t *Lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Chief of Clannaboy. Camden states, in his An-

ἡ ριννῆεα ρλεῖτα εὐγαῖν μὶς νεῖλλ ναοῖγιαλλαῖ ἡ ἡαοῖδεαλ ερεανν οὐρμῶρ
cén mo éa uaṛaḁ.

Clann Iarla cloinne Ríocairḁ .i. uilliam, ἡ Sḁan do bḁirḁḁ bḁirḁḁ, ἡ
bḁairḁeara ρορ apoile, ἡ aḁḁra mḁḁr ḁalbanchaib ἡ ḁéirennchaib do ρορḁḁ
lá Sḁan a bḁḁc. ρuaḁr iarla uḁmuḁan iárhoḁ ρρḁṛḁion ḁó, ἡ do ρaḁ bḁairḁḁe
ḁé coḁall ḁon baḁḁrḁogain ap laim an iarla.

Cioṛ cloḁḁḁḁḁḁ do ρḁearṛain ḁi callainn Maḁ na blaḁḁna ρo, bá heḁamail
ioḁḁaṛ ḁearṛain an éṛṛa íḁin, uaḁr báṛar ḁḁonga i neḁḁnn ná ρo maṛṛḁaḁ é
aṛṛ aḁail naṛ cioṛ naile, baṛar ḁḁong naile ó ρo ṛóḁbaḁ ṛige ṛḁebaḁ
ḁáingne, ἡ o ρo báḁḁḁ éṛḁra, ἡ innile. Na ḁuḁṛ ḁḁmaḁ ρo baḁí ap na ρíolaḁ
ḁáṛṛe no lḁṛḁlaḁan ρiaḁ an ṛan ρin ρo ḁáṛṛaib an cioṛ ρin na lḁḁḁaib. loma
ḁan ioṛ ḁan ḁéḁḁ íaḁ. Ro ḁaḁbaḁ an cioṛ céḁna beḁḁ cuḁḁoma. ḁaṛ cloḁḁe
ḁá cuḁḁeaḁ do mḁoll maṛṛḁḁḁḁ ρορ na luḁḁḁḁ ḁḁḁ a mḁḁḁaḁ.

nals of the reign of Elizabeth, that “ this Brian possessed thirty thousand cows, besides sheep and hogs.” To give Essex possession of these, and of the lands which supported them, by a proscriptive grant from the Queen, was nearly as arbitrary as the Pope granting the kingdom of Ireland, forfeited by the heresy of Queen Elizabeth, to his faithful son in Christ, Philip II.

This Brian is the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill of Shanescastle, and of Mr. Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a respectable farmer on the Marquis of Downshire's estate. The pedigree of this family, as printed by Burke in his Peerage, is very incorrect ; and the Editor thinks it his duty to lay before the reader, in this place, the true line of descent, as proved from original documents, as he was led astray, by relying on Mr. Burke's authority, in giving it in the *Circuit of Muir-cheartach*, p. 63 :

I. BRIAN MAC FELIM O'NEILL, chief of Clannaboy, and senior of the Kinel-Owen. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Arthur Magennis, Viscount Iveagh ; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Brian Carragh O'Neill ; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. JOHN, who died in 1619, leaving five sons, namely, 1, Sir Henry, who married Martha Stafford, by whom he had five daughters, of whom four were idiots, and Rose, who was *compos*, and married to Randal, Marquis of Antrim ; 2, Arthur, who married Grace O'Hara, by whom he had two sons, Cormac and John, who were both Colonels in the service of Charles II., and died without issue ; 3, Felim Duv, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, of whom presently ; 4, Hugh ; and 5, John Oge, the ancestor of Mr. Hugh O'Neill, of Ballymoney, a farmer.

III. FELIM DUV. He was a captain in the service of Charles II., and died in 1677. He married Sheela O'Hara, who died in 1690, by whom he had,

IV. BRIAN. He married Eleanor Magennis, who died in 1705, by whom he who had two sons : 1, John, commonly called French John, a card-maker in Paris, who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his relative, Colonel Charles O'Neill, in 1736 ; 2, Henry, ob. s. p.

V. JOHN. He had three sons, Henry, who died without issue ; Charles, of whom presently ;

of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of all the Gaels, a few only excepted, was a sufficient cause of hatred and disgust [of the English] to the Irish.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, William and John, violated their [pledged] word and brotherly friendship; and John Burke took many Scotch and Irish mercenaries into his service. The Earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him; and he delivered up hostages into the hands of the Earl, to be kept for the Queen.

On the calends of May this year a shower of hail fell, after a strange and wonderful manner, for some saw nothing in it but what belonged to such showers in general; while there were others whose good strong houses it swept away, and whose flocks and herds it smothered. The fields of green corn, which had been sown a quarter or half a year before, were left by this shower bare and barren plains, without corn or blade. The same shower left upon the shins of those on whom it fell lumps the exact size of one of the hail-stones.

and Clotworthy, who died without issue.

VI. CHARLES. He married, in 1736, Alice, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Broderie of Middleton, by whom he had two sons, John, of whom presently, and St. John, who died without issue. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. JOHN. He represented the county of Antrim for several years in Parliament, and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland on the 30th of November, 1793, as Baron O'Neill of Shanescastle, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount O'Neill on the 6th of October, 1795. He married, on the 15th of October, 1777, Henrietta, only child of Charles (Boyle) Lord Dungarvan, and grand-daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whom he had issue: 1, Charles Henry St. John, who was born in 1779, and was created Earl O'Neill in 1800, and died without issue in 1841; and, 2, John Bruce, the present Viscount O'Neill, who was born December 30, 1780, and who is still unmarried. Let us now return to

III. JOHN OGE, the youngest son of John, the son of Brian. He had one son,

IV. HENRY, who had two sons, John, No. V., and Donnell, of whose descendants (if he had such) no account is preserved.

V. JOHN. He had three sons: 1, Ambrose, who had five daughters, the third of whom, Henrietta, married Daniel O'Rourke of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, by whom she had a son, Ambrose, who was the father of Daniel, who was father of Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, in the county of Antrim; 2, Henry, who died without issue; and, 3, Daniel, No. VI.

VI. DANIEL.

VII. JOHN of Ballymoney.

VIII. ARTHUR.

IX. JOHN.

X. HUGH O'NEILL of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a farmer, who, if he survive the Viscount O'Neill, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, and of all the Kinel-Owen.

Mac ταιῶς mic ταιῶς uí Ruairc do mairbad lá cuib do luét lñamna na bpeirne ar paitḗe droma da eṭiar.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1575.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, Sḡctmḡatt, a cúicc.

Rudhraiḡe mac Aoḡa (.i. ua domnaill), mic Maḡnupa, mic Aoḡa duib uí domnaill do mairbad i nfoḡairc i ndún na ngall la Caṭaoir, mac Eóin, mic tuatail uí ḡallcubair, ḡ noḗar lann lappiumh inoṑin.

Robarta po ṭṣirbaḡ, ḡ eallpcot aintioṑmaḡ i raṡpaḡ na bliadna po co ná pṛitḡ ḡ aon uairc do ló, nó doirḗe do pleochaḡ ó bealtaine co luḡnaraḡ. Ro páp ṣrlánte upḡanna ḡ ṭṣiḡm tuṑbríóḡ don ṭṣirbaḡ híṑin .i. an pláḡ. Baóí ṭpa an ṭṣiḡm ṑin co hanpṑóill poṑ Shaḡanḗaib, ḡ poṑ éipeanḡachaib i mbaile aṭa cliaṭ ino náṑ laiḡḡn, i mbaile aṭa ṑirḡiaḡ, ṑin Muilḡnn cṣṑ, ḡ i mbaile aṭa buirḗ. Rob iomḡa dṡa ṣtoppa ṑiḡe, caṑlén ḡan cḡiméḡ, innile ḡan aoḡairc, ḡ uaraḡ cḡopp ḡan aḡnacal ṭpia biṭin an ṭṣḡma íṑin.

Iurṑir nua do ṭḡot i neṑinn .i. Sṑi hénṑi Sṑonei, ṑin pṑoḡmṑar do ṑonn-
paḡ, ḡ hi ccóicceaḡ ulaḡ po ḡab poṑt cetup, ḡ bá hamlaḡ baóí éṑe poṑ a cḡionṭe na hén tuinn cḡoccaḡ ḡ cṡṡaṑṑice, ḡ po naḡḡm ṑiḡ, caṑaṑpaḡ, ḡ caṑṭanaḗṭ eṭṑ cenel cḡonaill ḡ eocḡain, ḡ coicceaḡ ulaḡ apṡṡna po biṭ bá haḡa ṭáinice hi ṭṭṑi hi ṭṭopaḡ, ḡ po díocṡṑi an iurṑṑi ṑin co paḡaib an ṭiaṑla lé a ndaṑnaḡ an ḡabaṭṭar poṑi ulṭoib, ḡ po pṑeall poṑ cḡonn mac an cḡalḡaiḡ, ḡ poṑ ḡṑian mac pṑelim bacaiḡ .i. iaṑla ou eṑex. Conn mac an cḡalḡaiḡ uí domnaill dṡa, ḡ cḡonn mac néill óicc uí néill báṭṭar illáim in áṭ cliaṭ do elúḡ pṑé linn an iurṑir do ṭḡot in nḡṑinn, ḡ Conn ua domnaill do bḡit hi poṑṑiḡ ḡ hi pṑaṑaiḡib a dṡiṭḗe baḡéin ḡṑi cṡṑi an iurṑir a paṑḡún

^u *From Bealtaine to Lammas, i. e. from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.*

^w *Invaded Ulster.*—The Four Masters do not appear to have known the exact nature of this invasion, because the Earl was not a mere adventurer, but was bound by indenture to go thither before Michaelmas, 1573; for on the 9th of July, that year, the Queen had granted him the moiety of the seignior of Clannaboy, Farney,

&c.—See Camden's *Annals of the reign of Queen Elizabeth*, and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1573. Camden's words are as follows :

“ In Ultonia Brianus Mac Phelimus, qui magnam partem regionis Clandeboiæ usurpaverat, oppidum Knockfergus, i. e. Fergusii Rupem, incendit; et alii eo tractu tumultuari coeperunt. Contra hos Walterus Devereux (quem Elizabetha nuper Essexiæ Comitem crearat) expeditionem

The son of Teige, son of Teige O'Rourke, was slain by some of the inhabitants of Breifny, on the Green of Dromahaire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1575.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-five.

Rury, the son of Hugh (i. e. the O'Donnell), son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was, while quelling a riot at Donegal, [unintentionally] slain by Cahir, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, a thing which he wished not to do.

Intense heat and extreme drought [prevailed] in the summer of this year ; there was no rain for one hour, by night or day, from Bealtaine to Lammas". A loathsome disease and a dreadful malady arose from this heat, namely, the plague. This malady raged virulently among the Irish and English in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Between those places many a castle was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many a noble corpse without burial, in consequence of this distemper.

In the autumn of this year a new Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, namely, Sir Henry Sidney. He landed in Ulster, and found Ireland one scene of warfare and intestine commotion. He (however) established peace, friendship, and charity between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, and throughout every part of Ulster, the province in which he first landed ; and this Lord Justice banished to England the Earl of Essex, who had invaded Ulster", and acted treacherously towards Con, the son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], and Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh [O'Neill]. About the time that this Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, Con, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, and Con, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, who had been in prison in Dublin, made their escape ; and Con O'Donnell remained concealed in the forests and wilds of his native territory, until the Lord Justice sent him his pardon. In the beginning of winter the Lord

postulat; illis usus consultoribus qui eum longius abesse, et in pericula, specie honoris, precipitare primis votis habuerunt. Quod illum haudquaquam latuit. Verum vir impiger, et qui animum ab ineunte ætate bellicis studiis

imbucrat, propositi tenax cum Regina transigit, ut, quibusdam cautionibus pars altera Cladeboia, si rebelles submoveret, sibi et suis commisionibus cederet: ad quam tuendam equites cc, pedites cccc, suis sumptibus aleret: et in belli

éuicce. An lurtir iarom do dul hi eoprac an gsimreab reanon maige breag 7 mibe, airribe hi poréuaéaib laigean, go no ríodhaig goill 7 gaoibil airtir muínan 7 mibe, 7 ríol Ropra failgi, 7 clanna conaill cfrnacch fri apoile. Luid iarttain riaróir gaé noíreac go Porcloairge, co heoóoill, 7 co corcaig im notlaicc. Bá dírim in no muvhaig do mēirleachaib, 7 in po dícnó do dpoédaóinib ir na tírib rin tpiar a tpuóchaib gó rin.

Coccaó eittir ríol mbriain an bliáoin ri. Clann conóobair uí briain 7 clann mupchaib uí briain do lé don coccaó rin. Clann donnchaib don lé oile .i. an tiarla 7 toirpdealbá. Ro cpeachaó 7 no comloirceacó (dpožail aon oíde) tuaé ua mbuile 7 tuaé na fšina eitir indilb, arbar, 7 foirgneam eitir éuaie 7 éearmann uile lár an iarla.

Semur mac muirir mic Sfan mic an iarla co na mnaoi 7 co na clóinn do dul dfgla gall don prainc ir in eairiac do ronnraó, iar ndenam rioéana don iarla 7 do Shfan lá gallaib.

Aodh mac baségalaiž mēž planachaó oide foirceail hi pfíneacur 7 hi pildeacé, cfrmaige fíona ar luccha dob oic do bríctímnab tuaite in epinn décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1576.

Αοιρ Cριόρτ, mile, cúicc céo, Seaéctmogatt, aré.

Mag captaig ríabac, donnchaó mac domnaill mic ríngin do écc aóbar éccaóine doirpeachaib, 7 cóirri do épeaótaachaib, 7 bróin do brugaóab a óuítce baóéin, ffrí do dírrceaiž da rínnreap 7 dá nar dírrceaiž a ríoirí, 7 a aónacal i notarligé a aóar 7 a rínaéar i tūž Molaga, 7 a bratair, eožan mág captaig do oiponó ina ionaó.

Uaíte mac aóda uí úiomaraig do marbaó i puill ina baile ffin i ccluam na nğaman.

apparatum decem millia librarum monetæ Anglicæ a Regina, prediis in Essexia oppigneratis, mutuo sumit."

* *Magh Breagh*, i. e. the plain of Bregia, a part of East Meath containing five cantreds, or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda.

† *Fortuatha of Leinster*.—This territory com-

prised the Glen of Imaile, Glendalough, and other parts of the county of Wicklow.

* *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors of Offaly, and their correlatives.

† *Tuath-Ua-mBuile*, i. e. the territory of the Ui-Buile, or O'Bolgs, a district in the barony of Islands, in the county of Clare. The castle of Dangan-Moybuilc, corruptly Dangan Moy-

Justice proceeded through Magh Breagh^x and Meath, and from thence through the Fortuatha of Leinster^y, and reconciled with each other the English and Irish of East Munster and Meath, as also the race of Rossa Failghe^z, and the descendants of Conall Cearnach. He afterwards, about Christmas, proceeded in a south-westerly direction, respectively visiting Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, and suppressed countless numbers of rebels, and beheaded great numbers of bad men in these districts, as he passed along.

A war [broke out] among the O'Briens in this year. On one side were the sons of Conor O'Brien, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough, namely, the Earl and Turlough; and Tuath-Ua-mBuile^a and Tuath-na-Fearna^b, including cattle, corn, and buildings, and both temporal and spiritual possessions, were burned (in one night's marauding) by the Earl.

In the spring of this year James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, went to France, with his wife and children, through fear of the English, with whom the Earl [of Desmond] and John had made peace.

Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy, Professor of the Feineachas^c and of poetry, and a purchaser of wine, by no means the least distinguished of the lay Brehons of Ireland, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1576.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-six.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen) died, a cause of lamentation to the chiefs, of sadness to the husbandmen, and of sorrow to the farmers of his own territory; a man who outshone his seniors, and who was not excelled by his juniors. He was interred in the burial-place of his father and grandfather, at Timoleague^d; and his brother, Owen Mac Carthy, was inaugurated as his successor.

Owny, the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own residence of Cluain-na-nGamhan^e.

burke, was in it.

^b *Tuath-na-Fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder trees. This name is still well known, and is applied to a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare.

^c *Feineachas*, i. e. the Brehon law.

^d *Timoleague*.—See note ^w, under the year 1240, p. 301, *supra*.

^e *Cluain-na-nGamhan*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or pasturage of the calves, now Cloneygowan, a

Colla, mac an ġiolla ðuib, mic concobair, mic donncharð, mic domnaill na maðmann, mic eogain, mic eoin na lachaiġe meic ruibne, fñi go rén tpoða 7 toðair, 7 tiġe naoideað conrapal dál ccair do écc.

baotġalac ócc, mac baotġalaiġ, mic muirceartaiġ meġ planchada ollam dál ccair lé bñitñmar, 7 fñi tiġe naoiðo coitcinn do écc.¹

Uilliam ócc mac an bairð, mac corbmaic ollam uí domnaill lé dán, oide pccol, raoí deapccaiġte hi ppoġlaim 7 i naiene, popte congðala 7 coðaiġte daoð poġlama 7 pñioðnaíma do écc í noðuim mópi an. 22. februaði.

Toiprðealbac mac tuatail bailb uí gallcubair raoí ðuine oipñeta do marðað la connactaið an. 16. do nouember.

INġñ uí baotġill, Siuban ócc, inġñ toiprðealbairġ, mic néill do bátað la .S. Séam aġ poġlaim pñama ap abainn an tppaeta buide.

Eoin modarðað mac meic Suibne bóġaimġ do écc lá cápte macaomh ócc aoideaðac po ba mó do pġél ðia cineað fñin an tan pin.

Concobair ócc mac donncharð meġuibð, 7 ðponġ ðuairlib fear luipcc do marðað ipin triucha.

Domnaill, mac ðiapmada, mic maosleaclannñ mé ġopmain ðécc ipin fñpac éipñi ġpaða po bñfñp tñpce, 7 tuapapccbáil láime 7 einiġ baof ðia cineað ma comaimpin.

Maiupitip móp an cabáin, 7 an cabán fñin uile ón cáiplen móp anuap ġo habainn do lopccað lé hinġin tomáip, mic an bapúim tpe éð, 7 nip milleað in én baile eiðip ġaoidealaið oipñ in po millñ ipin mbaile pin.

Cpeaða mópa do ðénam lá bñian ua Ruairc ipin anġaile an bliaðain pi.

An lupitip pémñpate Siñ henpi Siðnei, Riðipe ap ainm, ap uairle ap ġñomñ, ap ġairpceað an lupitip hípin, toct ðó im pél bñġðe ó corpcaiġ co luimñc 7

small village near Portarlinton, in the King's County.

^f *Druim-mor*, i. e. *dorsum magnum*. There are ten places of this name in Donegal, but the place referred to in the text is probably the townland of Dromore, in the parish of Drumhome, and barony of Tirhugh.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 103.

^g *Srath-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow strath or holm, now Straboy, a townland in the parish of Iniskeel, barony of Boylagh, Donegal.

^b *Fir-Luirġ*, i. e. the men or inhabitants of Lurg, a barony in the north of Fermanagh.

ⁱ *Triucha*, i. e. the barony of Trough, the country of the Mac Kennas, in the north of the county of Monaghan.

^k *Mac Gorman*.—He was seated in the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The chief of this family was hereditary marshal of O'Brien's forces.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 432.

^l *The great castle*, i. e. the castle of Tullymon-

Colla, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmhann, son of Owen, son of John na Lathaighe Mac Sweeny, a man who had been successful in battle and conflict, who kept a house of hospitality, and who had been Constable to the Dal-Cais, died.

Boethius Oge, the son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, Ollav of Dal-Cais in judicature, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

William Oge Mac Ward, son of Cormac, Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a president of schools, illustrious for his learning and knowledge, a patron and supporter of the learned and the teachers, died at Druim-mor^f, on the 22nd of February.

Turlough, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, an illustrious head of a clan, was slain by the Connacians, on the 16th of November.

The daughter of O'Boyle, Joan Oge, daughter of Turlough, who was son of Niall, was drowned on St. James's day, as she was learning to swim, in the river of Srath-buidhe^g.

John Modhardha, son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, died on Easter-Day. He was a hospitable youth, and the most regretted of his tribe at that time.

Conor Oge, son of Donough Maguire, and some of the gentlemen of Fir-Luirg^h, were slain in Triuchaⁱ.

Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Melaghlín Mac Gorman^k, died in the spring. He was a servant of trust, who, of all his tribe in his time, bore the best name and character for dexterity of hand and hospitality.

The great monastery of Cavan, and [the town of] Cavan itself, from the great castle^l downwards to the river, were burned by the daughter of Thomas^m, son of the Baron, through jealousy. There was not so much destroyed in any one town among the Irish as had been in that town.

Great depredations were committed by Brian O'Rourke this year in Annaly.

The Lord Justice already named, Sir Henry Sidney, a knight by title, noblenessⁿ, deed, and valour, proceeded, about the festival of St. Bridget, from Cork

gan. The River of Cavan is now a very considerable stream.

^m *The daughter of Thomas.*—She was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent of Carlanstown, the second son of Richard Nugent, second Baron of Delvin. According to the Genealogy of the

House of O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, for the Count O'Reilly, she was the second wife of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, and the mother of his son, Maelmora, or Myles.

ⁿ *Nobleness.*—The Irish appeared to have formed a high idea of Sidney's character. Even

maíte muman eirip gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib, 7 dál ccair don lité oile do éoét lair ina coimtionól. Síð da éoiccead muman do denam dó don éur rin, Speiré coinnimís, 7 cistéirna. buannaða buna 7 baipir do éorcc, 7 do éor ar ecúl lair. Ceileabpauð do muimneachaib iarom, 7 pucc píol mbriain ina éaoiméaét lair go gailim. Tangattar uáctar connact ina dál .i. lapla cloinne Riocairp co na diair mac, uillse 7 Sfan, 7 Mac uilliam ióctair, Sfan mac oiluepar mic Sfan, 7 Murchad na ttauacé mac taidcc, mic-murchad, mic Ruaidrí uí flaité-béircaig 7 píol cceallaiç co na ccoimtionol. Bá hé epíoc na comdala rin na gailime, dál ccair do éongmail i ngioll pé comall 7 pé hairpcc do éabairt uáta don luét baof occa naçra, génmoéta domnall ó briain namá po éoç an iurpir hi repbír do fin ór cionn connacé an élaír dá cñhpuccéad 7 do piçne domnall indrin, ar po epochad mñirliç mñbéraça, 7 oroc éaoine, 7 ofbeapcc-aig lair. Ní pangar alir eallac éionnpaiéne, ná dopar do éruio an ecfin baof domnall in oipcc. Do cóid an iurpir iar píóduccéad cáig peaçnoim epeann (do neoç gur a paimcc) co hát éiaé, 7 pucc clann iapla cloinne Riocairp lair i ngioll lép millpé ó muinip na bainprioçna aç iarimópaét a naçar iar an tan rin. Iar ndol go hát éiaé don iurpir gur na bpaigéib rin lair taimcc taom conðailbe ina epíde go po éfoaig do na bpaigéib rin lité ar lité .i. píol mbriain, 7 búrcaiçh (detepnomucchað dá naicçñtoib) dul épioipuccéad a ccapacc ip na comfoçraib, acht namá na taidhleoir tap éórainn ina típib bunaid buéin co po éfoaigéib rom dóib dopiðiri a taðall naç tan naile. Ro geallpat dó an ní rin, 7 iar ttoét co hor a cçpícc do éloinn iapla cloinne Riocairp, ní po comailpé a ngeallað, uair do éeacatar dia ndúthaig, 7 atbeapacc foipñh gur bó do éfo a naçar tangattar. Bá çar uair iarom gur bó hairpcaé dia éir an turur rin óir taimcc an iurpir pó éñh éuic

O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvi., says that he was a man of consummate craft and splendid accomplishments. Sir Richard Cox says that he "cursed, hated, and detested Ireland above all other countries; not that he had any dislike of the country, but that it was most difficult to do any service there, where a man must struggle with famine and fastnesses, inaccessible bogs, and light-footed tories."

^o *The Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens and their correlatives, whose country was made a part of

the province of Connaught in this reign.

^p *Coigny*, coinnéað.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, p. 52.

^q *Kernetty*.—This was a tax on every ploughland for the maintenance of the Lord's kerne.

^r *Bonaght-bun*, i. e. the fundamental or original Bonaght.

^s *Bonaght-bar*.—This is the tax called by English writers Bonaght-bur, which is defined as free quarter at discretion, or in specie.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. xii.

to Limerick ; and the chiefs of Munster, both English and Irish, and also the Dal-Cais^o, went along with him in his train. On this occasion he established peace in the two provinces of Munster, and abolished the taxes of Coigny^p, Kernetty^q, Bonaght-bun^r, and Bonaght-bar^t. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, and took the O'Briens along with him to Galway. Here the inhabitants of Upper Connaught came to meet him, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, with his two sons, Ulick and John ; Mac William Iochtair (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) ; Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty ; and the O'Kellys, with their retinue. The result of this meeting at Galway was, that the Dal-Cais were detained as hostages for the keeping of their agreements, and making restitution to those who had sued them, except only Donnell O'Brien, whom the Lord Justice selected for his own service, [and placed] over the county of Clare, for the purpose of keeping it in subjection ; and this Donnell did, for he hanged refractory rebels, bad men, and plunderers. While Donnell continued in office it was not found necessary to place watchmen over cattle, or even to close doors. The Lord Justice, after having established peace among all persons throughout every part of Ireland through which he had passed, proceeded to Dublin, taking the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard with him, as pledges for [the reparation of] all the destruction they had previously effected upon the Queen's people, while endeavouring to rescue their father. When the Lord Justice, however, arrived in Dublin with these hostages, his heart was suddenly melted into kindness, so that he permitted these hostages respectively, namely, the O'Briens and Burkes, as an alleviation to their minds, to go and visit their friends in the neighbouring territories, but [upon the condition] that they should not pass over the boundary into their own native territories until he should give them liberty to do so, at some future time. They promised to observe this condition^t, but when the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard had reached the confines of their territory, they did not keep their promise, for they passed into their native territory ; and some say that they did so by the connivance of their father. In a very short time, however, this journey was a cause of sorrow to his country, for in

p. 74. There is a curious account of these taxes and exactions in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 617, p. 212 ; and in

No. 611, p. 139.

^t *To observe this condition*, literally, " they promised him this thing."

νοῖδὲ ina μαρμῶρεαὲ co haṯ luain, ἡ ποῖ εἰς in διὰ naṯair .i. iaṗla cloinne Riocairḃ baile loca pīaṯ, ἡ αὖ ὑπὸ uile εἰσιρ ponn ἡ p̃sponn, cloic, ἡ cairlén do ṯairb̃h̃ic don iurṯir, ἡ ἔφιν ὑφὸ p̃ra mar brázaib̃ don bainp̃ioḡain. Ruccaḃ an iaṗla iar p̃in co haṯ cliaṯ, ἡ po cuireaḃ hi ccarcair cumang̃ dia iom coiméḃ é baṯ na cluinḃ compaḃ capaḃ na coiccéle. Ro pázaib̃ an iurṯir ὑφὸ do cairṯuib̃ hi ccloinn Riocairḃ, ἡ po gaḃrat p̃iḃe ἡ clann an iaṗla occ lot, ἡ occ láinnilleaḃ an tipe stoppa co mbaḃí an tír uile ina céide cpeaḃ ἡ com̃puṯair don cup̃ p̃in. Bá díuim̃ d̃na in po muḃaib̃ do gaṯlaib̃ ἡ do gaḃelaib̃, ἡ in po malaṗt̃naḡeaḃ dalm̃aib̃, déuib̃, ἡ d̃innlib̃ stoppa i p̃p̃oḡmar, ἡ hi ng̃m̃p̃eaḃ na bliḃna po. Diaṗra, ἡ ὑπὸ beḃil, ἡ Sleḃte corpaṯae c̃ñt̃gaṗba, ἡ c̃noc̃oillte com̃aṗp̃éide bá p̃s̃ cuḃ cloinne an iaṗla dia nouṯhaḡ an tan p̃in. Ap̃oṗuṗe oipeaṯair an típe, ἡ tol̃ea taob̃ḡlana t̃aṯñm̃aṯa na c̃p̃iḃe baḃar iat̃ goill po ba coḃnaḡ d̃oib̃. Do deaṯaḃ beḃr emann mac uilliam a b̃p̃e ó cairlén an b̃arraḡ hi p̃ann cloinne an iaṗla, ἡ bá p̃s̃ do pala d̃ó ar a loṗr, an iurṯir do gaḃaṯl cairleim̃ an b̃arraḡ p̃air, ἡ ἔφιν do ionnaṗbaḃ co na m̃naḃí, ἡ co na c̃loḡn hi c̃cloint̃e p̃iocairḃ.

Iaṗla ou eṗex̃ do ṯoṯt̃ op̃ c̃ñn coiccéḃ ulaḃ an bliḃd̃an p̃i iar na ionnaṗbaḃ lár an iurṯir Siṗ henṗi Siḃnei an bliḃd̃an p̃oime, ἡ αὖ ṯoṯt̃ hi t̃t̃ir in át̃ cliaṯ, ἡ bá maṗb̃ p̃ia c̃c̃ionn coic̃t̃id̃ir é do t̃ñm̃ gaṯair ob̃ainḃ ἡ po cuireaḃ a léne, ἡ αὖ ṗiḃe ḡó αὖ cairḃuib̃ in inncom̃aṗt̃a a oḃheḃaḃ.

P̃p̃eṗidenṗ nua do ṯoṯt̃ op̃ c̃ñn d̃á coic̃ceaḃ muṗan an bliḃd̃an p̃i Uil-
liam Oṗuṗi a ainn, ἡ t̃uaḃm̃uṗa do deaḃail pé coic̃ceaḃ connaṯt̃ ἡ αὖ cup̃
lár an muṗan. An P̃p̃eṗidenṗ céḃna do b̃ñt̃ aḡ riub̃al ar baṯt̃ib̃ mópa
na muṗan do d̃l̃uṯuḡaḃ p̃eaṯta ἡ Riag̃la do m̃illeaḃ m̃iṗleaḃ ἡ m̃biṯbeanaḃ,
ἡ po báraiḡeaḃ an báp̃oideḃ l̃air, ἡ d̃á óc̃ conṗabal uaiṗle up̃paṗanta do
p̃lioṯt̃ Mhaolmuṗe m̃ic donnchaḃ m̃ic t̃oṗp̃dealb̃aḡ .i. mac do m̃upchaḃ

^u *Herds and flocks of cattle*, dalm̃aib̃, déuib̃, ἡ d̃innlib̃.—The language is here redundant in the original, for the three words are nearly synonymous. “*Eo, no éio .i. aipnéir no p̃p̃p̃éiḃ; im̃ile .i. aipnéir.*”—*O’Clery*. The *o* prefixed to these words is for the preposition *de* or *do*, of.

^w *Destroyed*, malaṗt̃naḡf̃o, i. e. maliciously destroyed by the one party to prevent the others from using them as food or stock.—See

note ^z, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*, and also a passage under the year 1542, p. 1471.

^x *Masters*, coḃnaḡ.—The word coḃnaṯ is of frequent occurrence in old Irish writings in the sense of “lord, master, or superintendent.”

^y *Castlebar*. Cairlén an b̃arraḡ, i. e. Barry’s Castle.—See note ^z, under the year 1412.

^z *Sudden fit of sickness*.—He died on the 22nd of September this year. Dr. Leland remarks

five nights afterwards the Lord Justice came in pursuit of them to Athlone ; and their father, the Earl of Clanrickard, was obliged to give up to him the town of Loughrea, and all his territory, both lands and tenements, stone-houses and castles, and he himself was [arrested, and] declared the Queen's prisoner. The Earl was then conveyed to Dublin, and confined in a close prison, where he heard not the voice of friend or companion. The Lord Justice left a number of captains in Clanrickard, and these and the sons of the Earl [who opposed them] proceeded to plunder and totally ravage the country between them, so that the whole territory was one scene of pillagings and conflicts. Countless were the numbers of both English and Irish who were slain, and of herds and flocks of cattle^u that were destroyed^w, during their contests in the autumn and winter of this year. The wilds, the recesses, the rugged and rough-topped mountains, the hilly and intricate woods of their native territory, were the only parts of it possessed by the sons of the Earl at this time ; while the English were masters^x of its chief fortresses, and its green-sided and delightful hills. Edmond Mac William Burke, of Castlebar^y, joined the sons of the Earl ; and the consequence to him was, that the Lord Justice took Castlebar from him, and banished himself, with his wife and children, into Clanrickard.

The Earl of Essex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland, as Governor] over the province of Ulster this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight, of a sudden fit of sickness^z. His shirt and his heart were sent to his friends, as tokens of his death.

A new President, William Drury by name, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster this year ; and Thomond was separated from Connaught, and joined to Munster. The same President made a circuit of the great towns of Munster, to establish laws and regulations for the extirpation of thieves and rebels, and put the Barrott^a to death, and also two noble and valiant young constables of the descendants of Mulmurry, the son of Donough, son of Turlough [Mac Sweeny], namely, the son of Murrough, son of Mulmurry, and the

that vexation and disappointment soon put an end to his life, which involved Leicester in the suspicion of having caused him to be poisoned ;
 " a suspicion which he himself encreased by

hastily marrying the Countess of Essex."—Book iv. c. 2.

^a *The Barrott*, i. e. the head of the Barrotts of the county of Cork.

mac Maolmuire, 7 mac do domhnall, mac maolmuire. Do cóid airde co luimneac, 7 po cpochar lair orong duairib, 7 banuairib i'n mhriam co rocharoib oile cen mothát.

Semur mac muirir do bít i'n pppaunc an bliadain ro.

Ruðraige ócc mac Ruðraige mic conuill uí mórda, 7 concóbar mac corbmaic, mhic briain uí concóbar do bít hi ccistéirnyr coilead ar gallaib an tan ro, 7 an po baof beó do rluóct Rorpa failccig 7 conaill ceapnaig do gabail leó. Bá gar iaram gur bó cédaí congaireac an luét hirm. Ro loircead 7 po léirreiroraí leó orécta dfrmapa do laigib don mío 7 opine gall.

AOIS CRIOST, 1577.

Áoir Crioct, mile, cuicc céo, Seacmocar, aSeet.

Conn mac briain mic eocáin pfr pob ócc naoiri, 7 po ba foirpe i neineac, 7 i neangnaib do écc.

^b *Mac Maurice*, i. e. Fitz Maurice.

^c *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e., the O'Conors Faly, and their correlatives.

^d *Conall Cearnach*.—He was, the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the beginning of the first century, and the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the seven sépts of Leix, in the Queen's County.

^e *Fingall*, *finegall*, i. e. the tribe of the foreigners. This is now the name of a district extending about fifteen miles northwards from the city of Dublin. Keating and even the Four Masters employ this term to express the English Pale, but it is evident from Stanihurst, and other Anglo-Irish writers, that at this period the territory called Fingall was not coextensive with the English Pale. The Fine Ghall, or foreign tribe, who gave name to this small territory, were evidently the Danes of Dublin, for the name seems older than the period of the English Invasion.

On the 8th of March this year, O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, made his submission to

Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the following indenture, enrolled on the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services:

"This Indenture, made the 8th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1576, betwyxte Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queenes most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Sir William O'Kerroll of Lemvnan, in the countrie called Elye O Kerroll, and now to be made pareell of the King's Countie; Nicholl M^e Gilfoil; Owen M^e Gilfoil; William O Dowyn; Rory M^e Oney O'Kerroll; Rory M^e Callogh O'Kerroll; Gaven O'Rewrdane; Dermott M^e Gillanewewe; Donogh M^e Teig; William O'Banane; Teig M^e Shane O'Kerroll; Dermott O Towgher; Callough M^e Donogh O'Kerroll; Cusell M^e Shane Oge; Donogh M^e Hugh; Donoghy O'Dolloghane; Donogh M^e Corerane; Shane O'Langane; Teig M^e Donell; Donogh O'Trelie; Teig O'Heggane; Gillernew M^e Heggane; Tirlogh M^e Rorie; Teig liaghe; Donogh Oge O'Dowlye; Donogh M^e Rorie; Shane M^e Donogh; Teig O'Connell;

son of Donough, son of Turlough. From thence [i. e. from Barrott's country] he proceeded to Limerick, where he hanged several of the gentlemen and common people of the O'Briens, and many others besides these.

James Mac Maurice^b was in France this year.

At this time Rury Oge, the son of Rury, son of Connell O'More, and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Brian O'Conor, opposed the English with their wood-kerns; and they were joined by all that were living of the race of Rossa Failghe^c, and of Conall Cearnach^d. Shortly afterwards these people formed troops of many hundreds. They burned and desolated large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1577.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-seven.

Con, the son of Brien, son of Owen^f [O'Rourke], a man young in years, but perfect in hospitality and prowess; died.

William M^c Teige; Rory M^c Greamon; Teige M^c Redmond; Gilpatrick M^c Morogh; Caher O'Langane; Donell M^c Redmond; Shane M^c Donell; Shane O'Scolle; Tirlghe O Doyne; in the said countrie, freeholders, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir William, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queenes most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters pattents, given back to the said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of suche issue to John O'Kerroll, his eldest base son, and the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Teige O Kerroll, another base

son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Calloghe O'Kerroll, a third base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Donoghe O'Kerroll, a further base son of said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such issue to Donoghe Reoghe O'Kerroll, brother to said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie bogotten and to be begotten. To have and to hold the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell, by two knights' fees in chiefe. And the said Sir William, and the rest above named, to be wholie discharged from the Bonaght accustomed to be payed out of the said country, and all other cesses and ymposicons, other than the rents hereafter specified.

“[Signed], S^r William O'Karrell.”

^f Son of Owen.—Charles O'Conor adds that

Ο κατάν το βᾶταδ ἱρην μβαννα .ι. αἰβνε mac conmuige mic Ruaidṛi an rúta γ Ruaidṛi mac Μαξνυρα, mic donnchaíð do oiponeað ina ionað.

Μεαδḃ ιηγήν αοδα ρυαḃ uí doimnaill, bñ baof ó éur ag Mac gille eoain ι nalbain, γ ag doimnaill clépeac ó κατάν αρ α haite, bñ ρυαιρ an ραογal go pona rénaimail roconaiḡ, γ po ba móp ainm γ ἱυδṛcuy elú eimḡ, γ ṛipbér, γ po éait ainmṛip ṛoða ag dénañ cpaḃaḃo ι noún na ngall co bṛuair bár iar ccaoiḡñioimail ι ccfno Sícet mbliaðan αρ cñēpe pícitḃ.

Αη dubaltaḃ mac néill ócc mic Suibne do cloinn cSuibne típe bóḡaine do ḡarḃaḃo occ an mbaḃúñ maol la doimnaill ócc mac Maolmuire fear deapṛḡaiḡte deiḡdelbḃo po ba maíe laim γ oineac an dubaltaḃ ἱρην.

Doimnaill mac Somairle buíde mic alaxandair, mic eóin κατανaiḡ mic mec doimnaill do ḡarḃaḃo lá hua néill.

Ονορα ιηγήν τρέμαιρ mic muirip, mic τόμαιρ, mic an iarla, bñ Πιαραιρ buitilep mac Semair mic emainn mecc Πιαραιρ do écc.

Mac bṛiain cāppaiḡ mic corbmaic do ḡarḃaḃo lá ρluaḡ uí néill.

Τοιρṛdealbḃaḡ mac an abaið uí duibḃiḃip ṛṣṛ τρέιḃeac cuiccreac, ṛcél móp ina duthaiḡ ṛñn do écc.

Μᾶḡ ḡormáin tomár ócc mac tomáir mic maofíscloinn duib do écc, γ α bṛaḃair Seóinñ doiponeað ina ionað.

Αλατρann, mac an cálbaiḃc, mic τοιρṛdealbḃaiḡ, mic eoin cāppaiḡ, do ḡarḃaḃo hι ccomṛac la mac teaḃóitc buíde mēḡ Seóinñ ι nooṛar na ḡaillme, γ nṛ bó hiomḃa mac ḡallóḡlaiḡ ι népinn in tan ṛin po ba mó ṛaḡaltaṛ, γ po ba ciḃḃlaicciḡe ciḃḃṛitaiḡe inár.

this Owen was son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke.

^a *Aibhne*, now *Anglice* Evenew.

^b *Cumhaighe*, now *Anglice* Coeey, or Quintin.

ⁱ *Mac Gilla-Eoain*, now Mac Lean.

^k *Dubhaltach*, variously anglicised Dwaltagh, Duald, Dudley, &c.

^l *Badlun-mael*.—There is a ruined castle of this name in the townland of Carrowbricken, parish of Skreen, and county of Sligo, where dwelt a family of that sept of the Mac Sweenys called Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh, who were of the same race as the family of Tir-Boghaine.

It is most probably the place referred to in the text. There is a place called *ḡaḃúñ*, *Anglice* Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in Tir-Boghaine, or barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, but this does not appear to be the place referred to.

^m *Of good hand*, i. e. expert at arms.

ⁿ *The son of Brian Carragh*.—He was John Boy, the son of Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, son of John Duv, son of Donnell Don, who was the progenitor of that sept of the O'Neills called the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann.

^o *Great lamentation*, ṛcél móp.—This phrase

O'Kane (Aibhne^g, the son of Cumhaighe^h, son of Rory of the Route) was drowned in the Bann; and Rory, son of Manus, son of Donough, was inaugurated in his place.

Meave, the daughter of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, a woman who was first married to Mac Gilla-Eoainⁱ of Scotland, and afterwards to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane; a woman who had spent her life happily, prosperously, and affluently; who had obtained a great name, renown, and character, for her hospitality and demeanour; and who had passed a long time in piety at Donegal, died there in the eighty-seventh year of her age, after having performed many good actions.

Dubhaltach^k, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, one of the Clann-Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, was slain at the Badhún-mael^l, by Donnell Oge, the son of Mulmurry. This Dubhaltach was a distinguished comely man, of good hand^m and hospitality.

Donnell, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell, was slain by O'Neill.

Honora, daughter of James, the son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died.

The son of Brian Carraghⁿ, son of Cormac [O'Neill], was slain by the army of O'Neill.

Turlough, son of the Abbot O'Dwyer, a virtuous and intelligent man, died; and (his death) was the cause of great lamentation^o in his own territory^p.

Mac Gorman^q (Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv) died; and his kinsman, Seoinin, was installed in his place.

Alexander, son of Calvagh, son of Turlough, son of John Carragh [Mac Donnell], was slain in a combat by Theobald Boy Mac Seoinin^r, in the gateway of Galway; and there were not many sons of gallowglasses in Ireland at that time who were more wealthy^s, or who were more bountiful and munificent than he.

is still in common use, and is supposed to mean literally, "great story," but it is evidently a corruption of the old word *pceile*, "pity," which is explained by O'Clery, thus: "*Scéile .i. cruaise. Óa mór pceile .i. ba mór an cruaise.*"

^p *His own territory*, i. e. Coill-na-manach, now

the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the west of the county of Tipperary.

^q *Mac Gorman*.—He was Chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

^r *Mac Seoinin*, now *Anglice* Jennings.

^s *Wealthy*.—He was the son of Mac Donnell of Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher,

Ταῖς mac Μυρχαῖο, mic τοιρρδεαλβαῖς, mic ταῖς uí briaín do écc
cén go po rasoileá a écc pé haðart amlaíð rín ar a mence baóí i nbeabtaib
duilge, 7 i mbeapnaðab baogaí gáapnað ar gaircceað, bñtír ar beóðact 7
ar lonngairce an laoiómilb rín.

Uilliam mac donnchaíð ríabaið mic ταῖς duib uí ceallaῖς do écc i náτ
cliaτ hi ccaóimteaτ cairtín Maubí, 7 ní tainic i tír maine po ba mó do
pcéel inár.

Q ceallaacán .i. Donnchaíð mac ταῖς ruaið mic uaiene mic cataoír do
écc 7 o ceallaacán do gairm do ceallaacán mac concobaír mic donnchaíð.

Peall urgranna aúuataír do dénaín lá gallaib laigea 7 Míde ar an
míto baóí ina rann rín, 7 po an for a monchaib do uib pailge 7 do laoiḡir.
bá hamlaíð do rónað inoírín. Ro toḡairmeað iad uile dia tpairbenað gur
an líon ar lia nó caomraðaóir do tabairt leó go ríat móir mullaḡ mairtean
7 iar poctain dóib gur an mairḡin rín, Ro hiaðað cñtír ríeta ina nuirtim-

near the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.—See note i, under the year 1570, *supra*.

'O'Callaghan.—He was chief of a territory called Pobul-Ui-Cheallachain, in the county of Cork, extending from Mallow westwards on both sides of the River Blackwater.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce*, *Pobul I Cheallachain*; and Inquisition taken at Mallow on the 25th of October, 1594; and Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xi. p. 69.

"Mullach-Maistean, now Mullamast, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Naraghmore, about five miles to the east of the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The fort on this hill, called Rathmore in the text, is about two hundred feet in internal diameter. The exact nature of this massacre has been very much disguised by modern writers. The oldest Irish authority in which it is recorded are the Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, who was living at the time. His words are :

1. "Moris mac Lasy mic Conyll?" [O'More] "dominus de Merggi (ut ille asseruit) et ba-

ronis de Omergi successor, cum 40 hominibus de sua familia post confederationem suam cum Rory O'Moardha, et super quadam protectione, interfectus fuit apud Molaghmastyn in Comitatu Kildarie, ad eundem locum ob id propositum per Magistrum Cosby, et Robertum Harpoll, sub umbra servitii accersitus collusorie. Harpoll excused it that Moris had given villanous wordes to the breach of his protection."

This is the true account of this massacre, written by a learned ecclesiastic. The English words printed in Italics are not Dowling's, but were interpolated by a later writer, who, as appears from various remarks of his throughout Dowling's Annals, was a zealous Protestant, and most loyal to the English government.

Dr. Curry quotes, or seems to quote, Fynes Moryson, as recording this massacre, but the following words, seemingly a part of the quotation, are Dr. Curry's own, not Moryson's :

"Yet, in that same year, an horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mullaghmastan, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public

Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died, though it was not supposed that he would have died in his bed, on account of the many dangerous battles and perilous passes in which he had been. This heroic soldier was a champion in valour, and a bear in vigour and fierceness.

William, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, died in Dublin, while in company with Captain Maulby; and there came not into Hy-Many any one who was more lamented.

O'Callaghan' (Donough, the son of Teige Roe, who was son of Owny, son of Cahir) died; and Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, was styled O'Callaghan.

A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offally and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus: they were all summoned to shew themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean";

faith, and under the protection of government." —*Civil Wars*, c. 3.

The next Irish writer in order of antiquity who mentions this massacre is Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who gives the following account of it in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 86:

"Pacatis motibus tyrannis semper crescebat. Franciscus Cosbius Lisie præfectus, et ejus filius Alexander in omne genus Catholicorum immanè bacchantur. Is provinciales ad Maisum castrum causa conventum habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improvise circumvenit, et ex Omorrae familiâ centum octaginta viros inopinantes et nihil adversi timentes uno momento temporis jugulat."

The following traditional account of this massacre is printed, verbatim, from a copy made by the late Lawrence Byrne of Fallybeg, near Lugacurren, in the Queen's County, and in a small quarto parchment book. He stated that he made it from an old manuscript sheet of paper which he had borrowed for that purpose in

1792, from the Rev. James O'Neill, P. P. of Maryborough, who had, at the sale of the books of the Rev. John Whelan, P. P. of Portarlinton, who died a very old man in 1775, found the original loose sheet of manuscript in one of the volumes, and preserved it:

"An account of the murder at Mullamast. In the year 1705 there was an old gentleman of the name of Cullen, in the county of Kildare, who often discoursed with one Dwyer and one Dowling, actually living at Mullamast when this horrid murder was committed, which was about the sixteenth year" [*recte*, nineteenth] "of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the account he gives of it is, that those who were chiefly concerned in this horrid murder were the Devils, the Grehams, the Cosbys, the Piggotts, the Bowens, the Hartpoles, the Hovendons, the Dempsys, and the Fitzgeralds. The five last of them were, at that time, Roman Catholics: by whom the poor people murdered at Mullamast were chiefly invited there, in pretence that said people should enter into an alliance offensive

ceall ina ccuairt do íairgidúiridibh 7 do maircrluaig, 7 po gabad occá ndiub-
paccad gan díceall, occa muðuccad 7 occa móir marbad co ná térna pceol-
anga, ná elaitéac arf a mbéthaibh díobh.

Sían mac Semaí, mic Síain, mic an iarla do gabail lár an Dpripideny
i. uilliam úrurí hi ccorcaig, 7 a cor co hát eliaé dia cóiméó airm a mbaói
Riocaird a búrc iarla cloinne Riocaird, 7 ní po hairneidead créó po ba coir
dó. Clann an iarla rin cloinne Riocaird do bhé ríódaé pe gallaibh, 7 eirpíod-
ach pé tuadhmumhain.

An Dpripideny pémpaite do éóit i tuadhmumhain coicéidíu pía ppéil éóin
go roépaide móir do gallaibh, 7 go maiteibh dá cóiccead muman, 7 a bhé oét lá
i nionn occ congínáil cúirte, 7 iar na élmídead do dól ccair dul pó éóir dá
ppionnra, Ro páccuibh marapccál co bpéóain meapoa míoéúicpíg occa mín-

and defensive with them. But their reception was to put them all to death, except one O'More, who was the only person" [that] "escaped. Notwithstanding what is said that one O'More only had escaped the massacre, yet the common tradition of the country is, that many more had escaped through the means of one Harry Lalor, who, remarking that none of those returned who had entered the fort before him, desired his companions to make off as fast as they could in case they did not see him come back. Said Lalor, as he was entering the fort, saw the carcasses of his slaughtered companions; then drew his sword, and fought his way back to those that survived, along with whom he made his escape to Dysart, *without seeing the Barrow*. Those murdered at Mullamast were some of the seven septs of Leix, and some gentlemen of the Keatings. The seven septs of Leix are, the O'Mores, the O'Kellys, the O'Lalors, the Devoys, the Macaboys, the O'Dorans, and the O'Dowlings."

Every syllable of the foregoing account is worthy of being preserved, as it throws such a curious light on the nature of the massacre in illustration of Dowling's account of it. That a massacre took place in the great rath on the

hill of Mullamast is beyond dispute, but it is also incontrovertible that the most powerful families on both sides were Roman Catholics. The O'Dempseys were deeply implicated in this massacre, and the inhabitants of the district now believe that a curse has followed this great Irish family ever since, the last great man of the name being Cahir na g-Capull, or Charles the Horse-stealer, who was the last gentleman of this noble family; and at this day the Dempseys of Clanmalier are the most plebeian and illiterate of all the families of the Milesian race. Tradition does not attach any blame to the Fitzgeralds, much less to the Pigotts or Harpools, as they were of English descent, but it brands the O'Dempseys with infamy. The eccentric Irish historian, Taaffe, refers this massacre to the reign of Queen Mary, his object having been to shew that religion had nothing to do with it (in which he was right); but he is entirely unworthy of serious notice. Dr. Curry, in his *History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*, gives, in his Appendix, a memorial, addressed to Queen Elizabeth, which is printed in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, by Captain Thomas Lee, an officer under the Government, in the year 1594. This tract is

and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped, by flight* or force.

John, the son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was taken prisoner at Cork by the President, William Drury, and sent to Dublin to be imprisoned, where Richard Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, was [also imprisoned]. What his crime was never was stated. The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were at peace with the English, but at strife with Thomond.

The President before named went to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, with a great multitude of the English, and the chiefs of the two provinces of Munster; and he held a court for eight days at Ennis. The Dal-Cais having refused to become tributary to their sovereign, he left a mar-

entitled, "A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishry, and the causes moving those expected troubles." In this tract Captain Lee mentions, among other acts of oppression, cruelty, rapine, and injustice, the massacre at Mullamast in the following words:

"They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practise of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the state, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty."

The fact of a massacre having taken place here is, therefore, not to be doubted. It should be here remarked that the O'Dempseys had not forfeited their property, and that they were, in all probability, on the best terms with the government. The following document may throw

some light upon the presence of the Cosbys on this occasion, who appear to have been there as garrison soldiers:

"Where Robert Fay lately had the leading of twenty of the Kerne in Ireland, with the pay of 12^d sterling, a day, for himself, and 3^d sterling a day, for each of the Kerne: And Brien M^cCaier M^cConnor had the leading of 6 other Kerne, at 16^d a day for himself, & 3^d each Kerne: And Edmond O'Dempsey six more at the same pay. The stipend of which 3 captains amounting to 3^s 8^d & the said Kerne, in number 32, at said wages, was appointed by the L. D. Sussex to Francis Cosby, Gent., & for the better service of the Crown, constituted him to be General of all the Kerne retained in pay in Ireland, in which he was confirmed by patent, under the name of General of all the Kerne in Ireland, during life, with the aforesaid Fee of 3^s 8^d a day, & the said 32 Kerne at 3^d each, for his better maintenance. Sept^r 10th 1558.—Rot. Pat. 5^o & 6^o Ph. & Mar. 1st p. f. R. 12."

The above is extracted from the Patent Roll, fifth and sixth years of Philip and Mary, Rolls' Office, Dublin.

**Flight*, *peólaṅga*.—This word, which is often

ιυγαδ. Soair an Bpripidenr tap a air co luimneac iapom, 7 do gab ag dicsnoad uppiad 7 earuppiad na ccnoatar ccomfoccur do luimneac. Ro ba dibrde Murchad mac Muircertai, mic matganna, mic donnchaid, mic briain duib uí briain, aoinfeap bá fearr ainm 7 uairle doigreodab cairrige ó ccoinnell 7 fcaplac.

ΙΑΡΙΑ ΤΥΑΘΜΥΜΑΝ (Concóbair mac donchaid, mic concóbair uí briain) do dul hi Saxaib déccaóine a imnig 7 a anffoplainn ppiur an mbainríogain, 7 puair paitent ap a duthaig, 7 ap a bailtib, 7 ap bfehaidib upmóir tyad-mumán, 7 beór papdún coitcno dia daoíuib, 7 ticc iapom tap air im notlaicc go nonóir 7 co nairmuidin móir dpaǵbail ona ppiounra, 7 anðarlir féin-puair a duthaig paop ap ainhbfehib oipficceac o rin amac. An a ao po lá an, mapurccál daoíre dícumainz pppapom pé piú támic an tapla gur bó hñgñ dóib dul pá pinginn don ppiounra .i. deic bponnta ip in mbarúntac, 7 bá hipin céo pinginn cloinne air.

Coccaó eitir iapla dfrumán (geapóid mac Semair mic Ssain) 7 Mac muirir ciarpaiǵe .i. tomair mac emainn mic tomair, baile mic an éaim do gabáil lá ran iapla pop Mac muirir. An tabb ócc ó dtopna do dul i rann an iapla, 7 a mapbad i ndopur leice pnáma dupcar piléir iap ndul don iapla imón mbaile, 7 muna deapntaóí dulc ftopna, ac t oidead an abbaid ipin po bad lóir a méo deapbad. Ro mapbad ona, 7 po báitheaó pochaióe do muinir mic muirir ipin ló céona. Bátar athead amlaid rin hi ccoccaó ppi apoule

writtenpculanz, is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of "fugitive, or deserter."

* *Merciless*, míotuccpiǵ, literally, "inconsiderate." The word *tuigreanac* is used at the present day to denote "considerate."

^y *Carraig O-gCoinnell*, i. e. the rock of the O'Coinnells; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Conghails of Kerry, now O'Connells, and from the O'Conaings of Castleconaing, or Castleconnell, now Gunnings. The name is now usually anglicised Carrigogunnell. This castle, which was once a great fortress of a respectable branch of the O'Briens, is situated on the summit of a lofty rock rising boldly from a plain which reaches to the Shannon, and near the

demesne of Tervoe, in the barony of Pobblish-brien, and county of Limerick; but the present ruins are so shattered that it is difficult to ascertain the original plan of the building. It was taken and blown up in 1691, by order of General De Ginkle, who was then besieging Limerick.

^z *Eatharlach*, now Aherlagh, a beautiful glen, situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary.—See note ^b, under the year 1471, p. 1070, *supra*.

^a *The first tribute*, literally, the "first penny," i. e. the first tribute ever paid by them. Before the English invasion they were by law free from tribute, and they had resisted the payment of

shal, with a vigorous and merciless^x body of soldiers, to reduce them. The President then returned to Limerick, and proceeded to behead the chieftains and rebels of the districts adjacent to Limerick. Among these was Murrough, the son of Murtough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien, the most renowned and noble of the heirs of Carraig O gCoinnell^y and Eatherlach^z.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) went to England, to complain to the Queen of his distresses and oppression; and he obtained a charter of his territory and towns, and nearly all the [Church] livings of Thomond, and also a general pardon for his people; and he returned about Christmas, after having received great honour and respect from his sovereign; and he thought that thenceforward his territory would be free from the unjust jurisdiction of officers. But before the arrival of the Earl, the marshal had imposed a severe burden on his people, so that they were obliged to become tributary to the sovereign, namely, [to pay] ten pounds for every barony. This was the first tribute^a paid by the Dalcassians.

A war broke out between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and Mac Maurice^b of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas); and the Earl took Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^c from Mac Maurice. The young Abbot of Odorney^d went over to the side of the Earl, and was slain by the shot of a ball in the doorway of [the castle of] Lixnaw, which the Earl had besieged. Had no more mischief been done between them than the killing of this abbot, it would have been great enough; but, besides him, numbers of Mac Maurice's people were killed and drowned^e on the same day. They continued for some time thus at war with each other, until at last they made peace;

pennies to the English up to this year.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim, i. e. Villa filii Curvi, now Ballymacqueem, a townland in the parish of Killahan, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. There was a castle of considerable strength here, of which the north and west walls still remain in good preservation, but the others are nearly destroyed.*

^d *Odorney.—This is more usually called Mai-*

niscap ó u-Úópna, i. e. the monastery of the O'Dorneys, or Torneys, now Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. The ruins of the church of this abbey are still in tolerable preservation, but the other buildings are nearly all destroyed.—See this abbey again mentioned at the year 1582.

^e *Killed and drowned.—An English writer would say, “were cut off by the sword, or by drowning, or by field and flood.”*

co ndearnpat ríð po ðeóid, 7 po haircecað baile mic an cáim, 7 a bpaigðe do mac muirir, 7 nuimír dírimé do bó táimtib 7 gpoigib.

Αὐὸ ὅcc mac Αὐὸα mic Σlain buiðe még ματῆαῖννα do ðol ap riuðal ap muirir Μhég ματῆαῖννα, 7 Μαῆ ματῆαῖννα fñn do bñit fair .i. Αpe mac bpiain na muiceipḡe, mic Remainn, mic ḡlaine 7 Αὐὸ do mapiðað lá Μάḡ ματῆαῖννα, 7 lá a muirir, 7 ap ruail. ma po baóí do clandaið na ccollað ina rñmñr a 'comimór do éct ap a imne fñn 7 nír bó cuipoma a ainm 7 a iompað, 7 ainm an tí laḡ a ttopicaiḡ.

Rella iongnát do aipcuḡað i noipðñr ipin céimí do ḡñmpeað, 7 epom ptauḡ upcpom ionðoḡa eipce amail paignén polupca, nó poillpḡḡð a ðealpað an calam ina huipemceall, 7 an pñmament eipbuap, occup atcñr an pella híñm in ḡac ionað i mapcar eoppa ḡup po ionḡantaiḡpñt cáe hi ccoitc-imne í.

Sémur mac muirir do bñt ipin pppaine ðeór an bliaðain pi.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1578.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mīle, cúicc cétt, Sſchtmoccat, ahoct.

Mac uí néill .i. enpi mac ttoppðealbaiḡ luimḡ mic neill cónallaiḡ, mic aipe mic cuinn do ðul pluacch hi tñpi concall ap mac uí ḡallcñbaiḡ .i. Maolcaba mac caḡaóir mic ttoppðealbhaiḡ óḡ. Iap nimect dá plócð naða do cpuinuuccað cpeac, 7 do apccain an baile do pala mac uí ḡallcñbaiḡ alla imuiḡ don baile an tan pin, 7 po ionnpaiḡ an tócc macaem iap na paḡbail in uatḡað pluag, 7 ní tapð anacal ndó, acḡ a cñoiðmeað ḡan cñiccill, 7 a aip-leað ap an lataiḡ pin. Bá fñp ðeoḡanchaið ná tiaḡðaoíḡ an cupup pin.

·Mácc planncḡaið ðapcpaiḡe ðecc .i. caḡal duð mac pñpauhaiḡ, 7 a mac caḡal ὅcc do ḡabail a ionaiðh.

^a *Not to be compared*, i. e. he was superior in fame and renown to his slayer.

^g *James, the son of Maurice*, i. e. James the son of Maurice Duv Fitzgerald, of Desmond. For a fuller account of his proceedings on the Continent the reader is referred to O'Daly's *Initium, Incrementum et Exitus Familie Giraldinorum*, cc. 19, 20, 21, 22.

^b *Maelcava*.—This name is more usually written Maelcobha.—The O'Gallaghers, who are the senior and most royal family of the Kinel Connell, had this name from their great ancestor, Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland. Galchobhar, the ancestor from whom they have derived their surname, was the son of Ruarcán, who was son of Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall,

and Baile-mhic-an-Chaim was restored to Mac Maurice, as were also his hostages, and a countless number of herds of kine and horses.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, made a predatory aggression upon the people of Mac Mahon; and Mac Mahon (Art, son of Brian na Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) overtook him; and Hugh was slain by Mac Mahon and his people. Scarcely was there another of the race of the Collas who was so great a cause of lamentation on account of his own wealth; and his name and renown were not to be compared^f with those of the man by whom he was slain.

A wonderful star appeared in the south-east in the first month of winter; it had a curved bow-like tail, resembling bright lightning, the brilliancy of which illuminated the earth around, and the firmament above. This star was seen in every part of the west of Europe, and it was wondered at by all universally.

James, the son of Maurice^g, remained in France this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1578.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-eight.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, marched an army into Tirconnell against the son of O'Gallagher (Maelcava^h, son of Cahir, son of Turlough Oge). After his forces had gone forth to collect spoils, and to plunder the town [land], the son of O'Gallagher, happening at that time to be outside the town, attacked that youth, after being left with only a few of his forces, and did not spare him, but put him to the sword without mercy, and slaughtered him on the spot. It would have been better for the Kinel-Owen that they had not gone on this expedition.

Mac Clancy of Dartry (Cáthal Duv, the son of Feradhach) died; and his son, Cathal Oge, assumed his place.

son of Ceallach, who was Monarch of Ireland from 642 to 654, who was son of Maelcabha, or Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland from 612 to 615, who was son of Aedh, Monarch of Ireland from

572 to 599, who was son of Ainmire, Monarch of Ireland from 568 to 571, the fourth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 336.

Ο ὅριον (Ταῦτε ὅτε) δέτε ιαρ ῥήσεται, ἡ ο ὅριον το ἡαίρη το δύνλαν
mac emann uí ὅριον.

ⁱ *Teige Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Byrnes, given by Duald Mac Firbis, this Teige Oge had eight sons, namely, Brian, Donough Carragh, Gerald Ower, Murrough, Edmond, Dunlang, Calvagh, and Cahir. The Leabhar Branach, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, continues the pedigree for three generations longer, through Donough Carragh, the second of these sons, who had a son, John, the father of Donough Oge, who had two sons, Murrough and Gerald Ower, who must have lived down to the wars of the Revolution.

From this period forward this branch of the O'Byrnes was eclipsed by the superior power, fame, and importance, of the head of the Gaval-Rannall of Ballinacor; but they still retained considerable power and possessions in their own territory, which comprised the entire of the barony of Newcastle, with that portion of the barony of Arklow lying north of Inbher Daoile, or Ennareilly, which tract was usually called "O'Byrne's country" in Anglo-Irish records, and "Crioich Branach" in Irish documents, a name which is corruptly printed Orywrymaghe [for Crywrannaghe] in the second volume of the State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. p. 2. This senior sept of the O'Byrnes also possessed the district of Cosha, *Cois-abha*, which was bounded on the north by the River Ow, and its continuation, the River Aughrim, which divided it from the country of the Gaval-Rannall, *anglice* Ranelagh.

During the civil wars of 1641, the most prominent members of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes were: Teige Oge Byrne of Ballinvally, Esq.; Walter Boy Byrne of Newragh, now Newrath, or Newry, which was the name of the seat of the head O'Byrne for several centuries, called, in Irish, an *Iuḃnac*, i. e. the yew-land;

he was also called Walter Boy of Garrygolan, and also of Milltown, and was, most probably, if not certainly, the eldest descendant of Teige Oge, the chief who died in 1578, and obviously his great grandson. A distinguished branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was seated at Coill t-Siomoin, *anglice* Kiltimon, where the ruins of their castle still remain; and of this line a family were seated at Killoughter, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newragh, who retained to our own times a respectable property, which has recently devolved to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., and Matthew Esmond White, Esq., who married the co-heiresses of the last proprietor. In 1641 this family was represented by Edmond, son of Loughlin Byrne, and in 1688, by Redmond Byrne, whose son, Charles, an officer in the service of James II., went into foreign service, and was outlawed by King William the Third's government.

A branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was also seated at Kilnamanagh, the most distinguished member of which, in 1641, was Brian Byrne, who was a colonel of the confederate Catholics.

In 1690, a leading branch of this senior sept was seated at Ballygannon, and was then represented by Thady Byrne, Esq., whose son, John, went into the French service, and attained the rank of major. From this John, according to tradition, the estate of Ballygannon passed, by a bill of discovery, into the family of Scott, in which it still remains. The Rev. John Byrne, P. P. of Newbridge, is a descendant of that Major Byrne.

In Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, the descent of the Lord de Tabley, and of the Byrnes of Cabinteely; is deduced from Charles, or Cahir Oge, asserted there to have been the head of the family in the time of Cromwell, a

O'Byrne (Teige Ogeⁱ) died at an advanced age ; and Dunlang, the son of Edmond O'Byrne, was styled O'Byrne.

statement which does not seem quite accordant with the pedigrees in the *Leabhar Branach*, and is in some degree at variance also with the respectable tradition preserved in the manuscript of Garrett Byrne of Fallybeg, who was born in 1716, who must have known the name of the father of Daniel the merchant, his own near relative, and whose statement is singularly corroborated by fragmentary evidences among the public legal records. After giving a long account of O'Kelly of Luggacurren, and of his estate of Timogue, in the Queen's County, and also of the Fitzgeralds, who usurped it, he states that it was finally purchased by Daniel Byrne, a merchant tailor, of whose descent and history he gives the following curious account :

"Having given the best account I have heard of the Fitzgeralds, since the Earl of Kildare's first coming to visit O'Kelly, I now return to give the same of Daniel Byrne, who purchased O'Kelly's estate from his lordship.

"This Daniel was second son" [the writer's ancestor being the first son] "of a gentleman of fortune, whose estate was [situated] by the sea side, at a place called Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the county of Wicklow, and, not being the heir, was bred up to the business of a clothier, and afterwards carried on the trade of a tailor, and kept forty men constantly working at that business. He used to buy all the white cloth in Dublin, get it coloured red, and clothe forty thousand men with the same for General Cromwell, and never call for money untill all was finished, and then received drafts from Cromwell on the Treasury, where he got cash, for which he purchased estates. He bought, besides this of O'Kelly's, another estate at the Great Heath of Maryborough, known by the name of the Lordship of Shean, from a young Squire Whitney, who, being greatly indebted to him, and re-

quired by him to marry his daughter, and that he would not only forgive him the debt, but redeem his Estate from all other incumbrances, Whitney said he could not think of smothering his blood by marrying a Taylor's daughter; whereupon Mr. Byrne told him he had better think of paying him his money, as he wanted it to fortune her ; but, not being able to raise money by any other means than selling his Estate, he came and told Byrne he had thought better of the matter, and that he was now willing to accept of the proposal he had made him. Mr. Byrne said, if he could find a young squire buying an Estate, it is with him he would be willing to match his daughter; but where he found such selling his, he could not think of giving her to him ; so he compelled Squire Whitney to sell the Estate, and himself became the purchaser, and left Squire Whitney living in the Castle of Shean. Soon after Whitney invited Byrne to dine with him there, and contrived that Byrne got neither knife nor fork, and being entreated by him (being master of the feast) to help himself, said he had plenty of meat, but nothing to cut it. Whereupon Whitney answered : 'Why dont you draw out your scissars and clip it, Sir.' 'I drew it time enough to clip the Lordship of Shean from your backside, Sir.' And for this affront he ordered him to quit the Castle next morning, and so turned him out. Besides Byrne being deemed a wise man, he was both jocund and plesant, and very ready in his answers, and bore with the slurs thrown on his trade very well, as may be known by his repartees. A predecessor to the now Earl of Portarlington, then Squire Dawson, and of the posterity of millers, said to Mr. Byrne, in pressing him to a dram of a morning going to hunt : 'Take it off, Daniel, it is but a thimble-full.' He immediately drank it, and jovially

O duibh fínnáin cille ponáin (dolb mac dubháig) ollam ua noilealla raóí
rínchaoí fíor tige aoióib coitcinn congairíge, fíor puilbín, ríongte roagallma
dócc, 7 a mac maolmuire do gabáil a ionaib.

answered: 'Yes, Willy, I would take it if it was a hopperfull,' to let him know, if there was a fault in being a Taylor, there was the same in being a Miller.

"He gave his son, Gregory, Temple education, and bought the title of Baronet of England for him and his male Heirs for ever, the creation whereof bears date in the year of our Lord 1660, and the like of Ireland, the creation bearing date the 17th day of May, 1671. And in some time after, being walking together in Dublin, Sir Gregory said: 'Father, you ought to walk to the left of me, I being a Knight, and you but a Mechanic.' He answered: "No, you puppy, I have the precedency in three ways: first, because I am an older man; secondly, because I am your father; and thirdly, because I am the son of a Gentleman, and you are but the son of a poor, l—s—y taylor.' Sir Gregory married, in March, 1669, an English lady named Margeret Copley, by whom he had issue, Sir Daniel, the heir; Lady O'Neill; and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Morett. And then, on this lady dying, and being buried at St. Audeon's on the 23rd July, 1685, he married Margeret Flemming, daughter to Baron Slane, by whom he had many children. He bought the Lordship of Kilmacar, in the County of Kilkenny, for Charles, the oldest, who was married to a daughter of Dudley Colclough of Mucurry, in the County of Wexford. Sir Daniel, the son and heir to Sir Gregory, was married to Anna Dorothea, daughter of Edward Warren, Esq^r, of Pointon, in the County of Chester, and Kingdom of England. He gave her liberty of having all the children baptized by a Minister, and bred up in the Protestant religion; and she nursed them herself and sent the two boys, John and Daniel, to

England when nursed, and remained mostly there after. The Heir, Sir John, made a visit to Ireland in the year 1740, and made John Bowen a lease of Fallybeg, for three lives, which is not yet expired. He could make but a short stay, as he received intelligence that his lady (the only child of one Leicester, by whom he had two sons) was then sick of a fever, and was dead before he got home; he then took the fever, and died shortly after, and was succeeded in title and Estates by his eldest son, Sir Peter Byrne, then a minor, being born in December, 1732. Old Leicester, the father-in-law to Sir John, soon after dying, made a will, and bequeathed his entire fortune, Estates, Plate, and an immense sum of money to his grandchild, Sir Peter, on condition that he would change his name from Byrne to Leicester immediately, and afterwards to sell all his Estates in Ireland, and make purchases for them in England before he would be twenty-five years of age, otherwise all of said fortune was to support the College of Oxford; but the conditions were complied with, and the minor was called Sir Peter Leicester for the future, yet he forbore selling the Estates until the very last year of his limitation, which was in the year 1756.

"The Lordship of Timogue, commonly called O'Kelly's ground, being then all out of Lease, except Fallybeg, by reason of Sir John dying long before, and Sir Peter not being of age to make leases, so as there was no proper Rental, it was requisite for both purchaser and seller to have the ground valued accordingly. Sir Peter treating with the Earl of Shelburn in England, they agreed to send Valuers to view the Estates, and were sold to him for one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds of English money.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Dolbh, son of Duffy), Ollav of Tirerrill, a learned historian, who kept a throngedⁱ house of general hospitality; a cheerful, eloquent^k, and affable man, died; and his son, Mulmurry, took his place.

"This Shelburn never let an acre to the tenant in being, nor to a Leinsterman, except Tully, to parson Hunt, but all to Munstermen. He had a great leaning to them, his mother being a County Kerry woman of the name of Fitz Maurice. Timogue he let to Counsellor Spring; Ballycoolin, to Moore; Ballinteskine and Cuileen to Wall; Logacurren and Coorglass, to Henry Hunt; and Raheenabowl, Knockaconna, and Coolrush, to his brother, John Hunt, the Attorney, so that the whole Estate of O'Kelly's ground was disposed of to Munstermen, except Tully and Fallybeg, and has remained in their hands ever since.

"Lands were greatly risen in those days; the highest price never exceeded six shilling an acre before this time. I took forty acres about the mansion house of Logacurren, where I was born, from Sir John Byrne, in the year 1740, but not having a lease, the agent (Thady Dunne) after Sir John Byrne's death, soon found means to deprive me of it.

"The Mangans held Logacurren, Coorglass, and Fallybeg, from Sir Daniel Byrne, for twenty-two pence an acre, tho' Henry Hunt has part of it now let for forty-two shillings and six pence by the acre."

Garrett Byrne then gives his own pedigree from *Maoileaclaínn Dubh O'Duinn* of *Daile an t-Pléibe* (who appears from the public records to have been loyal to his sovereign), as follows:

"From Denis Byrne, son to Loughlin, nicknamed Black, the Heir that possessed the Estate and Castle of Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the County of Wicklow, was descended Gerald Byrne, who was married to a woman surnamed Kilmartin. He fought in King Charles the First's army, against General Cromwell, and was wounded in

said war by twenty-one stabs of a pike, of which he was afterwards cured; but as, after a subsequent battle, he lay weak amongst the slain, a woman, who was plundering the dead, gave him a stroke of a reaping-hook in the ear, which came to a mortification, of which he died. His children were also killed in the war, except Garrett and Hugh. Garrett was married to Catharine, daughter to William Lalor, son to Daniel, nicknamed Ballaugh, the son of Denis, and Grandson of Henry Lalor, who made his escape from" [the massacre at] "Mullamast. Denis was the last Heir of the Lalors possessed of the Estate of Dysart, near Maryborough, in the Queen's County. This Garrett Byrne died in Logacurren, on the 10th of March, 1722, at the age of ninety-six years, and had eight sons, to wit, Gerald, Laurence, Hugh, Daniel, John, Edmond, William, and Andrew. Gerald was parish priest of Stradbally, Timahoe, Ballyadams, Doonane, and the districts belonging to them, for fifteen years, and died in Logacurren on the 24th day of July, 1724, at the age of 57 years. He served as a dragoon under King James, and fought in all the memorable battles against King William, until discharged at Limerick, and was the first priest ordained in Ireland after the conditions thereof. William was also a priest, and died in Paris about the age of thirty years; none having issue but Laurence, who was married to Catharine, daughter to Walter Byrne of Timogue, and died in Logacurren on the sixth day of February, 1744, aged 73 years. He had three sons, viz. Garrett, the oldest; William, born the 4th of July, 1718, who was parish priest of the parishes of Stradbally and Timahoe for nineteen years, and died in Timogue on the 11th of February, 1775. Daniel, the youngest, was born

Ruðraiḡe óc mac-Ruðraiḡe caoí, mic conaill uí mórda do tuitim lá brian óḡ mac brian meic giollapatreice. Bá hé an ruðraiḡe rin cñu roḡlað, ⁊ díbseccac fíri nḡreann ina ríimí, ⁊ nír bó mñmairc lá neac aén epícor do caitíin i naccaíð na corona ḡo cñn athaíð dia éiri.

Ḣiapur buitiléir mac Semair mic emainn méc Ḣiapair décc. Bá do teann-maitib gall muíman eiriðe.

O ceallacáin do bathaíð in abann móir .i. ceallacáin mac concobair, mic donncharí mic taidécc ruaið, ⁊ bá daimí a daité ro imtiḡ riariú ro caití bñadain iomlán i naireacár a aetarða eiri báir a ríñatár ⁊ a bátað fñn; Mac an Ḣriora uí ceallacáin doiríneac ina ionaí .i. concobair na cairice, mac diarmata mic taidécc ruaið, mic uaitne mic catáoiri.

Sláine inḡean toirpdealbairḡ, mic taidécc, mic toirpdealbairḡ, mic brian cata an asonaiḡ décc. Bñ riðe brian mic donncharí bacairḡ, mic murcharí caoí mic brian méc-matḡamna, bñ do cait a haimpír ḡan imdeariceac ḡo bpuair báir iar ríñdataíð.

Síoda mac meccon, mic Síoda, mic meccon, mic Síoda, tañairte an tairbe toir do cloinn cñiléin do mairbaíð ar rñab eacḡe acc toirairéct ar fñadan creice ar cñitir cloinne Riocair.

O hñíoin Ruaiðri an doirpe mac ploinn, mic concobair, mic ploinn do écc, fíri cò mbuaíð neimḡ ⁊ nñḡnama ó tñiríin ḡó a toḡairm, Mac a dearbñatár doiríneac ina ionaí .i. Eoḡan manntac mac Emainn.

Maoilir mac uateir, mic Slain, mic maoilir a búir, Sippiam cñntae mairḡe eó do mairbaíð i ccairén na helle ar iondraiḡíð aíðce lé na bñatár

in the year 1722, and died on the 26th of December, 1780, at Clondoula, on the lands of Ballycoolin; he was first married to Elenor Hanbury, in the year 1751, and, after her death, to Honor Brenan, and had many children by both. Garrett Byrne, oldest son to the aforesaid Laurence, was born in Logacurren on the 28th day of December, 1716; married Mary, daughter to Daniel Duigan of Ballinagale, near Arless, on the 13th day of February, 1751."

The following words have been added by Laurence Byrne, the son of the aforesaid Garrett:

"He died in Fossey on the 18th day of June,

1780; and she died at Heath Lodge on the 1st of February, 1801, aged eighty-eight. Their issue, Laurence, born Thursday, the nineteenth day of December, 1751, old style, in the mansion-house of Fallybeg; who married Anne, daughter to James Byrne of Bolybeg, on the 24th day of June, 1793."

This Laurence was a man of considerable learning, and was the last native of Magh Druchtain that read and spoke the Irish language fluently. He died in January, 1840, aged 89. He had several sons who are still living, and who, though reduced to poor farmers, are,

Rury Oge, the son of Rury Cacch, son of Connell O'More, fell by the hand of Brian Oge, son of Brian Mac Gillapatrik. This Rury was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the [soldiers of the] Crown.

Pierce Butler, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died. He was one of the powerful chiefs of the English of Munster.

O'Callaghan, i. e. Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in the River Avonmore¹; and it was from a blemish of his revenge that he departed, before he had passed an entire year in the enjoyment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his [own death by] drowning. The son of the Prior O'Callaghan, i. e. Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Roe, son of Owny, son of Cahir, was installed in his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh, and the wife of Brian, son of Donough Bacagh, son of Murrough Cacch, son of Brian Mac Mahon, died. She was a woman who had spent her life without blemish until she died, at an advanced age.

Sida, the son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, Tanist of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen, was slain on [the mountain of] Sliabh Echtghe, as he was pursuing a prey which the kerns of Clanrickard were carrying off.

O'Heyne (Rory of the Derry, son of Flan, son of Conor, son of Flan) died. From the beginning of his career until his death he was a man distinguished for hospitality and prowess. His brother's son, Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, was installed in his place.

Meyler, the son of Walter, son of John, son of Meyler Burke, sheriff of the county of Mayo, was slain at Caislen-na h-Elle^m, in a nocturnal aggression, by

if any faith be due to tradition so respectable, the senior branch of this family.—See Irish P. Journal, June 19th, 1841, p. 405.

¹ *Thronged*, *congáipige*.—The word *congáip* denotes “a company,” and *congáipeac*, “having companies, troops, or followers.”

^k *Eloquent*, *poingée*.—This word is sometimes used as an adjective to denote “eloquent,” and sometimes, as a noun substantive, to denote a Brehon, or judge.

¹ *Avonmore*, *abáinn móp*, i. e. the great river, now the Blackwater, which rises in Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and flows through O'Callaghan's country, in the barony of Duhallow, and, after a long and circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at Youghal. According to the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, this river was anciently called Nemh.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 943.

^m *Caislen-na h-Elle*, now the Neale, a small

.i. lé heman, mac tomáir an macáire, mic maóilip tre iomfhormaí focail oipeáctair do pala stoppa an lá iar an adhaib rin.

Liathruim muinirpe heolair do gabáil lé cairtin Saxanaí do muinirp niculair maubí ar ua ruairc i neappaí na bliathna ro, 7 ruim da étiar do bpipeaí lá hua ruairc, bpiar, mac bpiar, mic eoíain. Liathruim iaromh opáccbáil lá gallaib ag cloinn taidcc uí ruairc, 7 an baile ceona do gabáil lá hua ruairc gar bñc iar rin do cfo gall 7 do níméist élonne taidg.

Ardiurair na hEireann .i. Sir hanru Stonei do bol go Saxaib .i. ro paríain, 7 cairtin maubí do bol lair, 7 uiliam dpuirpe ina ionaí .i. an ppeirvent baí of cñd dá coiceaí muman. Rucc tría an iurair iarla cloinne Riocairc lair .i. Riocair mac uilicc, mic Riocair mic uilicc, 7 a mac uiliam búrc dia ttabairt ar cumar comairle Saxan.

Iarla cille dapa, gearoib, mac gearoib (baí hi raxaib ppi pé adó nó a trí do bliathnaib poime rin po perr) do écēt in érinu pó noblaice móp.

Tomar, mac Pattraice, mic oiluéri Plaingéó tigearna lucmaigh do marbaí lá Mag maégarina .i. lá harc mac bpiar na moicéirge mic Remann, mic glairne.

Seinearccal na conntae riabca ar ndéan comne ceilce lé Fiacha mac Aoda, mic Remann, mic Siam, o glínn maoluíra. Ro pfi lá Fiacha

village and demesne, with an old dilapidated residence of the Lords Kilmaine, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, and about three miles south from the town of Ballinrobe.

ⁿ *The day before*, literally, "the day before that day," which is redundant.

^o *Contae Riabhach*, i.e. the county of Wexford.

^p *Fiagh, the son of Hugh*. — Spenser, after guessing that the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were Welsh families, goes to shew that this Fiagh, who was a very powerful chieftain in his time, was "a base varlet growne out of the dunghill," who had no right to his lands, because they had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to Strongbow, and by him to the Crown of England, and thus in the course of law descended to Queen Elizabeth. His words, which are fashioned to the barbaric law fictions of his

day, are curious, as shewing the greatness of this chief of the Gavel-Rannall, or O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, at this period :

"But touching your demand of this Feagh's right unto that countrey which he claimes, or the seigniory therein, it is most vaine and arrogant. For this you cannot be ignorant, that it was part of that which was given in inheritance by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, unto Strongbowe with his daughter, and which Strongbowe gave over unto the King, and his heires, so as the right is absolutely now in her Majesty, and if it were not, yet could it not be in this Feagh, but in O'Brin, which is the ancient Lord of all that countrey; for he and his ancestours were but followers unto O'Brin; and his grandfather, Shane Mac Terlagh" [*recte*, Shane Mac Redmond], "was a man of meanest regard

his kinsman, Edmond, the son of Thomas of the Plain, son of Meyler, in consequence of an angry word which occurred between them at a meeting the day beforeⁿ.

In the spring of this year Leitrim of Muintir-Eolais was taken from O'Rourke by an English captain, [one] of the people of Nicholas Malby; and O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) demolished Dromahaire. Leitrim was afterwards left to the sons of Teige O'Rourke by the English; but in a short time afterwards the same town was taken by O'Rourke, with the permission of the English, but against the will of the sons of Teige.

The Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, went to England about Allhallowtide, accompanied by Captain Malby; and William Drury, the President of the two provinces of Munster, took his place. The Lord Justice took with him the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard, son of Ulick) and his son, William Burke, that he might deliver them up to the English Council.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, son of Garrett (who had been under arrest in England for two or three years before), returned to Ireland at Christmas.

Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Plunkett, Lord of Louth, was slain by Mac Mahon, namely, Art, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny.

The Seneschal of the Contae Riabhach^o invited Fiagh^p, the son of Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John^a [O'Byrne] of Glenmalure^r, to a treacherous

amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. But his son, Hugh Mac Shane, the father of this Feagh, first began to lift up his head, and through the strength and great fastnes of Glan Malor, which adjoyneth unto his house of Balinecor, drew unto him many theeves and outlawes, which fled unto the succour of that glynne, as to a sanctuary, and brought unto him part of the spoyle of all the countrey, through which he grew strong, and in short space got unto himselfe a great name thereby amongst the Irishe, in whose footing this his sonne continueing, hath, through many unhappy occasions, increased his said name, and the opi-

nion of his greatness, insomuch that now he is become a dangerous enemy to deale withall."—*View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, pp. 185, 186. See note ^t, under the year 1579, p. 1712, *infra*.

^a *Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John*.—This should be "Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond," according to Duald Mac Firbis and the *Leabhar Branach*.—See the pedigree given correctly by the Four Masters under the year 1579, where they record the death of this Hugh.

^r *Glenmalure*, now pronounced Glenmalur. It is a romantic valley, situated to the south of

imorro gur ab do cum célece ro imill an Seinsceal an éoinne írin, 7 ro imill rium célece ele ina upcomair rium go ro marbað céo do gillib écca 7 durradab na connrae riabca lá Fiacha don cup rin cénmoá darsceap pluacch.

brían mac cataoir éamánacch, mic airt, mic diarmatta laimberce do écc.

Sían mac domnaill, mic tomar, mic taidce mécc plannchada ollam iapla dfrumhan lé bhréimnur décc. Ní baóí dha mac bhréimhan tuaité i neirin an tan rin pób fíir tpeabaire 7 tigídar inár.

IARla clonde Riocaird illam beór illondaind.

AOIS CRIOST, 1579.

Aoir Crioit, míle, cuicc cet, Sechtmoget, anaoi.

Domnall mac concobair mic toirpdealbair, mic taidce, mic toirpdealbair, mic brian áta an aonaig uí brian décc iar ceatém cóicc mbliadan ríccat dia aoir iar ríccat dia aoir iar reirccligi foda, iar naéirige ionmolta, iar mbuad ó domhan 7 ó dáoimib, 7 a adnacal co nonóir 7 co nairmíon i mainirtir inhir 7 a mac toirpdealbair do oirpnead ina ionad. Conad dorpaitém a báir atpubradh

Míle cúicc ced ciallda an rúair,
reacht ndeic, oet mbliadna, ir bliadan
ó báir domnaill nar dam loet,
gur toirpíng mac dé i ndaonnacht.

Glendalough, in the barony of Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow.

^s On the 8th of May this year, the following indenture was made between the Lord Deputy and the captains of the three septs of the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, for a further account of whom see note j, under the year 1570 :

" This Indenture, made betwyxte the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sydney, Knt., Lord Deputy of Irelande, &c., of the one partie; and Mull-murry Mac Edmond, Hugh boy Mac Callogh, and Tirlagh oge Mac Alexander, cheefe captaines

of the three septes of Clandonills, her Ma^{tie}'s galloglas, for every of them and their said three septes, of the other partie.—Witnesseth, that wheare her Ma^{tie}'s pleasure is to convert into a certaine and yearlie revenue unto her Ma^{tie}, her heirs and successors, the Bonaghtes and Sorrens which upon the Irishe Captaynes and Countres were heretofore due, to and for the Enteriteynment of her Ma^{tie}'s said Galloglas. And in respect of the auncient and contynual fydelitye, loyalty, and true service of the Captaynes, gent, and septes of the sad Clandonilles, alwayes borne

conference ; but Fiagh having received intelligence that the Seneschal had appointed this conference for a treacherous purpose, he laid another snare for him, and slew one hundred of the youths and chieftains of the Contae Riabhach on that occasion, besides several of the common sort of people.

Brian, the son of Cahir Kavanagh, son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg, died.

John, son of Donnell, son of Thomas, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon to the Earl of Desmond, died. There was no son of a lay brehon in Ireland in his time who had better tillage or a better house than he.

The Earl of Clanrickard still continued in custody in London^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1579.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-nine.

Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after a lingering consumption, after laudable penance, and after having gained the victory over the world and men, and was interred with honour and reverence in the monastery of Ennis ; and his son, Turlough, was installed in his place. In commemoration of his death these lines were composed :

One thousand five hundred, accurate the account,
Seven times ten, eight years and one,
From the death of Donnell, free from fault,
To [the time] that the Son of God assumed humanity.

and done towards her Ma^{tie} and her most worthy progenitors, and henceforth to be continued, doth covenant and graunte that there shalbe henceforth payd yerely out of her Ma^{tie}'s Exchequer, a yearly pencone of three hundredth pounds, unto thandes of the said three chiefe captaynes, viz., unto everie of them a third porcon of the same for hym and the rest of his septe, the same to be receyved and enjoyed during the good pleasure of her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successours, in lieu and recompense of all dead payes, blackemen (mail?), and such other like advantage as they or any of them were wont

to receive. Provyded that henceforthe none of the said Captaynes, gent, nor officers of the said three septes, in any warlike jorney, or feat of warr, shall use Armor or weapon in servinge of any other then the Queene's Ma^{tie}, her heires or successours : provided also that henceforth, as heretofore of auneyent use and custome hath bene due, the said captaines, officers, and gallowglas, shall supply, execute, and doe, as well in and for the marche of her Ma^{tie}'s army, and approches, and assaltes, and prepuracones of Approches and assaltes of castells and fortresses, all such officers and sapires as by her Ma^{tie}'s gal-

Ονόρα ιηγήν δοννχαϊδ, mic concobair, mic τοιρρδεαλβαϊγ, mic ταϊδēc
uί brian dēc. Scéel mór illit moḡa iride.

Sir eduarḡ Phitun tpepenep dēc.

Rolont urtar-mac tomair, mic Rirḡsird dēc.

Αοδ, mac Sḡain, mic Rémainn, mic Sḡain, mic αοδα, mic domnaill ḡlair
dēc. Bá hepiḡe rinneap ḡaible Raḡnaill, ḡ τιḡeapna ḡlinnemaofluḡpa
coḡtḡoir ḡ cpeáctḡoir a comairran ḡall, ḡ ḡaoidel.

Ο Sḡenapaiḡ διαρμαιτε riabac, mac διαρματα, mic uilliam, mic Sḡain
buiḡe ḡ Mac a deapbpaḡtar, uilliam, mac an ḡiolla duiḡ, mic διαρματα do
comḡuitim pe poile i cceilēc do pḡnaḡ lá hua peacnapaiḡ por cionn uilliam
hi ccoirpocḡraiḡ árda maoloubáin. Do poḡair uilliam pó céḡoir. ḡiḡ é
ó peacnapaiḡ po cpeḡctnaiḡcḡeáḡ epide, ḡ po éēc ḡap uair iar rin.

Ο peacnapaiḡ do ḡairm iarom do Sḡan mac an ḡiolla duiḡ.

Τοιρρδεαλβαḡ na coiri cḡoinn, mac maolmuirpe, mic δοννχαϊδ, mic τοιρρ-
δεαλβαϊγ, mic Ruaiḡori mec ruiḡne, do tuitim lá brian ballac, mac maolmuirpe,
mic δοννχαϊδ, mic brian mec ruiḡne i nḡorap corcaḡe.

Capḡin malbí do tḡideáct i nérinḡ maille lé tḡoḡlaictiḡ mḡra ón
bḡpionḡpa.

ḡrian na mbapḡóc, mac maolmuirpe, mic δοννχαϊδ mec ruiḡne deapbpa-
ḡair don τοιρρδεαλβαḡ péirpáite dēc.

Semur, mac muirp duiḡ, mic Sḡain, mic tomair, mic an iarla do tḡeáct
ar in ḡḡrainc, ḡ aḡbeḡtí a tḡct loingḡr ba líonḡaire iná mar táinic. Bá hann

lowglas ought to be supplied, executed, and done. In Wittnes whereof, unto three of these Indentures quadripartit, rem^e severall with every of the said three Captaynes, the said Lord Deputy, and the rest of her Ma^{tie}s privie Counsell, aforesaid, have signed and sealed for and on her Ma^{tie}s behaulfe; and unto the iiijth of these Indentures quadripartit, remaining with the said Lord Deputie and Counsell, the said three Captaines, for them and their septe aforesaid, have putt their seales and signes manuell. Dated the viith of May, 1578."

Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.

^r Warlike opponent.—He was the father of the

celebrated Fiagh O'Byrne of Glanmalur, celebrated by Spenser, who says that he was of mean origin, and of Welsh descent, and, strange to say, this silly conjecture has received the assent and corroboration of the honest Sir James Ware, who was neither a poet nor a fabricator; but the fancies and fictions of the Divine Spenser can no longer stand the test of historical truth, for we know that the O'Byrnes and their neighbours the O'Tooles, whose names he derives from Welsh words signifying "woody" and "hilly," are not so derived, and that the two families, who were two of the most noble in Leinster, were before the English Invasion, situated, not in the mountains of Wicklow, but in the most level

Honora, the daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died. She was much lamented in Leath Mhogha.

Sir Edward Phitun, the Treasurer, died.

Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, died.

Hugh, the son of John, son of Redmond, son of John, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Glas [O'Byrne], died. He was the senior of Gaval-Ranall, and lord of Glenmalure, the warlike opponent and plunderer of his English and Irish neighbours.

O'Shaughnessy (Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy) and his brother's son, William, the son of Gilla-Duv^u, son of Dermot, were slain by each other on a certain occasion, when O'Shaughnessy had laid a snare for William in the neighbourhood of Ard-Maeldubhain^w. William was first slain; and O'Shaughnessy, though he survived him, was so severely wounded that he died in less than an hour afterwards. John, the son of Gilla-Duv, was then styled O'Shaughnessy.

Turlough of the Wooden Leg, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by Brian Ballagh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, in the gateway of [the city of] Cork.

Captain Malby returned to Ireland with great presents from the sovereign.

Brian-na-mBarrog, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, and brother of the aforementioned Turlough, died.

James, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], returned from France^x; and it was rumoured that he had come

plains in all Ireland,—the O'Byrnes, in Moy-Liffey, and the O'Tooles in Moy-Alvy, both included in the present county of Kildare. The Editor is, therefore, led to hope that no grave writer will ever again mention these Spenserian fictions as history. There is a curious poem describing the triumphs and martial achievements of this chieftain of Gaval-Ranall, preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from which it appears that he assaulted and plundered the castles of the county of Kildare, and devastated the whole country,

nearly as far as the River Shannon.

^u *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*.—His real name was Roger, and he was usually called Sir Roger.

^w *Ard-Maeldubhain*, i. e. Maeldubhain's height or hill, still so called in Irish, but anglicised Ardmealuan, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this castle is shewn. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 377.

^x *Returned from France*.—It is curious to observe that neither Camden, the Four Masters,

with a greater number of ships than was really the case⁷. He landed at Oilen-an-Oir, contiguous to Daingean-Ui-Chuis², in Kerry. At this time the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Cuilleann-O'gCuanach^a, where he had begun to erect a castle; and, having heard of the arrival of the fleet in Kerry, he went to see it. The chief marshal of the two provinces of Munster, Arthur Carter by name, Master David^b, and all the Queen's people in Munster, set out to meet the same fleet, as did also the kinsmen of the Earl of Desmond, namely, the two young sons of James, son of John, son of Thomas, namely, John and James Oge. These were in confederacy with James, son of Maurice; and they made an attack by night upon the Marshal and Master David, at Tralee, where they beheaded them^c while asleep in their beds and couches. They then brought James on shore, and both repaired to the woods of Claenglaise^d and Coill-mhor^e. James went forth from these woods on his first expedition after landing, with all his cavalry and infantry, through the middle of Hy-Connell-Gaura and Clann-William^f; and they proceeded to plunder the country as they passed along^g. The [inhabitants of the] country began to assemble to oppose them; and, first of all, the sons of William Burke, son of Edmond, namely, Theobald and Ulick; and Theobald dispatched messengers to Tuath-Aesa-Greine^h, summoning Mac-I-

Limerick, but is now in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary. The name Cuilleann denotes holly, or a place abounding in holly; but this place is fabled to have taken its name from Cuilleann, the son of Morna, who was slain here by Finn Mac Cumhaill, in the third century.

^b *Master David*.—His real name was Henry Davells. Philip O'Sullivan Beare calls him "Davensius,"—see his *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 95,—and O'Daly styles him Danversius.

^c *Beheaded them*.—O'Daly says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 22, that this fact has been often stigmatised, and described as derogatory to the honour of [Sir] John of Desmond; yet, he thought, unjustly, as John killed an avowed enemy, who not only sought to crush the cause of liberty, but who had done signal injury to John himself in the house of the Lord of Mus-

kerry. O'Sullivan calls it "*facinus dignum*," fol. 95; and Camden asserts that Sanders lauded it as "*suave Deo sacrificium*." Dr. Smith, in his *History of the County of Kerry*, p. 163, says that "the pretence was Henry Danvers holding session of gaol delivery in Desmond palatinate."

^d *Claenglaise*, now Clonlish, in the south-west of the county of Limerick.

^e *Coill-mhor*, i.e. the great wood. This wood was situated in the north of the barony of Coillmor, now Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork.

^f *Hy-Connell Gaura and Clann-William*, now the baronies of Conillo and Clannwilliam, in the county of Limerick.

^g *As they passed along*, literally, "they proceeded to plunder every place to which they came."

^h *Tuath-Aesa-Greine*, a district in the county

τρέτυρα αρ αν τήρ, 7 πο έυρη mac υί θρηανν βυδόν γαλλόεελας, 7 γίomanac go εςρόιτε. Ro λήρατ ιαραν λορεε na λαοέβυδνε conur τάρρατταρ Sémur ιαρ mbhíe na cóinnaióe φορ α εειονν ι εοοιλλ έλιοταιρ διαναιρ. Ro ριγςó ιομαι-ρεacc ετιρ na cumarcc βυδόνθ ήρην, 7 πο haimpςó ρemur go hínóell διρεαé ουρςορ vo ρειλέρ hi ρφορπολαν α έλειβ 7 α compairi γυρ bó ναμνα οιδεαδα όό. Αρ α σοί πο ρραοίneaó λαιρ αρ τριαέβυδόνθ na τοραιγεαéta. Oo ρónaó eét móρi ann ριν uair πο μαρβαó τεροιτε abúpe, 7 βασί ραé ιαπλα वोιόρε ραν óiccmilió ριν, αρ έρoóáéτ, αρ έñóαρ ρβóna αρ ρογλαim βέρλα 7 βέρccna. Ní cian óñ caélaταιρ vo éuaó Semar mac muirir an τραé ταινιcc anppainne écca va ionnpaigió, 7 vo ρóine α éiomna lé bñán hriaéar, 7 πο αιéιν δια ρανmúintir α διéñvaó αρ na ραγβαιττιρ α εαρccairne lé α αιéne, nó ρé α oipleaé é.

óá hann βασί αρδιυρτιρ na hEpeann Sír uilliam úrurpe in ionóaió ριν ι εοοιραιγ móρi muman. Ιαπλα éille ναρα, 7 Sír nicular maubí co na ρoé-ρατε ina ρappaó ann ριν. Tycpaτ ρíde aghaió αρ éonntae luimnicch co po γabpaτ longpoρt ι εοompoépaib éille mo éeallócc. Tánaiε ιαπλα úřmuman ina ccññ annpin, 7 βασί acca éop hi cceill co ná βασί cuio óó ρém α τταρρ-αινεε Sémaiρ mic muirir, na βeóρ α mígníom dá ndeapnpatε α hpaίtre, 7 vo ρaó α aon mac oiópeaéta von iypir α ngioll lé ταιρiρεaéτ 7 lé comall vo éopóim τραχαν. Ro τινγellaó von ιαπλα γαν α éip vo milledó ní baó mó, 7 γé po γεallaó ní po comallśb, óip vo díolairépiccheaó α óaoíne 7 α mnile. Ro loipceaoó α αρβαρ 7 α ροιρccnfm.

of Limerick, comprising Castleconnell and Singland. Dr. O'Brien asserts, in his *Irish Dictionary*, that Aos-Greine is the barony called the Small County of Limerick; but this cannot be true, as we know from O'Heerin, that Castleconnell and Singland were in it, and that the barony called the Small County comprised the territory of Deis Beag.

¹ *Mac-I-Brien-Ara*.—His territory bordered on Tuath-Aesa-Greine.—See the Queen's letter in his favour above printed, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*.

² *Military skill*, literally, captainship, generalship or skill in leading a military force.

³ *To cut off his head*.—O'Daly says, c. 22,

that James Fitz Maurice, after being mortally wounded in the breast with a ball, dashed into the midst of his enemies, like another Achilles, foremost in battle front, striking about him with sword and lance, until he made a lane for himself to where Theobald Burke stood, and with a single blow cleft his scull in twain, and with another stroke killed his brother, William. He makes no allusion to his having requested that his head should be cut off after his death; but he states that his kinsman, Maurice Fitz John, ordered his head to be cut off, and that, as he could not give his body such honourable sepulture as it was entitled to, he left it concealed under an aged tree, where, not

Brien Araⁱ, to come and banish the traitor from the country. Mac-I-Brien sent a body of gallowglasses and soldiers to Theobald. These then went in pursuit of those heroic bands, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense and solitary wood to await their approach. A battle was fought between both forces, in which James was shot with a ball in the hollow of the chest, which [afterwards] caused his death. Notwithstanding this, however, he defeated his lordly pursuers. In this conflict a lamentable death took place, namely, that of Theobald Burke, a young warrior, who was a worthy heir to an earldom for his valour and military skill^k, and his knowledge of the English language and the law. James, the son of Maurice, had not passed far from the scene of this battle when the languor of death came over him; upon which, in a few words, he made his will, and ordered his trusty friends to cut off his head^l [after his death], in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mangle him.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Drury, was at this time at Cork, in Munster; and the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas Malby were there along with him. These set out towards the county of Limerick, and pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock. Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet them; and he endeavoured to impress it on their minds that he himself had no part in bringing over James, the son of Maurice, or in any of the crimes committed by his relatives; and he delivered up to the Lord Justice his only son and heir, as a hostage, to ensure his loyalty and fidelity to the crown of England. A promise was thereupon given to the Earl that his territory should not be plundered in future; but, although this promise was given, it was not kept, for his people and cattle were destroyed, and his corn and edifices burned.

long after, being found by a hunter, it was brought to Kilmallock, fixed upon the gallows tree, and shattered by the musket fire of the heretics. Camden, however, seems to have understood that his head was cut off by his enemies:

“Pugnatum est aliquamdiu. Theobaldus, et alter e fratribus cum nonnullis suorum occubuerunt, simulque Fitz-Moris ipse hasta transfixus, et caput plumbea glande transfossus, cum

plerisque suorum cecidit. Cadaveri caput amputatum, corpus membratim dissectum: membra palis suffiguntur ad portas Kilmaloci, ubi prius fidem Principi in Ecclesia coram Perotto, ut diximus, magnis obtestationibus astrixerat.”

Ware says, that Sir William Burke, the father of Theobald and William, was created Baron of Castleconnell, and had an annual pension of a hundred marks; and Camden remarks that he

Ro faoió iarom an iúrtaí on ccampa rin éille mo éallócc, a trí nó a cétair do captaínib co cefiéríib cédaib do faigéuiriib galla 7 gaoideála do éuarpuccáð na coillib móire dur an ffaigibíteir dponz éiccin dia fpeccairíobh. Do pala ftoppa 7 clann ócc iarla ófsmumán .i. Sfan 7 Semur ócc, ag gort na tiobhrate, 7 no fígib íorígal ainttreannoda ftoppa co no rraoínead fop muintir an iurtaí, 7 co no marbáð tríúr dia ccapraímib .i. capraín hoirióbíte, capraín úrtaí, 7 capraín rppur go tréib cédaibh amaille ppu, 7 ténnatatar peceólanga uata gur an ccampa. Rucc an iurtaí a ccampa iarom go bél áta na ndéire i cefiéríib ócc chiu mál mic uaine, 7 no gab galan a écca an iurtaí, 7 no fáccáib capraín maubí le haccaíð coccaíð gearaltaí, 7 puccáð an iurtaí i ccapraíte co porclairege co fpuair báí ann rin, 7 bá hé iurtaí do tocáð ma ionat i ccúirte áta chiat duine uaral do muintir na bainríogha. tainic anoir irin treacáimain rin féin .i. Sir uilliam Pellham do coiméð cpiúce bpiú 7 mibe 7 fine gall ar clandaib nell 7 ar gaoidealaib líte cuinn, 7 laigín an cefin nó biað an iurtaí rin no écc, 7 capraín maubí acc mínuccáð muimneac. Tánaic tra iarla upmumán i nEirinn irin treacáimain cedna, iar mbíte trí bliána toir ppar an tan rin.

Ioméura capraín maubí, tainic co lunnneac iar nécc an iurtaí dátnuaduccáð a arnala, 7 dfaígal bíð dia buannadhaib, 7 do cóíð aríde go hífgebtene, 7 bá hé an láirín tangattar clann ócc iarla dearmumán diairpaíð gona nó gabala i cconntae lunnmíg, 7 tapla iate 7 an capraín tul i tul gé no fédrat a fáccna, 7 a íomgabail. Ro fígead ócaindí cpoða ftoppa. Ro fpiúclad, 7 a íomgabail. Ro fígead fcaindí cpoða ftoppa. Ro fpiú-

soon after died of joy: "unde senex inopino gaudio perfusus haud multo post expiravit."

^m *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood, in the barony of Coill-mor, or Kilmore, in the county of Cork, and adjoining the county of Limerick.—See note ^e, p. 1715, *supra*.

ⁿ *Gort-na-tiobrad*, i. e. field of the spring, translated *ager fontis* by P. O'Sullivan, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 97. It is now generally known by the name of Springfield, but the natives always called it Gort-na-tiobrad, when speaking Irish. It is a townland containing the ruins of a square castle and the seat of

Lord Muskerry, in the parish of Killagholehane, in the south of the county of Limerick:

^o *Captain Spris*.—His real name was Price, according to Camden and Ware, who make no mention of Captain Eustace, who was probably an Irishman:

"Ioannes Desmonius Comitís frater qui in Fitz-Moris locum inter rebelles suffectus, ex insidiis Herbert et Prisium Anglos cum cohortibus quas duxerunt interceptit, et occidit, ipse in facie sauciatus. Numeros vero sexcenti milites e Devonia supplerunt, Perottusque cum sex bellicis navibus ad oram tuendam ex Anglia

The Lord Justice afterwards set out from the camp of Kilmallock, accompanied by three or four captains and four hundred English and Irish soldiers, to search [the wood of] Coill-mhor^m, and try whether they could discover any of their enemies. They fell in with the young sons of the Earl of Desmond, namely, John and James Oge, at Gort-na-Tiobradⁿ; and here a furious engagement was fought between them, in which the people of the Lord Justice were defeated, and three of their captains slain; namely, Captain Herbert, Captain Eustace, and Captain Spris^o, together with three hundred of their men. Several made their escape to the camp by flight.

The Lord Justice then removed his camp to Bel-atha-na n-Deise^p, which is situated in the very centre of Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine^q, and here he took his death-sickness. He left Captain Malby to oppose the Geraldines; and he himself was conveyed in a chariot to Waterford, where he died; and the Lord Justice selected by the Council^r of Dublin was Sir William Pelham, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had come from England that very week to protect the territory of Bregia, Meath, and Fingal, against the Hy-Niall and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and Leinster, while the Lord Justice who died and Captain Malby should be engaged in reducing the Munstermen. In the same week the Earl of Ormond^s returned to Ireland, having been three years in England.

As for Captain Malby, he, after the death of the Lord Justice, proceeded to Limerick to recruit his army, and to procure provisions for his soldiers; and from thence he marched to Askeaton; and it was on the same day that the young sons of the Earl of Desmond came to look for fight or prey in the county of Limerick, when they and the Captain met face to face, although they could have shunned and avoided him. A battle was bravely fought between

missus."—*Camden*, A. D. 1579.

^p *Bel-atha-na n-Deise*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Deis, now Athneasy, a ford on the Morning-star river, in the parish of Ath-na-n-Deiseach, now *anglice* Athneasy, barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the east of Kilmallock.

^q *Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine*, a district in the barony of Coshlea.—See note ^t, under 1570.

^r *Council*, literally, "court." Sir William Pelham was elected Lord Justice by the Privy

Council in Dublin, "donec prorex crearetur," and was sworn on the 11th of October in Christ's Church, Dublin.—See the annals of the reign of Elizabeth, by Camden, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1579.

^s *The Earl of Ormond*.—Ware adds, that the Irish Council, on the same day that they chose Sir William Pelham Lord Justice, ordered a patent to make the Earl of Ormond Governor of Munster, and Sir Warham St. Leger Provost Marshal thereof.

laó, 7 no ppoitóilead an pluag gaoidealaic lá muintir an captain go no ppaoin-eaó fopra pó deóid go no maibadh tomar, mac Slain óicc, mic Slain, mic tomar, mic an iapla, 7 eoccan mac emainn óicc mic emainn, mic toirpdealbais mec pitiú go nupuing móir do conraplaib cloinne pitiú, 7 co rocaide do muintir cloinne an iapla a maille ppiú. Ro paccbaó édaia aibhle airm, 7 eodeaó ag muintir an captain don cúp rin. Bá acc an aonac mbicc po piccib an iorgal írin. Baóí an captain iapla a ngar do pacaímain in ear gebtime, 7 gearaltais ar gac laé ag geallaó buailte do éabairt dó, 7 ní po comall-piot indrin. Ro bpipeaó maimpirtir an baile lap an ccaptin, 7 tñó ar rin co háé dapa, 7 baóí annraide acc cñhpuccaó na ccomairran co tanaic an iurpirtir nua uilliam Pellham, 7 iapla cille dapa, 7 iapla upmuíman dia nñptaó, 7 po gabrat uile longport i cconallcoib. Ní táimicc iapla dñpmuíman ina cchnt don cúp rin, uair po dianmilleaó a duthais, 7 po háóbaileccpioraó a haitepcaó iapla ná tñgeallaó dó peime rin gan a milleaó indrin. O do deacaó an iapla i mbáid a bñáitpcaó ar comairle po cñhpriot goill a mbarodaó dñagbaíl ina baileib .i. loé gair an pat móir, Cairlén muirpirtir, Áé dapa, 7 cill mo éallócc, 7 iatp pñin do dól dia tñgib iapla. Ar a aóí rin tpa nñ bó póimneac don típ uile o tá luacair deaðhaó co puir, 7 o cñno pcaóratp co pionann, uair gac port, gac baile, gac arbar gac aipuccaó gur a pan-

¹ *Irish army*, an pluag gaoidealaic. This should be an pluag gearaltaic, or the Geraldine army.

² *Aenach-beag*, now Mannisteranena, a magnificent abbey in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the north-west of Bruff. Ware, Cox, and Leland, call this place Monaster-Neva, but this is a mere misprint for Monaster-Nena. O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 23, asserts that the English were defeated at Enaghbeg on this occasion, and that their great guns and standards fell into John of Desmond's hands; but Camden, and from him Ware, Cox, and Leland, assert that Sir John of Desmond was defeated with the loss of two hundred and sixty of his army, together with the famous Dr. Allen, who was left dead on the field. Leland, who had all

the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, gives the following account of it, as what appeared to him to have been the truth, in his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2:

"The army (for so it was called) consisted of nine hundred foot and fifty horse. Of these three hundred infantry and fifty horse were left in garrison at Kilmallock: and on intelligence received that Sir John Desmond lay a few miles distant from Limerick, with a considerable body, Malby marched to attack him with the residue of his forces. In a plain adjoining to an old abbey, called Monaster-Neva" [*recte*, Monaster-Nena], "he found the rebels in array, to the number of about two thousand, and prepared to give him battle. The Papal standard was displayed; and Allen, the Irish Jesuit, went busily through the ranks, distributing his benedictions,

them, in which the Irish army^c were so resolutely encountered and pressed by the Captain's forces, that they were finally routed, with the loss of Thomas, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond]; and Owen, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy; and a great number of the constables of the Clann-Sheehy, with a great many of the people of the sons of the Earl. Great spoils, consisting of weapons and military attire, were left on this occasion to the Captain's people. This battle was fought at Aenach-beag^d. The Captain after this remained nearly a week at Askeaton, the Geraldines threatening every day to give him battle, though they did not do so. The Captain destroyed the monastery of that town, and then proceeded to Adare, where he remained, subjugating the people of that neighbourhood, until the new Lord Justice, William Pellham, the Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Ormond, came to join him^e; and they all encamped together in Hy-Conillo. The Earl of Desmond did not come to meet them on this occasion, because his territory had been ravaged and his people destroyed, although it had been promised to him that these should not be molested. When the Earl had joined his relatives, the resolution which the English adopted was, to station their warders in his castles, viz. in Loch Gair^f, Rath-mor^g, Caislen Muirisin^h, Adare, and Kilmallock, and depart themselves for their homes. However, the whole country from Luachair-Deaghaidh^a to the Suir, and from Ceann-Feabhrad^b to the Shannon, was in a state of disturbance.

and assuring them of victory. Their dispositions were made, by direction of the Spanish officers, with an address and regularity unusual to the Irish, and their attack was so vigorous, and so obstinately maintained, that the fortune of the day seemed doubtful. The valour of the English at length prevailed; the rebels were routed, and pursued, with considerable slaughter; and among the slain was found the body of Allen, who, not content with exhortation, had drawn the sword in the cause of Rome."

O'Daly mentions the loss of Thomas Geraldine, John's son, and Thomas Brown, Knight, but has not a word about Allen.

^c *To join him*, literally, "to strengthen him."

^f *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, near Bruff, in

the county of Limerick.—See note ^p, under the year 1516, p. 1335, *supra*.

^g *Rath-mor*, now *anglice* Ramore, or Rathmore, a very lofty castle, in ruins, in the parish of Mannisteranena, barony of Small County, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the north of the town of Bruff.

^h *Caislen-Muirisin*, now Castlemorrison, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick.

^a *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, *anglice* Slievefogher, a mountainous district near Castleisland, in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry.

^b *Ceann-Feabhrad*.—This is the part of the mountain of Slieve-Reagh, lying to the left of the road as you go from Kilmallock to Cork.—

gattar clann an iapla scorpá rin no gabrat gá mbloðadh gá mbriúfó, gá ndóó, 7 gá ndianloppcaó ar uamán gall dia naitpebaib, gac tfig, gac tfigdair, gac ríocc gac paca gur a pangavap goill do paopar an miðiac céona porpa ar ulca le gearaltaíob. Ró páccbaó an típ scorpá de ríde ina haon clár comríú, gan iot, gan foircenín. Do taob iapam lapla dfrumán co na braitrib, 7 gur an lion ar lia no péopar do éreacloppcaó Róirteaó 7 bapriac in uib liatáin, 7 in uib maccaille. Ro ruiccheaó longport leó lé hacchaíó Eocóille co no gabáó an baile leó pó deóú. Rob iomóa epa edala 7 iolmaóine an baile írin. Ro cpoitheaó lá gearaltacharib ina ppuairpíot do maíéfr ann genmoá an no cúppíot cñdaigéte 7 buirgíuríg an baile dia nóp 7 dia nairgíó in arépaigib uatá pua ngabáil an baile. Rob iomóa boct dinnm dñoil do éóidh 7 romaoín 7 7 paibéfr lá hédaíl an baile írin. Do padadh múp tap grian an baile lá gearaltaíob, 7 no briúte a cúpte, 7 a cairteóil, a cumdaigéte cloé 7 clápaó, co náp bó hionaitpeaba é go cñd pce iapí rin. Bá im noolaice móp do ionnpaó do pónaó mupo.

Sluaicéaó cñdair pñda lá hiaipia upmumán ipin tpeacémain cedna 7 ngearaltaíob, 7 ráimcc gur an ccaiplén nua co pucc laip gac ní ar a pucc dinnmib 7 daipnéir an típe, 7 poair tapá air gan epioib gan taáar, uair baóí an tapla co na braitrib 7 ccaipraigé an tan rin.

Conall buide mac giollapattapice mic piapair uí moíóa do marbadh 7 mbiorpa 7 ndúthaig ele, 7 dob pepde a marbáó, uair ar dopccain an baile do deaíó.

See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, lib. iii. c. 48; the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 133, a, b, and fol. 237, a, a; and *Book of Lismore*, p. 207, where the features of this mountain are described.

^c *Hy-Liathain*.—This was the name of a tribe and territory in the county of Cork. It derived its name from Eochaidh Liathanach, the second son of Daire Cearba.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. After the establishment of surnames, O'Liathain and O'h-Anmachadha were the chief families of this tribe, and shortly after the English invasion their territory was granted to Robert Fitz Stephen, who granted it to Philip de Barry, as appears from the confirmation charter of King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, con-

firmed to William de Barry, the son and heir of this Philip, "the three cantreds of Olethan, Muscherie, Donegan, and Killede." The extent of Hy-Liathain appears from various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, for the present village of Castle-Lyons, or Caislean-Ui-Liathain, and the island of Oilean-Mor-Arda-Neimhedh, now the Great Island, near Cork, are mentioned as in it. Harris asserts, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 50, that Hy-Liathain is a territory in the south of the county of Waterford, in the barony of Decies, on the sea coast, opposite Youghal; but this is totally false, for we know from the best authorities that Hy-Liathain did not extend beyond the

The sons of the Earl proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, corn-field, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might [get possession of them, and] dwell in them; and [on the other hand], the English consigned to a like destruction every house and habitation, and every rick and stack of corn, to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices. The Earl of Desmond then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the [possessions of the] Roches and Barry, in the territories of Hy-Liathain^c and Hy-Macaille^d. They encamped before Youghal, and finally took that town, which at that time was full of riches and goods. The Geraldines seized upon all the riches they found in this town, excepting^e such gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in ships before the town was taken. Many a poor, indigent person became rich and affluent by the spoils of this town. The Geraldines levelled the wall of the town, and broke down its courts and castles, and its buildings of stone and wood, so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas.

A chieftain's first expedition was made, in the same week by the Earl of Ormond, into the territory of the Geraldines, and proceeded as far as the Newcastle^f, whence he carried off all the flocks and herds of the country that he could seize upon; and he returned back without [receiving] battle or conflict, because at that time the Earl [of Desmond] and his relatives were in Kerry.

Connell Boy, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Pierce O'More, was slain at Birr, in the territory of Ely; and it was better^g that he was killed, for it was to plunder the town that he had come.

River Blackwater; and Harris, who had access to the Anglo-Irish authorities, should have known that Olethan, which belonged first, after the English invasion, to Fitz Stephen, and passed from him to Barry, was not on the east side of the river of Youghal, but on the west; for in the Charter of Henry II. to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan, he grants them the lands "as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork."

^d *Hy-Macaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^e *Excepting*.—The construction is here faulty. It could be corrected by omitting *ma fpuap-piort* and *ann*, when it would read as follows: "The Geraldines seized upon all the riches of this town, except, &c."

^f *Newcastle*, a well-known town in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^g *It was better*, *dob fíne a mapbaó*. This

Οιλυέρυρ ρυαῶ, mac Sḡain na bḡinne mic Sḡain ρυαῶ, mic Sḡain na pḡiacal
 décc.

laḡla cloinne Ríocairḡ deḡr hī Saḡoib an bḡiaḡairḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1580.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cuicc ced, oḡtmoḡatt.

Concḡobair, mac donnchaḡḡ, mic concḡobair, mic τοιρḡḡdealbairḡ uí ḡḡrian,
 iaḡla tuadḡmḡan pob eirḡde ced mīac do ḡiol corḡmaic ḡair do ḡuid i nāit
 a aḡar ḡr cuḡ ḡleaḡta luḡḡdeḡ mḡnd don mḡmḡan, ḡorar do ḡarrairḡ, ḡ do
 ḡpeḡraḡ ḡrlamḡr a aḡarḡḡ a lamḡib ḡinnḡear do ḡéir ḡiaḡla ḡ ḡeḡta ḡ
 ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡionḡr Saḡan, do écc in inḡḡḡon a aoirḡ iaḡ ccaḡḡḡm lḡḡḡḡiaḡḡa,
 ḡ cḡicc mḡḡiaḡḡan cḡḡraḡḡḡ ḡ a ḡḡḡ ḡo a écc, dá bḡiaḡḡan ar ḡicḡ ḡo lḡḡ
 uḡḡḡḡ in aḡḡḡḡḡḡḡr a ḡine ḡ hī ccoḡḡaḡḡr a ḡlanḡmaicne amḡil ḡearḡḡar
 an ḡann

ḡice bḡiaḡḡan do ḡí ḡo
 iḡ cḡicc lḡḡ bḡiaḡḡa lāna
 ina iaḡla ar ḡonn aḡar
 ḡḡianḡa maḡ ḡonn concḡobair.

An concḡobair ḡḡḡn daḡḡacal i maḡḡḡḡḡḡ inḡḡḡ, ḡ a mīac donnchaḡḡ ḡoirḡḡeḡḡ
 ina ionaḡ.

Mac uilliam búḡc Sḡain, mac oiluerair, mic Sḡain, ḡḡḡ τοιρḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡom
 conāḡ lār an pḡearḡ ḡíḡ inā ḡoḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ nḡ ḡonccḡḡḡ do ḡḡát lār an ḡḡḡionḡḡa
 do écc ḡ Rḡḡḡeḡḡḡ an iaḡairḡḡ, mac emairḡḡ, mic uillicc ḡia ḡoirḡḡeḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡan
 ceatt don ḡḡionḡḡa in ionaḡ Sḡain.

Mac uí ḡoinḡaill caḡḡḡḡḡ, mac Maḡḡḡḡḡa, mic aḡḡa ḡuib, mic aḡḡa ρυαῶ
 tanairḡ cenél cconailḡ, ḡaḡí deapḡaḡḡeḡḡ ḡuaḡḡḡḡḡ deḡḡeḡḡḡ, lḡḡḡḡḡ deḡḡḡḡ,

is a bad phrase, and the Four Masters would
 have sustained their dignity better if they had
 written it thus: Conall, &c. do maḡḡḡḡḡ i
 mḡḡḡḡḡ i nouḡairḡ Eile, amḡil ḡuill a ḡḡoic-
 ḡḡḡḡḡ, uair iḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ an ḡaile do ḡáinḡḡ,
 i. e. Connell, &c. was killed at Birr, in the ter-
 ritory of Ely, as his evil deed deserved, for it
 was to plunder the town he came.

^b *Son of Turlough*.—Charles O'Conor of Bela-
 nagare adds, that this Turlough was "the son
 of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha
 an Aenaigh."

^c *Descendants of Lughaidh Meunn*, i. e. Dal-
 Cais.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82.

^d *Junior*.—He was a junior according to the
 Irish law of tanistic succession.

Oliver Roe, the son of John na Beinne, son of John Roe, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal [Burke] died.

The Earl of Clanrickard remained in England this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1580.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty.

Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough^b O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, the first man of the descendants of Cormac Cas who had sat in his father's place over that portion of Munster possessed by the descendants of Lughaidh Meannⁱ, a junior^{*} branch [of his family], who had wrested the government of his principality from the hands of his seniors, according to the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the very prime of his life, having spent forty-five and a half years from [the time of his] birth to his death, and twenty-two and a half of these in [the enjoyment of] the chieftainship of his tribe and the command of his people, as this verse proves :

Twenty years was he
And five half years complete
Earl over the land of Adharⁱ,
Conor, like Conn, the sunbright.

This Conor was interred in the monastery of Ennis ; and his son, Donough, was installed^m in his place.

Mac William Burke (John, son of Oliver, son of John), a munificent and very affluent man, who preferred peace to the most successful war, and who always aided the sovereign, died ; and Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of Ulick, installed himself in John's place, without the permission of the sovereign.

The son of O'Donnell (Caffar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe), Tanist of Tirconnell, (a man) of a bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable character, and the favourite of the distressed and the learned of the

ⁱ *The land of Adhar*, i. e. of Magh Adhar, which is here put for Thomond by a poetical license, as the mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is situated in the plain of Magh Adhair.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach*

Mac Neill, p. 47.

^m *Was installed*, *soiponead*.—This word is incorrect, because his son succeeded without any inaugural ceremony according to the law of England.

7 dáircecol tuairceirte Éireann décc ina baile fén .i. an rgarbh pólar an 15 doctober, 7 a aónacal i ndún na ngall.

O beirí taðcc ócc, mac taðcc, mic cairpí, mic maoleaclamn, mac lúgintt lán oirdearic a ciuil 7 i ccánóin do écc, 7 a aónacal i noilpínn, 7 a dearbhrátaí cairpíre do gabáil a ionaí.

Mac méc donnchaíó tíre hoilella .i. Maolpuanaíó, mac caatáil, mic eoḡain píaḡaige fuileac porbpaíleac, naita lé namait, connalbaíḡ lé carait do écc.

Taðcc píaḡac, mac eoḡain, mic concóbaí, mic taðcc uí dubda do écc.

Domnall, mac taðcc, mic concóbaí, uí brian décc, 7 a aónacal i main-iríir iníir.

Eoḡan mac tuatáil baílb uí ḡallcúbaí dísceanac ráta bot do écc an. 22. lá do mí october.

Mac méḡ eoḡaccain Ropra, mac conla, mic concóbaí, mic laigne do marbaíó ḡo míḡaolmáir lá a dearbhrátaí .i. lá brian. Rob ionḡnaíó laíḡstt éneóil píachach díníscar, 7 nác paíbe Ropra acḡ ná uapal, 7 urmóir fén nÉireann accá eccaoíne. Ro gabáíó dñá aḡaí na cloinne rín lár an iuríir po dáíḡ atbíníet co mbaoí cuítt dóroí in ríngail rín a cloinne.

Semur ócc, mac Smaí, mic Ssain, mic tomaí íarla do dól do dñuim a dísínice díarraíó cíníce i murcraíḡe, 7 corbmac, mac taðcc, mic corbmaic ócc mic corbmaic, mic taðcc meḡ carḡaíḡ (tíḡearna an tíre) do bíné co líon a rócraíde i naon máíḡin ar a cíonn an adhaíó rín. Ro haírnídeáíó do ríde Semur do dól tairíir írín tír. Do cíóí íaraí corbmac in ionaí epóalca in po ba dóíḡ laí Semur díá íaíḡíó, 7 pó ḡeíḡ Semur co cíníce

ⁿ *Sgarbhsholas*, now Scariffhollis, on the south bank of the River Swilly, and about two miles to the west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. This place is well known in modern Irish history, in consequence of a battle fought here in 1650, in which the Irish were defeated, and cut off with dreadful slaughter.

^o *How small*.—Mageoghegan was so powerful in the year 1449, that when he was summoned by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, to make his submission, he was treated with so much

respect by the Duke, that he is said to have boasted, on returning among his sept, that “he had given peace to the King’s Lieutenant.”—See Leland’s *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 35. Campion, however, who wrote in 1571, informs us, that Mageoghegan was then “but a meane Captaine, yeelding his winnings to the stronger.”—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 148.

^p *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—This Cormac, who was then sheriff of the county of Cork, proved so loyal to the English cause that he was

north of Ireland, died in his own mansion seat of Sgarbhsholas^a, on the 15th of October, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Beirne (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned student, very celebrated for his knowledge of the civil and the canon law, died, and was buried at Elphin; and his brother, Carbry, took his place.

The son of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Owen), a sanguine and convivial huntsman, fierce to an enemy, [and] kind to a friend, died.

Teige Reagh, the son of Owen, son of Conor, son of Teige O'Dowda, died.

Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, died, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Owen, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, Deacon of Raphoe, died on the 22nd of October.

The son of Mageoghegan (Rossa, the son of Conla, son of Conor, son of Laighne) was unfraternally killed by his brother Brian. It was wonderful how small^o the inheritance of the Kinel-Fiagha was at this time, for Rossa was only a [private] gentleman; he was, nevertheless, lamented by the greater number of the men of Ireland. The father of these sons was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, because it was reported that he had participated in this fratricide.

James Oge, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], set out in rebellion to seek a prey in Muskerry; but Cormac, the son of Teige^p, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of the country, had all his forces assembled to oppose him. Cormac, being informed that James had passed by him, proceeded to a certain place, through which he knew James would pass; and he soon perceived James

knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who was so well pleased with him that, in a letter of his sent to England, he stated that, "for his loyalty and civil disposition, Sir Cormack Mac Teige, of Musery was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry." Camden says, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, that it was Daniel Mac Teige, the brother of Cormac, that defeated and took James of Desmond. His words are as follows:

"Jacobus Desmonius Comititis frater Muske-

royam regiunculam Cormaci Mac Teg (quem Justiciarius ea lege dimiserat, ut de patria contra rebelles bene mereretur) de prædatus incidit in Donellum Cormaci fratrem, qui prædam, pluribus cæsis, recuperavit. Jacobum vulnere lethali sauciatum cepit, Warhamoque S. Legero Marescallo Momoniæ, et Waltero Ralegho (qui nunc primum ordines duxit) Illi in judicium vocarunt, et Majestatis reum peractum usitato proditorum supplicio affecerunt, capite Corcagii portæ in spectaculum prefixo."

é cuice 7 po ionnraig é co po marbaid 7 co po muðaiḡeas upmór a muinirpe, 7 po gabas Semur buéin, 7 po cuireas illaím go corcaig. Baí a ngar do mí irin mbaile rin, 7 ullmuccas báir gac aen lá rin an pé rin aice agá dénaím air féin, 7 é ag dénaím aitéirige ina pectuib, 7 acc iarraid maiéme ina mígmoimib. Taimce rccuibhio i cchó na pee rin on iurir 7 on ccomairle ó at chiat co corcaig dia forcongria for an mepa an raér maéaem do malapenuccas, 7 cstraímna comroinntes do dénaím de, 7 a foðail i molarparuib. Do rónas iapom inopin.

Semur, mac Slain óicc, mic Slain, mic tomair iapla do marbas ran ccoccas ccéda lá tigfina Popail briain, 7 cahircece ó ccomnell .i. briain duib mac maégaímna mic donnchaid, mic briain duib uí briain, 7 po baos díol a atarba doirdre irin Semur rin.

Semur, mac muirir, mic gearoirt, mic tomair iapla do marbas ar an ccoccas ccéda deirce do peiler i ndopur Éócaille.

Eman, mac maolmuirpe, mic donnchaid, mic toirpdealbais, mec ruibne a tuataibh toraige do dol do denaím creice for dpuing do na díbriaccaib go glhó pláircei. O donnchada 7 mac dearbbratar don eman rin .i. gofpraib carpac mac donnchaid bacais do bhré for eman, 7 a marbas co mircneac mfoḡaolmair, 7 ní baos i nEirinn an adhaid rin aon mac gallócclais ar mó do éfnasig dón, 7 déicci iná an témann rin.

Rolont, mac Remainn, mic uillicc enuice tuas eprcop cluana físta décc, 7 pob adhar eccaoine ina tír pláirín dié an dígáir rin.

O Suillebain mór décc .i. domnall mac domnaill, 7 a mac (eocan) doirpnead ina ionas.

Donnchaid, mac maoleaclainn mec gormain mic maoleaclainn duib do écc.

An iurir Sir uilliam Pellham do cor rccibeann i raxuib iap nodlaice móir na bliada po diarraid an Ambrael 7 coblais na bainríogán go niomfulance lón 7 ordanair móir do cor co hEirinn po dais gabala ina mbaois dá mbailuib fín ag ḡfaltaib. Báttar iatc ríde ear ḡeibne, baile uí ḡeile-

^a *The mayor*.—This should be Warham St. Leger, Marshal of Munster, to whom a commission of martial law had been sent on the 11th of February, 1579.

^r *Pobble-Brien*, now the barony of Pobblebrien, in the county of Limerick, the chief castle of which was Carrigunnell.

^s *Tuatha Torraighe*, i. e. the districts opposite

coming towards him with a prey, and he attacked him, and slew and destroyed the greater number of his people. James himself was taken, and sent to Cork to be imprisoned. He was [confined] nearly a month in this town, daily preparing himself for death, doing penance for his sins, and asking forgiveness for his misdeeds. At the end of that time a writ arrived from Dublin from the Lord Justice and the Council, ordering the mayor^a to put that noble youth to death, and cut him in quarters and little pieces. This was accordingly done.

James, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], was slain in the course of the same war by the Lord of Pobble-Brien^r and Carigogunnell, namely, by Brian Duv, the son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien. This James was worthy to have inherited the principality of his ancestors.

James, the son of Maurice, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was killed in the same war by the shot of a ball in the gateway of Youghal.

Edmond, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of Tuatha Torraighe^s, went to Glenflesk^r to take a prey from some of the insurgents; [but] O'Donohoe and a brother's son of Edmond himself, namely, Godfrey Carragh, the son of Donough Bacagh, overtook Edmond, and killed him, spitefully and unbecomingly; and there was not at that time in Ireland any son of a gallowglass [chieftain] who had purchased more wine or poetry than this Edmond.

Roland, the son of Redmond, son of Ulick [Burke] of Knocktua, Bishop of Clonfert, died; and the loss of this good man was the cause of great lamentation in his own country.

O'Sullivan More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell, died; and his son, Owen, was installed in his place.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of Melaghlin Duv Mac Gorman, died.

The Lord Justice, Sir William Pellham, wrote to England after Christmas in this year, requesting that an admiral and the Queen's fleet, with a sufficient quantity of provisions and a great ordnance, should go to Ireland, for the purpose of taking from the Geraldines all the towns in their possession. These

^a Tory Island, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

—See note ^b, under the year 1524, p. 1374,

^r *Glenflesk*, i. e. the vale of the River Flesk, *supra*.

cain, 7 cappaec an puill. Ro tionóilfó mórrluacéacáð fíri miðe, fíne gall, 7 laigín, 7 beór ina mbaosí ró dlicchead ó boinn co comar tri nuircce lap an iurair, 7 lá hiarla upmumán do dol i ngíalacáois im féil briúde do ronnrað. Bá haðbal an trocraicce plóig tánaic iarla upmumán ipin toicéscat pin, 7 ní po hairiread láiride co paimic co corcaig. Luid an iurair co líon a éionoil co lunnecá 7 ger bó ríon áduair, fírcáide ann an tan pin, ní po airir cenmotá aoin treacémain acc átnuaducéacá ainnala 7 bíð dia raigíouirib ipin maigín pin. Luid arriðe riar deap don dñir bicc, 7 don máig maigín 7o po gab longpopt i cconallcoib. Ro léicc pccemelctta pccaoilte naða gur an ccoill móir 7o coilltib clalonglair, 7 co oioibelaib delcce. Ní po déchað trocraicce do tren no do truaig gur a pangur ann pin. Nir bó macéacá gac aon ba méctta do marbað, acé po marbað and doill, 7 daoíne dñioile, Ro marbað ann mná, meic, Scceo ingína aor galair, eccuinn, 7 aor appað. Rucacá a cepóð 7 a cepéca gur an ccampa do pancchið an iurair. Ro páccbað oionga deapmapa do Shaxancoibh lá luét na cepeac pin ina marmóipect. Ápead po éinn an iurair dol i cciappraige, 7 po arccna co éfmair luacra, 7 luid iapom co trairgí, 7 do muincin plebe mup ingine muiríða mic éairíða. Tánaic iarla upmumán ó corcaig co ciappraige i ccomóáil an iurair. Bá

^u *Baile-Ui-Gheileachain*, i. e. O'Geilaghan's town. Camden calls this castle Ballyloghum, and Cox, Ballyloghane. It is the place now called Ballinloughane, situated in the parish of Dunmoylan, barony of Shanid (anciently Lower Connello), and county of Limerick, and about three miles from Askeaton.

^w *Carraic-an-phuill*, i. e. the rock of the hole, now *anglice* Carrigafoyle, an island in the Shannon, about two miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. Near the shore are some remains of Carrigafoyle Castle, the chief stronghold of O'Connor Kerry, who was chief of Iraghticonor, but at this period subject to the Earl of Desmond.

^x *Meeting of the Three Waters*.—See note ^k, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

^y *Deis-beag*, a territory lying round the hill of Knockany, and containing the town of Bruff,

in the county of Limerick.—See note ^d, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

^z *The salmon-fall Maigue*.—The River Maigue, called in Irish an Mháig, rises in the barony of Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick, and, flowing through Bruree, Croom, and Adare, pays its tribute to the Shannon nearly opposite Bunratty in the county of Clare, and about nine miles to the west of the city of Limerick. This river was the boundary between Araclich and Hy-Figeinte, and traverses the richest plain in all Ireland. It is called an Mháig mall, i. e. the sluggish Maigue, by O'Heerin, and Máig na mapz, i. e. the Maigue of the beeves, by John O'Tuama, the local bard of the last century. The epithet maigpeac, i. e. "abounding in salmon," is also applicable to it.

^a *Coill-mhor*, now Kilmore, in the north of the barony of Orbhraighe and Coill-mhor, *anglice*

were Askeaton, Baile-Ui-Gheileachain^a, and Carraic-an-phuill^w. A great muster was made of the men of Meath, Fingal, and Leinster, and of all those who were subject to the laws [of England], from the Boyne to the Meeting of the Three Waters^x, by the Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond, about the festival of St. Bridget, for the purpose of marching into the territory of the Geraldines. The Earl of Ormond joined this muster with an immense host. He made no delay, but marched on to Cork. The Lord Justice proceeded with all his forces to Limerick; and although it was at that time cold Spring weather, he delayed in that town only a week, to furnish his soldiers with arms and provisions there. Thence he proceeded south-west, by Deis-beag^y, and along the salmon-full Maigue^z, and pitched his camp in Hy-Connello. He sent forth loose marauding parties into Coill-mor^a, into the woods of Claenglaise, and into the wilds of Delge^b. These, wheresoever they passed, shewed mercy neither to the strong nor the weak. It was not wonderful that they should kill men fit for action, but they killed blind and feeble men, women, boys, and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people. They carried their cattle and other property to the Lord Justice's camp; but great numbers of the English were slain by the plundered parties, who followed in pursuit of the preys. The Lord Justice then resolved upon passing into Kerry; and he proceeded to Teamhair-Luachra^c, thence to Tralee, and along the base of the mountain of Mis^d, the daughter of Muireadha, the son of Caireadh. The Earl of Ormond [also] marched from Cork to Kerry, to join the Lord Justice. On this occasion they lost a countless

Orrery and Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork. The Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this barony.—See note under the year 1582.

^b *Delge*, now Delliga, in the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork, adjoining Limerick.

^c *Teamhair-Luachra*.—This name is now obsolete, but its situation is still pointed out by Beal-Atha-na-Teamhrach, a ford in the parish of Dysart, near the little town of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry. This whole district was originally called Sliabh Luachra and Luachair Deaghaidh; but it should be remarked, that Luachair Deaghaidh, or Sliabh Luachra,

was originally far more extensive than the district now called Sliabh Luachra, for we have the authority of the Life of St. Ida, published by Colgan, at 15th January, that the church of Cill-Ida, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south of the county of Limerick, was at the foot of Sliabh Luachra. It also appears from several old maps of Ireland in the State Papers' Office, London, that Slewlogher extended into the counties of Kerry and Limerick.

^d *The mountain of Mis*, now Slievemish, a mountain in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry. Cox says that the Lord Justice "having marched as far as Slewemiss, beyond Tralee, and not being able to pass farther,

óirímh an po páccbað deaáib, 7 do daoímh gan fuiluccað, gan foróirccað lá með a narpar 7 a nimtecta, 7 lá tírce bíð don ÷ur yin.

Óá hé yin ionam tangattar coblac na bainriogha ar córtadab na hepeann, 7 ní po gabratt fóf go rangattar co cuan rionna rriobgloine, 7 po lícceríct a nangcaine amac for an aicen po upcomair éairrce an puill gac noíreac. Tánac an iurtyr 7 iarla upmumhan for tyr do íarighið an baile cedna co po ruiðigíð da campa do múir 7 do tír ma tímcell. Do cóio ÷m Sír nielar malbi co maíðb cóiccið éonnact, 7 co nörung óríme do Shaxan-coib i ccuaðmumhan pó óaig ná léiccepað anpoplann mapá nó típe do íarighið an iurtyr an ccfin nó biað lé haghaid glan bailtíð gearaltaç. Oala an iurtyr po forcongair riðe an torðanar móf yin tainicc éuicce do éar-paing i tyr 7 po ruiðigíð cóicc gonna mopa pó comair na cairge dia caiteam gan cóicill. Áébírtí gur bó lícánóin an gonna ba lucca ÷ibh. Ro gabratt acc ÷uibraccað an baile iarom. Ní bai tpa ó éarn bñírry mic ealatan mic níð i narpar óírcerit cóiccið cloinne ÷eirccine, go cnoc mñríul i cconnaçtaib, ÷iamair, na ÷roiðel, pán, ná íoitirgleant naç clor puaim, 7 íóçram an orðanar anaiénið ionghait yin. Ro líccað ÷na po ÷eóid an líc riar do cappaice an puill ó lár go lán mullaç, 7 po ba commbpúð 7 coméu-tim don ÷arða 7 don baile na ccñð porpa. Ro gabað an baile lar an iurtyr, 7 po an ppi pé cóicc noðce ipin ccappaice iar na gabaíl. Ápeað do ÷eachað a ccionn na pée yin go hírgébtine. Ot éualattar ÷arða baile í gailcann,

resolved to besiege Carrigifoyle, which was Desmond's chief strength."

^e *Two camps.*—This language is not correct, because a camp of ships is a solecism. It should be also remarked, that none of the English or Anglo-Irish writers make mention of Her Majesty's fleet having put into the Shannon to storm the Castle of Carrigifoyle, on this occasion. Winter, Vice-Admiral of England, came about this period to cruise about the coast, and prevent the Spaniards from landing if they should come. He put into the harbour, of Ventry, but, growing impatient, he returned to England about the 21st of September.—See Camden's Annals, A. D. 1580. According to Ware's Annals, the castle of Carrigifoyle was

then garrisoned with nineteen Spaniards and fifty Irish, under one Julio, an Italian engineer. Cox adds, that the Lord Justice, coming to view it, had like to have been killed with a musket-shot; that he nevertheless persevered in his resolution, and caused the castle to be battered with three cannon, a culverin, and a demi-culverin, till a breach was made, at which Captain Mackworth entered and took the castle, putting fifty to the sword, and taking six whom he executed in the camp. He also adds, that "Captain Julio was preserved two or three days for certain considerations," and that "then, not complying with the Lord Justice's expectations, he was hanged."

^f *The Rock.*—This was a name given to the

number of men and horses, without bloodshed or slaughter, by the length of their march and journey, and a scarcity of provisions.

It was at this time that the Queen's fleet reached the coast of Ireland; and they made no delay until they entered the harbour of the glassy-waved Shannon, and cast anchor in the sea, directly opposite Carraig-an-Phuill. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond marched to the same castle by land, so that they pitched two camps^e, by sea and land, around it. Sir Nicholas Malby, with the chiefs of the province of Connaught, and a countless number of Englishmen, then set out for Thomond, that they might prevent any attack, either by sea or land, which it might be in contemplation to make on the Lord Justice, while storming the towns of the Geraldines. As for the Lord Justice, he ordered the great ordnance sent to him to be landed; and he placed five great guns opposite the Rock^f, to play upon it without mercy. It was said that the least of these guns was a demi-cannon^g. He then began to storm the castle; and there was not a solitude or wilderness, a declivity or woody vale, from the Carn of Breas^h, the son of Ealathan, son of Neid, in the south-west of the province of Clann-Deirgthineⁱ, to Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil^k in Connaught, in which the sound and roar of these unknown^l and wonderful cannon were not heard. The western side of Carraig-an-phuill was at length broken from the top to the foundations; and the warders were crushed to death by its fall. The Lord Justice then took the castle, and remained in it five days after he had taken it; and at the end of that time he went to Askeaton. When the warders of Baile-Ui-Gheileachain

castle itself from its firmness, not of any natural rock near it. The rock of the hole, Cappaig a poill, means the castle near the hole, from a deep hole in the Shannon near it.

^g *Demi-cannon*.—A demi-cannon of the greatest size is a gun six inches and six-eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

^h *Carn of Breas*, i. e. Carn-Ui-Neid.—See note under the year 1569.

ⁱ *The province of Clann-Deirgthine*, i. e. Desmond.

^k *Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil*, now Knockmaa, barony of Clare, and county of Galway, and about five

miles to the south-west of Tuam. It is believed by the peasantry of this part of Connaught, that this hill is the principal residence of the fairies of Connaught, who are commanded by a chief called Finvarra.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1, where it is stated that a carn on this hill is stated to be the Carn Ceasrach of the ancient Irish writers.

^l *Unknown*, anaéinó, i. e. hitherto unknown to the Irish. This hyperbolic description of the storming of Carrigafoyle shews that the writer had but little acquaintance with the laws of sound. It looks very strange that any man, be his imagination ever so wild, that had ever heard the tremendous peals of the artillery of

7 fírraigeibíne all goṑa aṑuaṑmapa an oṑṑanár anaitníṑ náṑ cloṑ leṑ a íamail íamí gṑ ím, ío ḡabrat íoṑ bṑííṑ a mbailṑṑ, 7 íainicc leṑ bṑííṑ baile í ḡeileacáim, 7 ní ío cúmáingíot fírraigeibíne do bṑííṑ 7 ó náí íéṑrat ní do aṑíṑ do íonírat doíṑí'an baile oṑacṑáíl obéla oṑlaicṑe íó upcṑíamí an íurṑí. Do íóṑṑaṑ an baile ím a mbíṑíṑí don baíṑíṑḡam. Do cṑíṑ íaíomí an íurṑí íaí ím co luimneac, 7 baíṑí dá ííṑṑe la anníaiṑe acc cúṑ a íecíṑí, 7 a mṑíṑíṑí ḡe, báṑṑar a ḡille 7 a eíṑ íoṑ coínnmíṑ íṑṑón íuaṑ-muimían in aṑíṑ ím. Soaíṑ íapa aíṑ co híṑḡeibíne im cínṑíṑí aíṑ cínṑ co ío caíṑ íeal don íraíṑaṑ ím mbailṑ ím, 7 ní anaṑ do ḡíéṑ, acc acc mḡííṑm 7 aḡ aṑbalíecíṑíṑ ḡeapalṑac do ló, 7 doíṑṑe. Bá doíṑ cúṑ ím ío báíaiṑcṑíṑ laíṑ íáṑṑac dṑna maíṑlín .i. uillícc, mac uillícc, míc uillícc mac vall íṑṑe ó a ḡlín ḡo a báṑ an ían ím. Ro maíṑaṑ laíṑ íeṑí Supélaṑ cille moṑua .i. Sṑan, 7 níí bo hionmaíṑṑe íṑṑe íoṑ ḡe ío baíṑ íuilleaṑ aíṑ cṑeṑ bliaṑan doaíṑ. Bá dṑíṑm, 7 bá do aíṑníṑ an ío loíṑíeac ḡoíṑ 7 ḡíṑalṑaíḡ imo íoile íoile íṑ an ían ía. Do cṑíṑ an íurṑí co ná íṑuaḡ í cíaíṑpaíḡe, 7 ní ío aíṑíṑ co íainicc doíṑḡíṑ í cúṑ. Ro lomaṑ 7 ío lṑíṑ íecíṑíṑaṑ laíṑ blaṑ mṑíṑ do ḡeapalṑachaíṑ 7 do cíaíṑpaíḡe don cúṑ ím. Tíḡ aṑpaíṑe íaíṑṑaíṑna ná cecíṑṑ ḡo cṑícaíḡ, 7 íap a aíṑ co híṑḡeibíne, 7 co luimneac. Baṑṑar maíṑe muimneac (cén mo íat ḡeapalṑaíḡ) í ḡíallíṑur occa don cúṑ ím .i. an baíṑaṑ mṑíṑ, bṑí 7 mac meḡ caíṑaíḡ mṑíṑ, doíṑ mac mṑíṑ muíṑí cíaíṑpaíḡe, O Sṑilleaṑían beíṑṑe, Mac donṑhaṑa, 7 mac meḡ caíṑaíḡ íaṑaíḡ.

Do cúṑíṑíṑ coímaíṑle Shaxan íurṑíṑ nua í neíṑínn ím cṑíṑ mí oṑoḡmaí .i. loíṑ ḡíamí (.i. aṑṑur). Ro ba mo eíṑíṑe doíṑm 7 doíṑíṑ ína Sṑí uilliam Pellham, aíṑ a doí ní íamíṑ í neíṑínn íamí aíṑ oíṑṑe aímíṑe íṑíṑ aon mac

heaven in Donegal or Kerry, should have been so lost in amazement at the report of a demiculverin.

^m *Not able to destroy.*—Ware says, in his *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1580, that the garrison of Askeaton, fearing to be used as those of Carrigafoyle were, saved the army a labour, for that, taking advantage of the darkness of the night following, they stole out of the castle, leaving a train of gunpowder, which, taking fire, burned some buildings in the castle, but without injuring the principal towers, which

were the next day taken and possessed by the English.

ⁿ *Property.*—*ḡíṑíṑí* is the ancient Irish word for what English lawyers called “fee-simple.” It signifies “constant property.”

^o *Quartered, or billeted.*

^p *Faltach of Dun-Maoilín*, i. e. Wall, of Dunmoylan, in the county of Limerick, about six miles north-west of the town of Newcastle.

^q *Blind from his birth*, literally, “blind from his birth to his death.”

^r *Cill-Mochua*, now Kilmacow, in the parish of

and Askeaton heard the tremendous and terror-waking roars of those unknown guns, the like of which they had never heard before, they proceeded to demolish their castles, and succeeded in destroying Baile-Ui-Gheileachain; but as they were not able to destroy^m Askeaton, they left its gates wide open for the Lord Justice; upon which the castle was proclaimed the Queen's propertyⁿ. The Lord Justice then proceeded to Limerick, where he remained forty days, to recover from his fatigues and recruit himself; and his servants and horses were during this time quartered^o throughout Thomond. About the Whitsuntide following he returned to Askeaton, and he spent a considerable part of the summer in that town; and he never ceased by day or night from persecuting and extirpating the Geraldines. It was on this occasion that he put to death Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^p, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, a man who had been blind from his birth^q. He also killed Supple of Cill-Mochua^r, i. e. John, a man whom it was not becoming to have killed, for he was upwards of one hundred years of age. Countless and indescribable were the injuries mutually done upon each other by the English and the Geraldines during this time. The Lord Justice proceeded with his army to Kerry, making no delay, until he arrived at Daingean-Ui-Chuis^s, on which occasion he devastated and ravaged a great part of the territory of the Geraldines and of Kerry. He then passed by a transverse course, through the intervening territories, to Cork, and back to Askeaton and to Limerick. He had [in his custody] the chiefs of Munster (the Geraldines only excepted), as hostages on this occasion, namely, Barry More, the wife and son of Mac Carthy More, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Donough^t, and the son of Mac Carthy Reagh.

The Council of England, in the first month of autumn, sent a new Lord Justice to Ireland, namely, Arthur Lord Gray. He was of a higher title^u and honours than Sir William Pellham, though there had never come to Ireland an

Ballingarry, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^s *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. Dingle-I-Couch, now the town of Dingle.

^t *Mac Donough*, i. e. Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallogh, in the county of Cork.

^u *Higher title*.—Arthur Lord Grey was Baron

of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of Ireland. He landed in Dublin on the 12th of August, 1580, while the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, was at Limerick. On the 6th of September, the Lord Justice came to Dublin, and surrendered the sword to the Lord Deputy, and then set sail for England.

Saxanaiḡ ba luaimniḡe láin airttḡiḡe, 7 bá huairle airttḡiḡe, 7 ar mó léir éirḡ do rén ríḡbḡir ina an Sḡr uilliam rḡn. Do éuaḡ ríḡe go haé cliaé fo éuaḡrḡm an iurtḡir rḡn taimce a Saxoib, 7 tucc an claoḡḡm rḡr a cumar, 7 no iméḡ rḡn rḡr iar mbḡlḡe buaḡa dia bioḡbaḡaib.

Semur urtar, mac Rólont, mic tomair do bḡiread a bailtead ar ngábail lair an ceḡstḡḡm ceatolica, 7 ar noúltead dá Rḡionnra, co rḡ éirḡ cocead 7 cḡnoairḡci le linn an iurtḡir (Arthur loḡḡ gḡan) do teact i néinn. Tan-gattar caḡmanaiḡ, 7 cḡmpelaiḡ, bḡanaiḡ, 7 tuatálaiḡ, gaḡal raḡnaill 7 an mḡn ná no díḡbaḡe diaḡrḡma ó rḡailḡe, 7 do laoiḡir i ceḡbaḡr 7 i ccommbaḡ Shemair iurtar, gḡr bó-haen clár imḡḡḡa 7 ḡraonta ó Shláine co rḡonainn, 7 ó boinn co comar tḡr nuyce. Do rḡnadh rḡrlongḡḡrḡt lar na rḡḡlaḡaib rḡmébeḡḡmar in iomḡḡḡaib an tḡleḡe ruad 7 ḡlinne maolugḡa.

Sluaicḡeas lar an iurtḡir 7 la capḡin maubḡ do ḡol do rḡcaḡileas 7 ḡḡrḡḡḡḡ na rḡḡḡlaḡ rḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ rḡn. Do éualattar na díḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡáil a hanḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ dia mionḡḡḡḡḡḡ, no rḡcaḡḡḡḡḡ ar a ndaḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ rḡ ḡuaillḡ gaḡḡ corḡa ḡlinne maol uḡra. Ro éḡḡ an iurtḡir an ḡḡḡḡ ar mionca no rḡcḡḡḡ 7 no rḡḡḡḡ do capḡḡḡḡ an tḡḡḡḡ, 7 do éur leo a hoct, no anaḡḡ do baḡḡḡḡḡ raiḡḡḡḡḡḡ do éur 7 do éairḡelaḡ ḡlinne maolugḡa. Rua-pattar a rḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡan rḡḡḡḡḡ lá rḡḡḡḡḡ rḡr coimḡḡḡḡ an ḡleanna, co naḡ mḡr tḡḡḡḡ tḡr a naḡ ḡon rḡḡḡḡ rḡn, ḡan muḡuccad, ḡan mḡrairleas lár an ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Ro maḡḡḡ an capḡḡḡḡḡ. ^a Rḡotur capḡḡḡ, 7

^a *More nobly triumphant.*—This character of Sir William Pelham does not exactly accord with his deeds, as described by the Four Masters themselves, such as his having slain the blind, the infirm, the feeble, the women, children, idiots, &c., in the wilds of Claenglais, Coill-mor, and Delliga, and his having put to death two old gentlemen of ancient respectability, namely, Wall, of Dunmoylan, who was blind from his birth, and Supple, of Kilmacow, who was upwards of a hundred years of age. The praises betowed on cruelty by the Four Masters, even in their enemies, when successful, shews a low state of moral feeling or cultivation, and proves that they wished to flatter the powers that were, which is the crying sin of all

the panegyrics of the Irish bards.

^x *Lord Justice.*—Lord Gray was appointed Lord Deputy, but the Four Masters did not know those nice distinctions, for they designate them all by the term iurtḡir, or rḡar ionad rḡḡ.

^y *Gaval-Rannall.*—They were a branch of the O'Byrnes, who were seated in the district called the Ranelagh, in the now county of Wicklow.

^z *Slieveroe.*—This is unquestionably the Slieverue, near Blessington, in the west of the county of Wicklow, not the range of the county of Dublin hills, which was also called Sliabh Ruadh by the ancient Irish.

^a *Most trustworthy,* literally, “the oftenest tried.”

^b *Peter Carew.*—He was the elder brother of

Englishman who, during the time he remained, was more energetic in his expeditions, more nobly triumphant^w, or who had been more successful in his services, than this William. He [Sir William Pellham] went to meet the new Lord Justice, who had arrived from England, and gave up the sword to him; and he then set sail for England, having been victorious over his enemies.

James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith and renounced his sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Dord Gray in Ireland as Lord Justice^x. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval-Rannall^y, and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that [the entire extent of country] from the Slany to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe^z and Glenmalure.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain Malby, to scatter and disperse these warlike plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy^a and best tried captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party. On this occasion were slain Peter Carew^b,

Sir George Carew, who remained with the Lord Deputy on the mountain. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Carew set up a claim, as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his ancient estates in Cork. But by an Inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 31st of August, in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III., it was found that "Robert Fitz-Stephen died seized of the moiety of the estate granted by Henry II. to him and Milo de Cogan, and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard" [not legitimated by Act of Parliament], "and died without issue of his body;

that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard, and died without heir of his body."

Notwithstanding this Inquisition, the title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who, "*inveniens rotulam evidentiary*," brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate. Sir Peter laid claim to the barony of Idrome, in the county of Carlow,

Μαϊγίρτιρ μυαρ .i. Seon, γ Μαϊγίρτιρ φραν. Ro μαρβαδ ann dno dponz do δαοιμib uairle ταιμιο ανοιρ κηγάρδα an ιυρτιρ ριν. Ro páccaib an ιυρτιρ a φορλονσπορτ ιαρ ποέταιν na pccel ριν δια ραιγιδ.

Τάναic coblaé eadailleac do μυντιρ an Παπα i mí-mδoin an φογμάιρ i cciarraiže. Ro ba mó a nainm na a ττόταετ uair baoi dia nairδhίpce cettur διαμαδ illuimneach nó i ngaillim, nó i ccorcaiz tiarταιρ co ppuic-piδe na harδbailte ριν obela oρlaicte φορ a cciomn. δa hann po gabpat πορτ occ an oilén po éionnpccain Semur mac muiρir do cumδac an bliadain ροιμie .i. doun an óip. δa ρδo ποδεαpa don coblaé í ριν τοέτ i nepimn do cong-

then in possession of the Kavanaghs, and to one-half of the *kingdom* of Cork [a kingdom that never existed], which, according to a forged roll which was received as evidence, contained the following territories, namely: Imokilly, Tyrbarry, Muskerry, Tyrcourcy, Carbery, Kinelmeaky, Collymore, Collybeg, Ivahagh, Son-nagh O'Donovan [Castle-Donovan], Bantry, Beare, Muntervary, Clandonough, Cloighboigh, Iveragh, Kerri-currihy, Clanmorris, Iraghticonor, Duhallow, and Coshbride; and the corrupt government of the day allowed this ludicrous claim, with a view to frighten the Earl of Desmond and his followers. The allowance of this claim by the Irish Council so alarmed the acute and accomplished Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, who was High Sheriff of Cork, and other Irish and Anglo-Irish chieftains, that they offered to pay Sir Peter Carew a reasonable annual rent, if he would live among them; upon which Sir Peter's agent, Hooker (the well-known writer of a History of Ireland from 1546 to 1586), took for him a house at Cork and another at Kinsale. But Sir Peter died at Newross, in the county of Wexford, on the 27th of November, 1575, appointing as his next heir by his will, Peter Carew, junior, who is the person mentioned in the text as slain by the Irish; and in default of issue in him, he mentions as his next heir George Carew (afterwards Sir George Carew, President of Munster),

and fifteen others in England, whom he appoints in remainder. But the unceasing energy of the Kavanaghs of Idrone, and the untainted loyalty and efficient services of Sir Cormac Mac Carthy, who fought vigorously against the rival race of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, as well as the ridiculous nature of the claim of the Carew family (who were a collateral branch claiming to be heirs to a bastard), caused the prosecution of the suit to end in nothing.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1575; Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 51, and vol. ii. p. 45; and the *Annals of Ireland* by Thady Dowling, A. D. 1366, 1575.

There are very curious documents connected with Sir Peter Carew's claim, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace (Sir George Carew's Collection, No. 606), and, among others, the answer of Morogh Mac Gerald Kavanagh to Sir Peter Carew's petition, which is an interesting and valuable document.

^c *Master Moor*.—He was Colonel John Moor.

^d *Master Frans*.—This should be Master Francis Cosby. He came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Mary, and was by patent, dated 10th September, 1558, appointed General of the Kerne of Leix, then recently made into shire-ground under the name of the Queen's County, where he obtained a grant of the possessions of the suppressed abbey of Stradbally, and many other lands. Master Francis was upwards of

Master Moor^c (John), and Master Frans^d, with many other gentlemen who had come from England in the retinue of the Lord Justice. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he left his camp^e.

An Italian fleet of the Pope's people landed in Kerry in the September of this year. Their name was greater than their importance, for their fame was at first so great that, had they come to Limerick, Galway, or Cork, these great towns would have been left wide open to them. The place where they landed was an island which James, the son of Maurice, had attempted to fortify the year before, namely, Dun-an-oir^f. This fleet was induced to come to Ireland

seventy years of age when he was slain on the occasion mentioned in the text, as we learn from Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, where he writes :

“Cosbeius Hibernicorum peditum expeditorum (quos *Kernes* vocant) Ductor, qui penitus loca novit, monuit reliquos quanti periculi esset vallem illam insidiis opportunam ingredi; audendum tamen virili animo suadet, ipseque septuagenario major præit, cæteri subsequuntur. Simul ac in vallem descendisset, ex arbustis, glandium quasi grandine a rebellibus circumquaque dispositis, quos ne viderunt quidem, obruuntur. Pars longe maxima cecidit, cæteri per crepidines impeditissimis viis eluctati, ægre ad Proregem evaserunt, eventum in colle expectantem cum Comite Kildariæ, Jacobo Wingfeldio machinarum præfecto, qui non ignarus periculi, Georgium Carew alterum nepotem apud se detinuit invitum, ad majores honores reservatum. Desiderati fuerunt Petrus Carew junior, Georgius Morus, Audleius, et ipse Cosbeius viri militari laude florentes.”

This Francis left three sons, Henry, who died in England; Arnold, who was executed in 1590, for having killed the Lord Bourke of Castleconnell; and Alexander, who succeeded his father. This Alexander married Dorcas Sidney, a relation of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and had by her Francis and Richard. Francis married Helena Harpole of Shrute, by

whom he had a son, William, who died young, when Richard succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kernes.—See Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 164.

° *Left his camp*.—Ware says that Lord Grey remained with the horse on the mountain; but he does say that he had constructed a camp. The Four Masters, to complete their description, should have stated that the Lord Gray had pitched a camp on the mountain before he dispatched the foot soldiers into the valley.

° *Dun-an-oir*, i. e. the fort of the gold, called *Fort del or* by the Spaniards. This fort, which is situated on an island connected with the south shore of Smerwick harbour, is of a circular form, and measures about two chains in diameter. The island, which is a solid rock, about fifty feet in height, has perpendicular sides, and is surrounded by the sea, except in one narrow neck or passage, which connects it with the main land. On the margin of the shore, in the south-east corner of Smerwick townland, is a green round hill called Cnoc-na-gceann, i. e. hill of the heads, whereon, according to tradition, the English were encamped when they stormed this fort. Philip O'Sullivan Beare thus describes the situation of Dun-an-oir :

“Est in eo portu (Arnacantum, qui Anglis Smeruic vocatur juxta Danguinam oppidum) scopulus (Aureum Munimentum vocant accolæ) naturâ satis munitus, partim marinis fluctibus

naim lá gearaltachais iar ná cluimrin dóib a mbíse i n-icefn anbaıl acc coḡnam an cḡreidim catolicae. Do ḡnao tecclamao ḡlóiḡ lá hiaḡla uimḡman .i. tomar mac Semair, mic Dıarair ruao ar a ḡaıḡ ḡfn, 7 ar ḡaıḡ a ḡḡionḡra do ḡol do ḡaıḡio ḡuim an óir, 7 na nḡaılleac, 7 ní ḡo hanao lair co ḡaimicc co ciarḡaıḡe. ḡaḡḡar ḡlan ḡluaḡ gearaltao ḡor a cıonn ann ḡin, 7 ní ḡaıḡo cḡḡḡarḡae aca amur ḡor aḡoile. Ara aoı cḡna ḡo lıccao an cıonaı ḡon iaḡla co nḡeachao ḡor an cenoc or cḡn an ḡuim, 7 ḡo ḡéc uaḡa na ḡaḡa ḡo ḡoıḡne, 7 na ḡuıclao ḡıḡoḡlaıḡı ḡo ḡóccaoıḡıoḡḡ na hḡḡaıllıḡ i ḡıḡıḡeall an oıléin, 7 ḡo ḡḡıúo ina mḡnḡmain náı ḡó ḡaıḡa ḡó ḡoḡar ḡıúı ḡıḡıomcımang i mbáḡar. Soaıı ina ḡıḡıḡıḡı i ḡḡıḡıḡéḡ na cıonaıe ceona, 7 ḡo ḡeıḡ an iurḡıı ina' cıonne in uıḡ conuıll ḡaḡıa, 7 ní ḡo ḡaḡ ḡoıḡıḡıcc on iaḡla ḡan ḡol ḡḡécain ḡuim an óıı. Luıḡ ḡeıḡe ina uıḡḡaıḡ imḡeaḡḡa do cıonne mıurıı 7 do cıaıḡıaıḡe co ḡáıııc i cıomḡoccur an oıléin. Ar a aoı ní ḡucc a cıampa ina ḡoıḡe, no cḡıḡḡo ḡḡonḡıuıḡıḡ ḡḡḡıuaıḡ ḡaḡ laoı ḡḡécain an oıléin uaḡoıḡ. Ro claeclaoıḡo aıḡıcc iomḡa ḡoıḡıa a ḡıú 7 anall 7 ḡo ḡeallao ḡaıḡıḡeacḡ ḡıú. ḡangacḡar a cıaıḡıḡıı hi cḡno an iurḡıı amail baıḡı ḡıoḡaıḡ ḡııı.

allutus, partim rupibus altis præscissus, cum continente sublicio ponte conjunctus."

⁸ *The passage was left open.*—There is a defect in the narrative of the Four Masters here, which Camden admirably supplies as follows :

"Illi locum munitionibus firmavit, et *Fort del Or* nominant. Sed simul ac Ormondium Momoniæ præfectum accedere nuntiatum, Hibernicorum suasu, munimentum reliquerunt, et in Glannigelliam" [*recte, Gleann-na-ngealt, i. e. vallem stultorum seu cerritorum*] "vallem præruptis montibus et sylvis conclusam se receperunt. Nonnullos Præfectus intercepti, qui interrogati de numero et suscepto consilio, fassi sunt septingentos advenisse, arma vero quæ quinque millibus sufficerent attulisse, pluresque et Hispania indies expectari; Pontificem et Hispanum statuisset Anglos ex Hibernia exturbare: ad eam rem grandem pecuniam misisse, quam Sander Pontificis Nuntio, Comiti Desmonia, et Joanni ejus fratri in manus tradiderant. Eadem nocte Itali et Hispani, quo se verterent ignari

cum lustris latitare nescirent, per tenebras ad munimentum repedarunt, juxtaque castrametatus est Ormondus. Sed a machinis, et cæteris ad oppugnationem necessariis, destitutus, Proregis adventum expectat. Ille brevi advenit comitatus Zouchæo, Ralegho, Denio, Mac-Wortho, Achino et aliis militum ductoribus, eodemque tempore Winterus cum bellicis navibus ex Anglia non inculpatus redierat.

"Prorex tubicinem ad munimentum misit percunctatum quivam essent, quid rei illis in Hibernia, quis miserat, cur munimentum in Elizabethæ regno possuerant? simulque imperaret, ut quam primum abscederent. Illi responderunt, alios a sanctissimo Patre P. Romano, alios ab Hispano Rege Catholico missos esse, cui Pontifex Romanus Hiberniam donaverat, quandoquidem jure in Hiberniam Elizabetha ob hæresim juste exciderat. Itaque se velle parta tueri, necnon plura si potuerint quærere. Cum de ratione obsidionis inter Proregem et Winterum consulatum esset classarii Colubrina quædam

to assist the Geraldines when they had heard that the Geraldines were reduced to great extremities in defending the Catholic faith. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, mustered an army in behalf of himself and of his sovereign, to proceed to Dun-an-oir against the Italians; and he did not halt until he arrived in Kerry. The fine army of the Geraldines were there to meet him, but neither party made any attack upon the other; however, the passage was left open^s for the Earl until he arrived on the hill over the fort, from which, having reconnoitred the deep trenches and impregnable ramparts which the Italians had constructed around the islandⁿ, he considered in his mind that it would be useless for him to offer them battle in their present fortified position. He, therefore, returned by the same route, and in Hy-Connell-Gaura met the Lord Justice, who would not be dissuaded by the Earl from proceeding to see Dun-an-oir. He proceeded by regular marches through Clanmaurice and Kerry, until he arrived in the vicinity of the island. He did not, however, bring his camp near it. Chosen parties of his army went daily to reconnoitre the island. Many communicationsⁱ mutually took place on both sides; and a promise of protection was made to them. The Italian captains^k came to the Lord Justice as if they would be at peace with him;

a navibus nocte silente educunt, aggereque juxta littus perfosso compendio pertrahunt, et disponunt. Milites itidem ex altera parte muralia tormenta librant, simulque infesta pulsatione in munimentum quatuor continuis diebus effulminant. Hispani semel atque iterum suo damno erumpunt, ex Anglis vero ne unus quidem periit, præter Joannem Checum juvenem speciosum et animosum Joannis Checi Equitis eruditissimi filium.”

ⁿ *Around the island.*—The Italians may have fortified the island itself and the main land opposite it, but they could not have sunk any deep trenches around it, because it is nearly surrounded by the sea. O'Daly says, in his *Incrementum*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 23, that in the opinion of every one this fort was impregnable.

ⁱ *Many communications.*—The accounts given of these communications by Camden and O'Daly are very conflicting. Camden says that the

English kept up a continual fire on the fort for four days, but O'Daly extends the time to forty days! The former says that on the fifth day the Spaniards and Italians, being terrified by the furious fire from the English batteries, sought a parley, *candido sublato vexillo*; but that this was denied them. The latter says that the English were the first to send the Spaniards a flag of truce to demand a parley, and that, this being granted, they were received with the greatest blandness and courtesy by Grey, who promised the Spanish commandant the most honourable terms, if he would surrender the fortress!

^k *The Italian captains.*—These were Stephen San Josepho, Hercules Pisano, and the Duke of Biscay. Camden calls San Josepho “*homo imbellis*.” Muratori applies to him words to the same effect; and O'Daly goes so far as to call him a traitor. And it looks very likely that Hercules Pisano and the Duke of Biscay

Do éodar muinir an iurair cairrib don oilén, 7 po gabrat for marbað, 7 for muðuccað na nsoailleac co ná tearna elaitéac do na react ccéo edáilleac gan airleac ar an laéair rin. Tárraib éim an iurair iomatt óir, 7 ionnrair, 7 gac sraile ele baóí lar na heaðailléacáib. Ro múrað, 7 po mórcélaideac an oilén iar rin lár an iurair fo dáig ná bað cairpacc coé-aiéte, 7 ná buð inneoin fórair do díbheccac é ní buð ríri. Ainí nouember do ronað inóirin. Soair an iurair tar a air co luimneac 7 arriðe hi pfinegall.

O ruairc brian, mac brian, mic eocáin do bñe sruáil do gallaib a pfođmar na bliaðna fo, 7 pluacéac do óenam lá Sír niclar maubí tar rionann foir do óol ua ruairc. Cuirir ua ruairc a inná, 7 a muinéara tar muinóinn plebe an iairn, 7 po bñir liadóruim ar cionn Sír niclaup. Ro hac cumdaigéac an baile doiríoir la Sír niclaup, 7 po cúir biaðh 7 baíða mo ar a haile, 7 pillir fñn tar a air gan creic gan éct ba ionairme do óenam dó. Ro gab ua ruairc acc iompuíðe imón mbaile co nár léicc aóin neac don báirða tar doirrib an baile amac iná irteac gur bó hñccñ do Shír niclaup tñct dia pfoiríoin go pucc lair iatc.

Sluacéac lá hua ruairc a mí nouember etir Suca 7 Sionann co po

gave this character of him on his return home ; but what his final fate was the Editor has not been able to learn.

¹ *Proceeded to kill and destroy.*—Muratori, in his *Annal d'Italia*, says that the commander of this garrison shamelessly surrendered this stronghold, and all the Catholic Irish writers assert that seven hundred men were butchered in cold blood, after Lord Grey had guaranteed their lives and liberties. Spenser, however, who was secretary to the Lord Grey, and, as he himself assures us, near the scene of this horrid action, positively denies that any promises or hopes were given, or any conditions granted to them. He asserts that the Deputy, who was a most just, sincere, godly, and right noble man, told them plainly that they were to expect no advantage from the laws of war or the laws of nations, as they could shew no regular commission either from the King of Spain or the Pope. But this is a mere fiction of Spenser's, on which

to found a specious argument in defence of his master, Lord Grey, whose character was, at this period, branded with infamy all over Europe.—See *View of the State of Ireland*, Dub. reprint of 1809, p. 171. Spenser, however, is not a sufficient witness on this subject, inasmuch as Queen Elizabeth was not satisfied that the Lord Deputy had acted honourably “in this *useful* act of severity,” for she knew well that San Josepho had a commission from her bitterest enemies, the Pope and the King of Spain, who had furnished him with money, arms, and ammunition, for five thousand men.—See Camden's *Annals* of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where the author writes :

“Brevi tempore interjecto, appulerunt ad Smerwicum in Kerria sub imperio San Josephi Itali septingenti plus minus, Itali et Hispani a Pontifice Romano et” [rege] “Hispano submissi, specie Romanæ religionis restituendæ, revera ut Elizabetha vires diducerent, et animum a rebus Belgicis retraherent.”

[but] the people of the Lord Justice went over to the island, and proceeded to kill and destroy¹ the Italians; so that of the seven hundred Italians, not one individual escaped, but all were slaughtered on the spot. The Lord Justice also seized upon much gold, wealth, and other things, which the Italians had along with them; and he destroyed the fortifications of the island, in order that it should not be a supporting rock or a strong retreat for any insurgent any longer. This was done in the month of November. The Lord Justice returned to Limerick, and thence to Fingal.

O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) was disobedient to the English in the autumn of this year; and Sir Nicholas Malby mustered an army, and proceeded across the Shannon to oppose him. O'Rourke sent his women and people away over the summit of Sliabh-an-Iarainn, and demolished Leitrim, before the arrival of Sir Nicholas. The castle was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas, who, having placed provisions and warders in it, returned without committing any depredation, or performing any exploit worthy of note. O'Rourke laid siege to the castle, and did not suffer one of the warders to go in or out by the gates; so that Sir Nicholas was obliged to come to their relief, and take them away.

An incursion was made by O'Rourke, in the month of November, into the district between the Rivers Suck and Shannon; and he burned and plundered

Cox, who abominated the Papists, asserts that this garrison yielded at mercy, which was too sparingly extended to them, every one being put to death except the commanders, *which very much displeased the Queen*. Dr. Leland has been carried away by the solemn assertion of Spenser, that San Josepho could shew no commission from any sovereign; but the Queen of England did not believe this, no more than did the partisans of Rome, who knew the exact nature of the commission. Leland, however, feels ashamed of the whole transaction, and writes as follows:

"The Commander of the fort, an Italian called San Josepo, was terrified; and, in a few days, contrary to the opinion of his officers, determined to capitulate. But Grey now replied, with haughtiness and austerity, that he served

against traitors, and disdained to grant any terms to them, or to their abettors. Several attempts were made to gain any conditions, not totally desperate. Grey was inexorable, and the garrison, in their distress and terror, fatally surrendered at discretion.

"That mercy for which they sued was rigidly denied them. Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them, and when this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort. The Irish rebels found they were reserved for execution by martial law. The Italian General and some of the officers were made prisoners of war; but the garrison was butchered in cold blood; nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid and detestable committed to Sir Walter Raleigh."

It should be added that Mr. Moore states in

loircead 7 co po hairccfó lair na físa, 7 blaó mor duib maine. Sluaigead lair doiridir in uib maine a mi decembei co po léirceiorad an tair co tin-nearnac lair, 7 co po marbad lfe bandaraigdeoiride lair do muintir Sir niclair maulbi acc lior dá lon. Oronz do ríol cconcobair do bñe i ffochair uí ruairic i n-ccommbáid rin.

Clann iarla cloinne Riocaird (Uillsec 7 Sfan) do bñe eirrioðac pé apoile 7 iad aríon ríodac ppi gallaib. Báttar oronz do dñgdaóimib cloinne ríocaird i mbraighdñur doépac i noplaim conrtábla baile loáa riach maizirir reonr a ainmriðe, pñr rin acca mbaoí oplaímar bapdaéta an baile o gábal an iarla gur an tan rin. Bá galair mor mñman lá Sfan a búrc a baile 7 a bpaigoe do ðol i ruðpacur illáim gall, zo po éinn ina mñmain amur oíðce do tabairt ar baile loáa riac. Do rónad lairruim inurir. Ro gabad an baile lair, 7 po marbad gac aén pob ineéta dia mbaoí ann cenmoéta an conrtápla dia tapóram maifñ nanacail, 7 po pccaoil dia bpaiguib iaraim IAR ná ðenam rin lá Sfan po éuir a ollaímain, 7 a aér tapirir daccallaimh a bpaetar uillsec dia éuigíð fair goill do éréccan, 7 co ndiongnadrom a oigñéir amail po ba díp do íorap oígnñir a rinñirir do ðenamh 7 po tingéall dó a mñac baoí illaimh acce do léccad dia raigíð. Ro géalldó pñppir liat-orm, oilén baile an loáa, 7 baile loáa riac a ccomarða rinñiríeacéta. Ro gábd uilleacc na harccada rin. Do cóid pñn 7 a bpaetar ðaon aonra m acchað gall, 7 bá hé céo ní do rónrat cairléin éomñgeala cloinne ríocaird do rébað, 7 do pobpñfó. Ro bñpñfó leó céur baile loáa riac arðopre oipñair an tpe, 7 ar ruail má po pacbað leó, baile gan bñpñfó ó cluain pñrta bñénaim i noipéar ó nanmchað co cill meic duac i tuaircept éenél aóda na heacéte, 7 ó uarín co cluain dá ðam. Do cóid tra donmchað, mac mupchað, mic toipñdealbair, mic taibcc uí bñain, 7 Maégamain,

the text of his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 93, that the garrison were all inhumanly put to the sword; but in a note he, or, perhaps, his English assistant, indicates a belief, that no reliance can be placed on the truth of this fact,—a scepticism, whether real or affected, not to be wondered at in a historian who passes over the massacre of Mullaghmast in silence.

^m *The Feadhá*, i. e. Les Faes, O'Naghtan's

country, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ^o, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

ⁿ *Lis-da-lon*, i. e. the fort of the two black birds, a townland in the parish of Killinvoey, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. This was the seat of Hugh O'Kelly, the last chief of Hy-Many in 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 112, 187.

the Feadha^m, and a great part of Hy-Many. He made another incursion into Hy-Many in the month of December, and expeditiously devastated the country; and he slew half a company of the soldiers of the people of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lis-da-lonⁿ. On this expedition O'Rourke was assisted by a party of the O'Conors.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick and John) were at strife with each other; and both were at peace with the English. A party of the respectable inhabitants of Clanrickard were placed in severe confinement by the constable of Loughrea, Master Jones by name, who had had the command of the warders of the town since the capture of the Earl till that time. It was a great sickness of mind to John Burke that his town and hostages should remain thus long in the hands of the English; and he resolved in his mind to make a nocturnal attack upon the town of Loughrea. This he did, and took the town, killing every one able to bear arms within it, except the constable, to whom he gave pardon and protection; and he then released the prisoners. After John had accomplished this, he sent his Ollavs and faithful people to confer with his brother, Ulick, and to request him to abandon the English cause, and [to state] that he himself would be obedient to him, as a junior should be to a senior; and he promised that he would permit his [Ulick's] son, whom he had in his custody, to go home to him; and he also promised to give up to him, as an acknowledgment of seniority, Leitrim^o, the Island of Baile-an-locha^p, and the town of Loughrea. Ulick accepted of these grants; and he and his brother with one accord rose out against the English. The first thing they did was to destroy the white castles of Clanrickard. They first demolished the castle of Loughrea, the principal fortress of the territory; and they scarcely left a castle from Clonfert-Brendan, in the east of the territory of Sil-Anmchadha, to Kilmacduagh, in the north of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge^q, and from Uaran^r to Cluain-da-damh^s, which they did not demolish. Donough, the son of Murrough, son

^o *Leitrim*.—This was the name of the castle from which the barony of Leitrim, in the south of the county of Galway, has taken its name.

^p *Baile-an-locha*, i. e. the town of the lake, now Ballinlough, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

^q *Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge*.—This was the name of O'Shaughnessy's country, in the barony of

Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

^r *Uaran*, i. e. Oran, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *Cluain-da-damh*, i. e. the lawn or pasturage of the two oxen, now *anglice* Cloondagaw, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

mac τοιρρδεαλβαῖς, mic ματγαῖννα, mic an ἱρρυicc uí ḃriam i ccombáid
 coccad cloinne an iarla, 7 bá hé matgaῖnain po ba turcca do eiriḡ ir in
 coccad ṡrin, 7 ar eiriḃe po toḡairm aéir dibḡirccc na ccricḡ ccomfoccur, 7
 po ḡeall ó ḃoirincc ḡo luimneac do lot 7 do léppccrior. Aḡt cḡna po
 éirḡḡtar upḡór i mboi i ccóiccead connacḡ uile ṡrin coccad ṡin cenmota
 iarla tuadḡuman .i. donnchaḡ mac concḡbair, mic donnchaḡ, 7 τοιρρδεαλβαḡ
 mac ḃoinnaill, mic concḡbair uí ḃriam, 7 bá heiriḃe bai na Shṡppiam i cconn-
 tac an clair an ionbaḡ ṡin.

O ḃoirin dḡcc .i. Dúnlang mac emainn. ḃattar a cḡnḡ a noḡḡirccc 7

Dunlang, the son of Edmond.—This Dunlang, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne, was probably the nephew of Teige Oge, the O'Byrne who died in 1578. After the death of Dunlang, the last inaugurated O'Byrne, Fiagh, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Ballinacor, became the principal leader of this clan, and one of the most formidable of the Irish chieftains to Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland, which drew from the poet, Spenser, the most bitter reflections on the meanness of his pedigree; but Spenser's animadversions are mere political slander, as will appear from the fact that Fiagh's father, Hugh, who died in 1579, was far more powerful than the O'Byrne (Teige Oge), and possessed that vast tract of territory now called Ranelagh. Spenser, however, argues that he had no right to these lands, because all Leinster had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to the Earl Strongbow, from whom it descended to the Crown of England. This, however, is mere English law fiction, inasmuch as the ancestors of Fiagh had possession of this tract of country time beyond the memory of man, which was a sufficient title. By a similar kind of argument the Pope proved that Queen Elizabeth forfeited the kingdom of Ireland. He found her guilty of that kind of high treason called heresy, and therefore, as "Ireland, and all other islands where Christ is known, and the Christian religion received, do most undoubtedly appertain and be-

long to the right of St. Peter, and the Church of Rome," he granted the island of Hibernia, forfeited by her, to his faithful and loyal son in Christ, Philip II., King of Spain. If Fiagh O'Byrne had no claim to these lands, why were his ancestors permitted to enjoy them for so many centuries? The answer is obvious: either because the government had not the power to remove them, or considered that they were the rightful heirs. Dermot Mac Murrough was deposed by his subjects, and even if he were not, it was not in his power to transfer the lands of Leinster to his daughter, or to her husband Strongbow, by any form of conveyance. But without alluding to the fiction about Gurmundus, it may be remarked, that a higher claim had been set up before the Reformation, namely, that Ireland had been granted to Henry II. by Pope Adrian IV.; and this was a sufficient title, as long as the Irish believed that the Pope had the power to make this grant. But Fiagh O'Byrne, and his adherents, had every reason to believe that this title was forfeited by Elizabeth, as soon as she was excommunicated by what *they* considered the highest authority then in the world. But as the Pope and the King of Spain were defeated by the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, the Crown of England won Ireland by the sword; and this is the title that should be insisted upon, and not law fictions of any kind. As to Fiagh O'Byrne, he enjoyed his lands as a

of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, joined in this war of the sons of the Earl; and it was Mahon that first rose up in this war, and that assembled all the insurgents of the neighbouring territories, and proceeded to harass and devastate [the country] from Burren to Limerick. In short, the greater part of the people of Connaught joined in this war, excepting the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough), and Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff of the county of Clare.

O'Byrne died, i. e. Dunlang, the son of Edmond'. His tribe were in insur-

descendant of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland, having as much title to his own territory as the head O'Byrne, or Mac Murrough, had to their's; and to call him an upstart that rose from the dunghill is vile political slander, unworthy of the *divine* Spenser. According to the Irish genealogists, the O'Broins, or O'Byrns, are descended from Bran, the son of Maelmora, son of Murrough, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, who was slain in 970; son of Finn, Lord of Airther-Liffey, and presumptive heir to the throne of Leinster, sl. 921; son of Maelmora, Lord of Airther-Liffey, sl. 915; son of Muirigen, Lord of Naas and Airther-Liffey, sl. 861; son of Dermot, Lord of Airther-Liffey, d. 830; son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, d. 780; son of Faelan, from whom the O'Byrns and their correlatives bore the tribe-name of Hy-Faelain, who was the son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, d. 721; son of Bran Mut, King of Leinster, d. 687; son of Conall; son of Faelan, d. 642; son of Colman; son of Cairbre Duv; son of Cormac; son of Oilioll; son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, A. D. 241; son of Enna Nia; son of Bresal Belach; son of Fiacha Baiceadh, youngest and most celebrated of the sons of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. The relationship between Fiagh O'Byrne and the representative of Teige Oge, the second last O'Byrne, who died in 1578, will appear from the following genealogical table:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bran. | |
| 2. Donough, of the yellow hound. | |
| 3. Donnell, of the shields. | |
| 4. Donough More. | |
| 5. Dunlang of Duvchuain. | |
| 6. Ugaire. | 6. Oilioll, of the wood. |
| 7. Teige, of the ravens. | 7. Murrough More, of Dun-Kevoge. |
| 8. Dunlang Finn. | 8. Donough. |
| 9. Donough. | 9. Rannall, <i>a quo</i> Gaval-Rannall. |
| 10. Gerald. | 10. Philip. |
| 11. Murrough. | 11. Lorean. |
| 12. Philip. | 12. Rannall, of the battle-axe. |
| 13. Bran Roe. | 13. Conor. |
| 14. Donough. | 14. Donnell Glas. |
| 15. Teige More, of Newragh. | 15. Hugh. |
| 16. Gerald. | 16. John. |
| 17. Teige Oge, d. 1578, the second last O'Byrne. | 17. Redmond. |
| 18. Donough Caragh. | 18. John. |
| 19. John. | 19. Hugh, d. 1579. |
| 20. Donough Oge. | 20. Fiagh. |

Spenser concludes, that as the word Brin, in the British language, signifieth woody, and

acc fogail fori gallaib, 7 a tair 7 a nótaiḡ ag gallaib beór co na po hoiponib neac ina ionad.

Sfan mac iarla dŕmumhan do bŕit na foglaib airtreacá ſpádal an tan pa 7 ger bó hoipdearic Sfan mac cuinn í neill, 7 Semuŕ, mac muirir, mic an iarla ap aoi a ccoccað 7 a ccompuachað ppi raxoib po baoi a ndiol doirpe ran Sfan po an tan pín. Aon do ló dia nbeachaid an Sfan pemŕpate fori coilltib ſcaplac a mí iul do ponnað. nuathad rochaiðe leir nap dólta i nimcſin uair po bad luḡa má céo pcciað comairſín a tpoigteac, 7 tpi marcaig décc. Appſo do luib deóðlaoi laim lé pionaimn ppiobhḡloin, reac maig ailbe, 7 do póine cpeic i nduib pét ua luigdeac ip in madain muic ap ná mparac, 7 luib co na cpeic lair fori gach ndípeac do cōpca teneac, 7 co huib cairpín. Ro ttonoiriot tóicſpáal an tpe gac airm in po gab a ttopaigeadt fair .i. éle uí fogartaiḡ, uí luigdeac, Popail droma, Popail puiſrelac. Ro bad dóig lár na hoipeactaib pín ſup bó conac mór doib Sfan dpaḡbáil in uathad plóig amlaib pín, 7 po ionnpaigriot é co dána dapaçtaç. Aæt cſna po ppaóineac fori luçt na ttopaigeadta co po marbad oæt ppi dēcc dia nuairlib do cſnadaib popail 7 bailte ip in mbpſpim pín. Rucc Sfan a cpeic lair ap coilltib cliotair diaſpnaib bealaig mōiri maigē dala iar mbuaib 7 corccap.

Toole, hilly, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were of Welsh origin, and derived their names from the woods and hills of the present county of Wicklow. But this conjecture is not even ingenious, because Irish family names are not derived from localities; and even supposing they were, it would not hold good in the two instances under consideration, because the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were not originally seated among the woods and hills of the now county of Wicklow, but in the plains of the now county of Kildare; and their real names are not Brin and Toole, as Spenser thought, but the one is properly O'Brain, i. e. descendant of Bran, a man's name, signifying "a raven," and the other O'Tuathail, i. e. descendant of Tuathal, a man's name, signifying "princely or lordly." Hence it is quite evident that this etymological conjecture arose from ignorance of

the real names and history of those two families, and that his assertion with respect to the meanness of Fiagh's pedigree is a mere political slander. His words are:

"*Eudoxus.* Surely I can recommend him, that, being of himself of so meane condition, hath, through his owne hardiness, lifted himself up to the height that he dare now front princees, and make tearmes with great potentates; to which, as it is to him honourable, so it is to them most disgracefull to be bearded of such a base varlet, that being but of late growne out of the dunghill, beginneth now to overcrow so high mountaines, and make himself great protector of all outlawes and rebels that will repaire unto him."—p. 187.

"*Their country.*—The country of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes extended along the sea, in the present county of Wicklow.—See note i,

rection, plundering the English ; and their country^u and inheritance were in the possession of the English, so that no person was installed in his place.

John, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was at this time a roving and wandering plunderer ; and though John, the son of Con O'Neill, and James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl [of Desmond], were illustrious for their wars and conflicts with the English, this John was at this time a worthy heir [to either of] them. One day in the month of July, this John went to the woods of Aharlagh^x, attended by so small a body of troops as it was imprudent to go forth on a long journey, for the number of his foot soldiers was less than one hundred shields, and he had only thirteen horsemen. He marched in the evening by the limpid-waved Shannon, and by Magh-Ailbhe^y ; and early next morning he seized on a prey in Duibh Feth Ua-Luighdheach^z, and proceeded with his prey directly eastwards, through Corca-Thene^a and Ikerrin. The forces of each territory through which he passed assembled to pursue him, namely, of Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh^b, of Hy-Luighdheach, of Pobal-Droma^c, [and] of Pobal-Puirsealach^d. These tribes, thinking it very fortunate for them to find John thus attended by only a few troops, attacked him boldly and fiercely ; but the pursuers were defeated, and eighteen of their gentlemen, heads of tribes and towns, were slain in the conflict ; [and] John, after his victory, carried off his prey in triumph to the fast and solitary woods of Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala^e.

under the year 1578, p. 1702, *supra*.

^x *Aharlagh*, now generally called Aharlow, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

^y *Magh-Ailbhe*, now Moyaliff, a parish in the barony of Kilnamanagh, and county of Tipperary.

^z *Duibh-Feth-Ua-Luighdheach*, now Dovea, a townland in the parish of Inch, barony of Ileagh, and county of Tipperary. The barony of Ileagh, or Ui-Luighdheach, is now considered a part of the barony of Eliogarty, but it is shewn on Beanfort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland as a distinct barony, of which Borrisoleigh is the head town or village. The memory of St. Culan of Glenkeen, in this territory, is still held in great veneration there. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*,

part iii. c. 81 ; and D. Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 307.

^a *Corca-Thene*, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, as appears from an inquisition taken in the reign of Charles I., in which this parish is called Corckehenny.

^b *Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh*, now the barony of Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.

^c *Pobal-Droma*, now the parish of Drumm, in the barony of Eliogarty.

^d *Pobal-Puirsealach*, *anglice* Pobblepurcell. This territory is now included in the parishes of East and West Loughma, in the said barony of Eliogarty. The ruins of Purcell's magnificent mansion are to be seen close to the village of Loughma.

^e *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, i. e. the great road

Tainic ina éinn annrín clann meic giollapátraice, 7 mac uí cfríbaill co nórung móir daor dénnia uile 7 aóimillte, 7 Ro arceannatar diblinib co rliab blaóma. Tánais dia raigib annrín an rob ionairme duib faile 7 do laigir. Bá hinrip fogla an ionnar porr mbaoi Sfan mac Semair Sfenóin an tplebe rin, uair ní éodlaó, aét por cfrícaillib cloé no cpiadó, hí íbfo aét puair rpeba fíorglana a blíófbairb bar no brócc. Robdar iate a aigín uphnamá plata fada na fíodfbairb acc iompúine feolmaig a eapppcaratt. Ro gab acc buaíópeaó builtépaé, 7 acc apccain oppairge ar an mshnatt rin. Do éóid iarttain illaigir no loircc 7 no lomaircc mainirir laigirí ar mac iarla upmuman .i. Piarur, mac Semair, mic Piarair puaid. Ro haircceao lair beór Port laoirirí iar marbaó dpuinge do luét iomcoimeda an baile. Rucc faidb, eideao, eac, airn, 7 iolmaóinib uata. Cúo píl ann tra aét do haircceao peaét mbaile illaigir lair ir in aén ló rin. Ro arceaná iarom on cepric go a cele go glíno Maoslugra airn i mbaoi Sémur urtar, 7 clann aóda mic Sfan. Ro fíadairgeao rom ó na fearaib írin. Tangattar ina doócom ann rin Caomanaig cennpealai, bpanaig, tuatalai, 7 luét fogla na cpiúce accoicinne. Ro baó eimile a airnir an po mllriot, 7 an po loirriot im gallaib laigín 7 mibe. Do éóid Sfan 7 Semur urtar im feil mícl iar rin fó tuairim na nstailleaé tánais dia éir dapa epe uair bá dóig lair co tairpeao cobair 7 coimpuataét uata, 7 nírb bó hamlaó do pala dóib aét a marbaó, 7 a muóucchaó lar an iurir ar enlaéair (amail pemebertmar) maríú painic ríum dia raicchió.

of the plain of the meeting. This was the name of the ancient road leading from Tara to the south-west of Ireland; and Keating informs us that it was otherwise called Bealach-mor-Osraighe.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 304, and the unpublished part in the reign of Cormac Mac Art. The place is still called Ballaghmore, and is a townland containing the ruins of a castle, close to which the present high road from Mountrath to Roscrea passes.

^f *Upon*.—This use of the preposition *upon* is according to the idiom of the Irish. An English writer would say: "He plundered Abbey-Leix, then in the possession of the son of the Earl of

Ormond."

^g *Port-Laoighise*, i. e. Port-Leix, i. e. the fort of Leix. This is still the Irish name for the town of Maryborough throughout Leinster.

^h *James Eustace*.—He was the son of Roland, son of Thomas, and was Viscount Baltinglass,—a fact with which the Four Masters do not appear to have been acquainted.—See p. 1737, *supra*. He wrote this year a letter to the Earl of Ormond, of which Cox gives the following account in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 367:

"About the same time" [July, 1580], "the Lord Baltinglass wrote an answer to the Earl of Ormond, assuring his Lordship that he had but

There he was joined by the sons of Mac Gillpatrick, the son of O'Carroll, and a great number of evil-doers and plunderers ; and they all set out for Slieve Bloom, and thither all the men of Offaly and Leix, who were able to bear arms, came to join them. The manner in which John, the son of James, lived on this mountain, was worthy of a true plunderer ; for he slept but upon couches of stone or earth ; he drank but of the pure, cold streams, [and that] from the palms of his hands or his shoes ; and his only cooking utensils were the long twigs of the forest, for dressing the flesh-meat carried away from his enemies. From this abode [Slieve Bloom] he proceeded to plunder the Butlers and Ossory. He afterwards went to Leix, and burned and plundered Abbey-Leix, upon^f the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, upon Pierce, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe. He also plundered Port-Laoighise^g, after having slain some of the guards of the town. He carried away from them accoutrements, armour, horses, weapons, and various wealth. In short, he plundered seven castles in Leix in [the course of] that day. He then proceeded from one territory to another, until he reached Glenmalure, where James Eustace and the sons of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], were [stationed], where he was welcomed by these men ; and here the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, and Toolles, and the plunderers of the country in general, came to join him. It would be tedious to mention all [the property] they destroyed and injured upon the English of Leinster and Meath. John [son of the Earl of Desmond], and James Eustace^h, set out about Michaelmas in the expectation of meeting the Italians, who had arrived in his [John's] country, for he expected to obtain relief and assistance from them. But it did not so happenⁱ to them, for they had all been cut off and destroyed by the Lord Justice upon the one spot, as we have already related, before he could reach them^k.

two Councillors, one that said *Fear not those that can kill the body only, &c.*, and the other bids us obey the higher power, for he that resisteth it, resisteth God ; Seeing then the highest power upon earth commands us to take the sword, and to fight and defend ourselves against Traytors and Rebels, which do seek only the murdering of our souls, he is no Christian that will not obey." The Parliament, which was convened in Dublin in 1585, passed an Act to attain this

Viscount Baltinglass.

ⁱ *It did not so happen*, i. e. they were not able to afford the relief or assistance they intended.

^k *Before he could reach them*.—Leland says that one of the strongest excuses made by Grey for putting the Spaniards and Italians to the sword in cold blood, at Dun-an-oir, was, that the Irish were approaching in a body of one thousand five hundred men.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

QOIS CRIOST, 1581.

Αοιρ Ἐπιорт, Mhle, cuicc céd, oētmoğat, a haon.

Τοιρρῶεalbac̃ mac donnchaib̃, mic concobair, mic τοιρρῶealbais̃, mic
ταῖoc̃c uí b̃riain baos̃i tuilleac̃ ar bliac̃ain illaiñ as̃ gallais̃ d̃õ c̃rochaib̃ an.
26. do mí man.

Mac iarla éoinne piocairb .i. uilliam búrc, mac piocairb raxanaig mic uillec na cefne, mic piocairb, mic uillec énuic tias do érhoaó i ngailim an tuis lár iar cephóaó toirpdealbais uí brian .i. toirpdealbais dia dardaoín 7 uilliam dia rathairn. Ar amlaib do pala duilliam a bhit i ccombáig éocairb lár a braitrib an tan po bhirpíot a mbailte amail rimeberetmar, bá haré-
peac lair indrin, 7 do cóib an ppoetex hi cefne gall go gailim an mí ría na báruccáó 7 po dolbaó rccél eiccin éuicce co po gabáó 7 co po cephóaó. Ro cephóaó beóir ina ndeachaib dia luét lánamna an an bppoetexion rin.

Судебн 7 да рѣш до эпохѣ 1 наѣ члѣт 1 соирѣб третѣраѣта.

Ան Բարրա՛ս մօր, Տեւր մա՛հ Քրքեւր, մա՛հ Եօմար, մա՛հ Եմա՛նն Բա՛յ Նա՛ն
 Ի Նա՛ն Ընա՛տ Եօ Է՛ճ. Ծրք թրքե՛ւն ցճեալա՛յց Բարրա՛ս քա՛ծ Եօն Երքեւր քոն, թք
 Եօ քալա՛յց մօր ռա՛նո՛ծ 7 ռա՛նա՛ւե ար ա՛ Եօրա՛ծ, 7 աճ ռա՛ Բա՛օ՛յ ա՛ քն՛ւլ ռօ՛ ա՛ քա՛օ՛ւ-
 Լեա՛ճա՛ն քոք ա՛ն ա՛նա՛ ար (Քա՛ծ քն՛ւ) Եօ քօ՛ճա՛ն. Ա՛ճ արա՛ Բա՛յ քօ՛ Եօքալա՛ւ
 Եօ քն՛ւ Եօքօն՛ ԸնԵւր Բարրա՛ս մա՛օլ 7 քա՛ծ Եօ՛՛՛՛՛նն, 7 ռ՛ Խ՛ն՛ ա՛մա՛ն ա՛ճ քօ
 ԽօքԵօն՛ օք ԸնԵւ Բարրա՛ս մօր քա՛ ռօ՛ւլց՛ն Լա՛ ռօ՛ւլց՛Բա՛ւն Եօք Եօալ ա՛ն Եօ՛ճար
 քոն Եօքալա՛ննա՛ճ Եօ քոն. Ան Բարրա՛ս Եօ ցա՛րա՛ն Եօ մա՛հ քա՛ քոն (ա՛ Եօ Եօա՛ծ
 Եօ Բարրա՛) Լա՛ Խա՛րա Եօքմա՛ն, 7 մա՛հ ԷԼ Եօ Եօ Եօն՛ քօ Եօ՛՛՛՛՛ն Լա՛ Եօքարրա՛
 ար Բարրա՛Խա՛ն քա՛ճա՛.

Mac gíolla pátriarce, brian ócc mac brian, mic Sfaín, mic Fingín, mic
Fingín, mic Fingín, mic Domnaill baof-illain inat eliat map an ccéda do
écc, nfc eirpíde tuccad ruar i Saxoib ar a óicce, 7 baof foglamta i ccaorpeab

¹ *Turlough, son of Donough.*—He was a younger son of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, and the brother of Conor, the third Earl.

^m *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red, i. e. the chief of that sept of the Barrys who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 3.

ⁿ *Barry Mael*, i. e. Barry the Bald. He was seated near Barry Roe, in the district of Ibawn, in the south of the county of Cork.

^o *Barry Mores*, i. e. the great Barrys. This sept of the Barrys gave name to the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 2.

^P *Whose hereditary right it was, &c.*—This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1581.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-one.

Turlough, the son of Donough¹, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been kept in prison by the English for more than a year, was hanged on the 26th of May.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. William Burke, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, was hanged at Galway, the third day after the execution of Turlough O'Brien; that is, Turlough was hanged on Thursday, and William on Saturday. It happened that William was joined with his relatives in the war when they demolished their castles, as we have already mentioned; that he grew sorry for this, and went to Galway, under the protection of the English, the month before his execution; [but] some tale was fabricated against him, for which he was taken and hanged. Such of his followers as went in under this protection were also hanged.

Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin for crimes of treason.

Barry More (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining, even the title of Barry Roe^m. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Maelⁿ and Barry Roe; and this was not all, but he was elected chief over the Barry Mores^o, after the extinction of those chieftains whose hereditary right it was^p to rule over that seigniory till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond; and his second son was by law^q lord over the Barry Roes.

Mac Gillpatrick (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of John, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Donnell), who was likewise imprisoned in Dublin, died. He was a man who had been brought up in England in his youth,

could be expressed better, in fewer words, thus:
 "Nay more, he was elected chief over the sept of Barry More, the true heirs of that chieftainship having become extinct."

^q *By law.*—When the first son was raised to the dignity of Barry More, the second son was made Barry Roe, not in accordance with the law of England, but with the customs which time

ἡ ἰσχυροτέρα ἢ αὐτὴ γὰρ βόησις ἀπὸ τοῦ λαοῦ ἡμετέρου οὐκ ἀποστρέφεται ἡ
 ἡγεμονία τοῦ ποταμοῦ, ἡ ἀναρρίπτειται πρὸς τὸν ποταμόν, καὶ οὐκ ἀποστρέφεται
 ἐκ τῆς ἀναρρίπτειται ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. Οἱ ἀναρρίπτειται δὲ ἡγεμονία οὐκ ἀποστρέφεται
 ὡς καὶ ὁ λαὸς ἡμετέρου οὐκ ἀποστρέφεται ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. Οἱ ἀναρρίπτειται δὲ ἡγεμονία
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 ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. Οἱ ἀναρρίπτειται δὲ ἡγεμονία οὐκ ἀποστρέφεται ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ.

Οὗτος δὲ ἡγεμονία οὐκ ἀποστρέφεται ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. Οἱ ἀναρρίπτειται δὲ ἡγεμονία
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Μὰς δὲ ἡγεμονία οὐκ ἀποστρέφεται ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. Οἱ ἀναρρίπτειται δὲ ἡγεμονία
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had confirmed among the Anglo-Irish in Munster.

^r *William Odhar*, i. e. William the Wan or Pale. This epithet is anglicised *Ower*, *Our*, and *Ure*.

^s *John-an-Fhasaigh*, i. e. John of the Wilderness. He was the eldest bastard son of Sir William O'Carroll.—See the Indenture above printed under the year 1576, p. 1690.

^t *Mac Donough*.—He was chief of a sept of the Mac Carthys, who were seated in the barony

of Duhallow, and county of Cork.

^u *Donough-an-Bhothair*, i. e. Donough or Denis of the road. This personage is much celebrated in the traditions of the barony of Duhallow, and in the neighbouring districts.

^w *Donnell of the county*.—He was the brother of Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, who was High Sheriff of the county of Cork. He was very loyal to the English government, and the powerful opposer and exterminator of the rival family of the Fitzgeralds.

and who was acquainted with the manners and customs of the Court, so that it was a wonder to the Irish that he should have been detained in bondage until his death. His brother, Fineen, was elected in his place, for he had left no issue, excepting one daughter. Two brothers of this Brian Oge, namely, the two young sons of the daughter of O'Connor Faly by Fitzpatrick, i. e. by Brian, the son of John, were slain by Donnell, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, [while they were] under his own protection.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar^r, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John, who was likewise confined in Dublin, was set at liberty by the English and the Lord Justice; and he set out for his native territory. But on his way he was met by some of the young men of the descendants of O'Connor Faly; and they were rejoiced (to be able) to put him unsparingly to the sword, and detested (the thought of) shewing him quarter or mercy. They slew him, and left his body under the talons of ravens and the claws of wolves. His son, John-an-Fhasaigh^s, was then styled O'Carroll.

The Lord of Desies, James, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Garrett More of Desies, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl [of Desmond], died.

Mac Donough^t, Owen, the son of Donough-an-Bhothair^u, son of Donough Mac Donough, died in Limerick, where he had been imprisoned by the English.

Donnell of the County^w, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Tanist of Muskerry, and its leader in battle, died.

The English and the Geraldines were at war and strife with each other; nor was there a truce of one night, or a friendship of one month, between them, from the commencement of the war to this time. No account, enumeration, or description of the injuries done between them can be attempted.

A hosting was made by John, son of James, son of John [Fitzgerald of Desmond], in the month of May, eastwards across the Suir; and he totally destroyed [some of the] towns lying on the brink^x of the Suir, namely, Ard Maile^y and the monastery of Athassel^z. And he proceeded westwards across

^x *On the brink*, literally, "in the district of the Suir."

^y *Ard Maile*, i. e. Malley's height, now Ard-mayle, a village near the River Suir, about three miles and a half to the north of Cashel.

^z *Athassel*, ათ ასელ.—The extensive ruins of

this abbey, which was erected by William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, about the year 1200, are situated on the west side of the River Suir, a stream from which was artificially carried round the building for the purpose of defence.—See note ^h, under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.

tiom, 7 iomaircead anffoplainn ar an áirrið, Ro gab roim aza moméor go neimhriomac an cefin porcaomnacair, 7 po ruid friu ar a haile, 7 po ba mó ina trí éeo an po marbad 7 in po baidsó lair uioð. Rucc Sfan an cepeic lair iar ceorccair gur na porbairib fda ina celeaátað cumpanað ar an cclaonglair 7 ar an ccoill móir.

Sluaicéad ele la Sfan mac Semair i mi iún ar maz cáptaið móir, 7 baóí friu pé dá lá, no a tri ag cpeachað 7 ag cuarpuccad na epice ó murccpaige go huib pátað, 7 ticc tar a air co nairccetib 7 co nédalaib iomda go maz ccoincinne. Ateberdri luét a ppairccpiona nað ppacatar an oirte rin do epod cpeac riath an aon maigin.

Iapla dfrmuñan do bñt i pporlongpopt in achad da eó, 7 bá irin tan rin do hopdaicchó captin paxanað (.i. captin Siuitre) on mbairpíogam, 7 on iurcir op cñd dfrmuñan 7 ciarpaiðe dia moméoméd. Ro gluar an captin rin (do riubal láoi 7 uioðe) co mbuidin marcpluað amaille friu do éabairt amair ar porlongpopt iapla dfrmuñan 7 ba hann paimc lair uol pon pporlongpopt ar madain dia domnaig. Baóí an ciapla gur an líon do mala ina pócáir an tan rin ina ttoiréim puain 7 ríor éodalta iar ppaitéir 7 iar pporcoiméd na hoide go rin. Arpsó do póine an captin ina ppuar na rírañ ar na ríraib do guin go pporuplaim, 7 do marbad gan uiceall, 7 ní po airir friu hiomairceacc ná deabaid co paimcc caplén na mainge. Bá don dpuing do pporclandaid torcáir lair an ccaptin in achad da eó an la rin .i. én mac tomair mic muirir uuib mic an iapla .i. tomair ócc, Maolmuire mac donnchaid bacaið mic maolmuire mic donnchaid mec puibne, 7 taðcc mac diarmata mic corbmaic ó maig laetm.

Sluaicéad lá hiapla dfrmuñan i ndeiread mír September gur na maigib i moirpiméall cáiril mñman, 7 go caireal rírin. Ruccrat na plóig rin ile dá gað maicéir, eittri uia, 7 iapann, eoað, 7 uiað, epod, 7 cfeira go po moirpíre na tíre rin co léir. Rucc oppa im na hoirccnib rin dpuong buidne deapmapa a trian cluana meala 7 ar an trian mñdonac. Ruccrat oppa ona

^a *Ui-Rathach*, now Iveragh, a barony in the south-west of the county of Kerry, anciently belonging to the family of O'Shea.

^b *Magh-gCoinchinne*, now the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^b, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

^c *Achadh-da-eo*, i. e. the field of the two yews, now Aghadoe, an old church, near which are the remains of a round tower, situated about two miles to the north of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

^d *Captain Siuitse*.—This is an attempt at writ-

the Suir with great preys and spoils ; but though this hero was overtaken by a very strong and overwhelming body of forces, he continued boldly carrying off the spoils as long as he was able ; but [at last] he came to an engagement, in which more than three-hundred of them were drowned and slain. John [then] carried off the prey in triumph to his encampments in the woods of Claenglaise and Coill-Mor, where he was wont to abide.

Another hosting was made by John, the son of James, in the month of June, against Mac Carthy More ; and he remained two or three days plundering and traversing his territory, from Muskerry to Ui-Rathach^a; and he (then) returned with preys and spoils to Magh-gCoinchinne^b. Those who beheld them declared that they had never before seen such a great prey of cattle in one place.

The Earl of Desmond was encamped at Achadh-da-eo^c; and at that time an English captain, namely, Captain Siuitse^d, was appointed by the Queen and the Lord Justice to preside over Desmond and Kerry. This captain marched day and night with a party of cavalry to make an attack on the camp of the Earl of Desmond ; and it was on a Sunday morning that he arrived at the camp. The Earl and all those who were with him were at this time buried in deep sleep and profound slumber, for they had remained vigilant and on the watch all the night, [and] until that time. The captain immediately and alertly attacked all those whom he found standing in the streets, and slew them without mercy ; nor did he wait for battle or engagement, [but proceeded directly] till he reached Castlemain. The following were amongst the freeborn persons slain by the captain at Achadh-da-eo on that day, i. e. Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas ; the son of Maurice Duv, son of the Earl ; Mulmurry, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny ; and Teige, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac of Magh-Laithimh^e.

A hosting was made by the Earl of Desmond, at the end of the month of September, into the plains, lying far and wide around Cashel, in Munster, and into Cashel itself. His forces seized upon great quantities of all sorts of property, such as copper, iron, clothing, apparel, and great and small cattle ; so that they plundered all those territories. As they were carrying off these spoils

ing, in Irish letters, *Captain Zouch*.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1580, 1581, edition of 1689, pp. 367, 368, *et sequent*.

^e *Magh-Laithimh*, i. e. Lahiff's plain, now Molahiff, a townland in which stood a castle belonging to a respectable sept of the Mac Car-

they were overtaken by a strong body of troops from Trian-Chluana-mcala^f, and from Middlethird ; and also by a force from the borders of the Suir, and of the region extending from Dun-Iasgaigh^g to Magh-Ailbhe^h. The Earl ordered that an ambuscade should be formed on the pass for the forces who were in pursuit of them ; but the pursuers having escaped the ambush, the Earl himself turned round upon them. They [the Earl's army] then proceeded to kill and slaughter them on every side, in the van and in the rear ; so that their loss was upwards of four hundred men in that engagement. The Earl of Desmond returned to Eatharlach in triumph and exultation, with many steeds and other spoils.

Upon one occasion a bold and merciless body of the soldiers of Adare, having been divided into two parties, went forth, one by water, the other by land, to traverse Kenry and [the lands lying] along the side of the Mangué, to seek for fight or booty from some of the plunderers. These two parties, having met together in the neighbourhood of Baile-Ui Chathlainⁱ, were encountered by David Oge, the son of David of the Lake, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of the Knight^k, and his forces, who charged them, and proceeded to pierce and surround them, so that he left them [but a heap of] bloody trunks and mangled carcasses ; so that not many^l of them escaped without being slaughtered on that spot by David and his people. When the news of this reached Adare, the captain of that town^m assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, and set out at the head of a vigorous and merciless body [of troops] to traverse Kenry, in order to see whether he could find man or men upon whom to wreak his vengeance for the slaughter of his people. He arrived at Baile-Ui-Chathlain, one of the castles of Purcell, who had assisted the Crown from the very commencement of the war between the English and the Geraldines to that time. The captain slew one hundred and fifty women and children, and of every sort of persons that he met with inside and outside of that castle.

The David already named, who had slain the captain's people, was a man

lame. It could be very easily improved by transposing some words, as follows :

" These two parties met together near the castle of Ballycahlane. They were encountered by David Oge Purcell and his people, who fell upon them with such fury, and surrounded and charged them with such bravery, that he soon

left them but a heap of bloody trunks, and hacked and mutilated carcasses. A few, however, escaped by flight, who carried the news of the slaughter of their companions to Adare," &c.

^m *The captain of that town.*—According to Ware's-Annals his name was Achin.

réimhraithe lár ro marbhad muinntir an captain, ríir eirde, do fúlaing duad 7 dochar i ccoicad gearaltaic ar gallaib. Peaict diair luíó ríde i mí december co pé fíraib décc ó éiomraib caonraige i ccoite éaol éimang go ro imiríste tre éuan ríonn ríarpuad gach nóipeac. Ro gab ariurín ag mór catáig, 7 pasóir innite an adhaib rin. O ro clor lá toirpdealbáic mac taidce, mic murchará, mic taidce puad, mic toirpdelbáic (Mac mec matgáimna a eiric corca baircín airtéarraig) dauid do dól tairir, ro éuir arérac (in uréoraic oide) ar an ríonainn ríubuaime, 7 do éoid ann gur an líon tarla ina fáirra, 7 ní ro ariur co raimce mór catáig co ro gab porc i pfeorainn na fínninnirí Tánais iarom gur an tíg i mbaos dauid, 7 ro éuiríot tene ir in tíg dia lorccad go lánuplam. Ticc dauid dirccir diairim co na muinntir amac ar ioncaib meic mic matgáimna, 7 ro gabad é co na muinntir lair pó cedóir. Do éad mac mec matgáimna co na briaigóib co baile mec colmáin tar a air an adhaib rin. Do epochad muinntir dáuid fíur na epannoib bá comfoicir oib ar ná marac, 7 do cuiread an laoc mibid go luimneac airm ina fíruar a oidead gan fíurac.

Ceall píacal do gabail lá rían mac an iarla an cítearíad lá don noilaig, 7 gab a fíruar ina hímíóón duina, 7 diairann, déad, díonmmar, 7 darbar do éor eirte go hístarlaiig fíur pé dá lá, 7 búrur an baile iarom.

Reirber gíraltaic .i. mclaur, mac uilliam, mic mclaur do marbad la ríagóiríob aca dara.

An doctúir íanduir décc ar coilltib na claonglaíur, porc congíala don

ⁿ *North-westerly*.—This is incorrect, for the Shannon runs rather south-west from the borders of Kenry to Inis-Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, as it is now called. By Cuan-Sionna is meant the lower or wide portion of the Shannon.

^o *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare.

^p *The strand*.—The word *peopann*, or *peoirinn*, is still in use in the west of Ireland to denote a smooth sandy shore. The features of this island, and the ruins existing thereon in 1839, are carefully described in a letter written by the Editor on the 9th of December that year, and at present preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

^a *Baile-mhic-Colmain*, now Colmanstown, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killofinn, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 68.

^r *Kilfeakle*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note ^r, under the year 1192, p. 94, *supra*.

^s *The Receiver*, i. e. the agent or treasurer.

^t *Dr. Saunders*.—The death of Dr. Saunders is mentioned in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1582, and in Camden's Annals of the reign of Elizabeth under 1583; but Rishton states that he died in 1581, which appears to be the true date. Camden draws his character in the blackest colours; and Cox, who

who had gone through much toil and trouble in the war of the Geraldines with the English. On one occasion he set out with sixteen men in the month of December from the borders of Kenry, in a small, narrow cot. They rowed in a north-westerlyⁿ direction through the Shannon Harbour, and put in at Inis-Cathaigh, where they stopped for that night. When Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough (the son of Mac Mahon, from East Corca-Bhaiscinn^o), heard that David had passed by him, he launched a boat upon the blue-streamed Shannon in the early part of the night, and entering it with the number of men he had along with him, he made no delay until he reached Inis-Cathaigh, and landed on the strand^p of the fair island. They then went to the house in which David was, and immediately set fire to it. David, with his people, quickly came out, unarmed, casting himself on the mercy of the son of Mac Mahon, who instantly took him and his people prisoners. The son of Mac Mahon returned on that night to Baile-mhic-Colmain^q, taking his prisoners with him. On the following day David's people were hanged on the nearest trees they met; and the heroic soldier himself was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately put to death.

Kilfeakle^r was taken by John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], on the fourth day after Christmas; and he removed in the course of two days to Eatharlach all the copper, iron, clothes, treasure, and corn, that he found within it, and then demolished the castle.

The Receiver^s of the Geraldines, namely, Nicholas, son of William, son of Nicholas, was slain by the soldiers of Adare.

Doctor Saunders^t died in the woods of Claenglaise. He was the supporting

held the Roman Catholics in abomination, says that "Saunders died miserably of a flux and famine in the woods of Clenlish, whereby the kingdom was rid of a malicious, cunning, and indefatigable traitor." P. O'Sullivan Beare also states that he died of dysentery.—See his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 100. The Abbé Mageoghegan, who appears to have carefully read the works of Camden and Cox, has drawn the character of Dr. Saunders in different colours from those used by Camden, which shews how difficult it is to elicit the truth from the writ-

ings of authors whose minds are jaundiced with national and religious prejudices. Mageoghegan speaks of him thus in his *Hist. d'Irlande*:

"On rapporte à ce temps la mort du Docteur Sanders autrement Sanderus, Anglois de nation et Légat Apostolique en Irlande; c'étoit un homme d'une vie exemplaire et très zélé pour la cause catholique. Il est peint sous d'autres couleurs par les Auteurs Protestants, qui le qualifient de traître et d'archi-rébellé: ce saint homme, épuisé par la fatigue et par la chagrin de voir triompher l'impiété, mourut d'un flux

críostm átaille, 7 cño áteomairc gearaltao ipm ccoccao i mbatar epide. Nír bó macenaó ón ar ar lá rémur, mac muirir táimic i nérinn.

Mac uí Suilleabáin béirpe (domnall, mac domnall, mic diarmata, mic domnall mic domnall mic diarmata bailb) do éabairt bhirte ar éairbreac-aib a mí december do ionnrao. Bá hamlaó do rónaó ionnra, Captn Siuitir do dol o éorcaig tré cairbreacóib co mainirtir bñntraigé. Ro éuir clann toirpdealbairg mic maólmuire, mic donnchaó mec ruibne, 7 mac uí donnaabáin 7 orong do éfnab papal 7 do áaoimib uairle cairbreac uaoa do denam cpeac ar mac uí ruilleabáin, fuairriort na fónaca po éuir an captn uaoa cpeaca aibble 7 iomaó éoala. Rob aónar lá domnall a oircene do léccaó uaoa 7 é fñm ina bñchaó, 7 po ionnraig an garrao gaoibelaó tarla i ttim-cell na cpeac, 7 do dearbha an lá rin nác lé líon pluairg bhirtear cat uair toréparattar le domnall a pfoccur do tré céo do cairbreacóib, 7 ar bñg le lñt éétt fñr fñma baóirioim do íocraide acc tabairt an toóair rin.

de sang dans un bois, où il manquoit de tout secours, excepté le spirituel qui lui fut administré par Corneille Eveque Killalow, qui ne le quitta qu'à la mort."—Tom. iii. p. 448.

Dr. Saunders was for some time professor of law at Oxford, but, after the death of Queen Mary, he was obliged to quit Oxford, and go to Rome, where he received the order of priesthood, and the degree of doctor of divinity, about the year 1560. He afterwards taught divinity at Louvain. In 1571 he published his work, entitled, *De visibili monarchiá Ecclesiæ*. He was soon after appointed Nuncio in Spain, where he wrote his *History of the Rise and Progress of the English Reformation*; but when he was about to publish it, he was ordered by Pope Gregory XIII. to proceed to Ireland, to instruct the Irish Catholics.

"*Captain Siuitsi*.—This is an attempt at writing Captain Zouch, in Irish letters. He was appointed governor-general and general at arms in Munster by the Lord Deputy Grey this year.

"*The son of O'Donovan*.—The O'Donovan at this time was Donnell mac Teige mac Dermot, who is still vividly remembered in the traditions

of the mountains of Carbery under the appellation of Domnall na g-Croiceann, i. e. *Daniel pellium*. P. O'Sullivan Beare says (*Hist. Cathol.*, c. 16), that the son of O'Donovan, who was slain on this occasion, was named Dermysius.

"Daniel Osullevanus adolescens, qui postea Bearra princeps factus pro Hispanorum salute cum Anglis bellum gessit: ad Beantriae monasterium Anglorum cohortem lapidibus obrutam delevit, et Dermysium Odonnobhanum Anglorum jussu Bearram deprædantem ad Lutum Boum (Lathach na ndaibh) occidit."

John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, supposes that this Dermot was chief of the O'Donovans, and asserts that he was the grandfather of Domhnall na g-Croiceann [who died in 1584!]; and the same absurd opinion is gravely repeated as a historical fact by the late Timothy O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Cove, Esq., in a letter to the Editor, dated August 4, 1841, in which he writes:

"Dermot O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, though set down by Mr. Powell as fifth son of Daniel of 1629, was chief of Castle Donovan, and made an inroad into Berehaven, to bear away cat-

pillar of the Catholic faith, and the chief counsellor of the Geraldines during the war. It was not wonderful, for it was with James, the son of Maurice, he had come to Ireland.

The son of O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) gave a defeat to the people of Carbery in the month of December. It was thus effected: Captain Siuitsi^w set out from Cork, through Carbery, for the monastery of Bantry. He sent the sons of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, [Dermot], son of O'Donovan^v [Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Dermot], and some others of the heads of tribes and gentlemen of Carbery, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. These parties sent by the Captain seized great preys and much booty. Donnell thought it shameful to suffer his property to be carried away, he himself being alive^w; and he attacked the Irish bands around the booty, and proved on that day that it is not by the numbers of men that a battle is gained, for Donnell slew nearly three hundred of the Carbery-men, though his own forces in that engagement scarcely exceeded fifty men able to bear arms.

tle, where he was overtaken with his plunder by Donal O'Sullivan Coum, defeated, and *hanged* from an oak, the root of which is still to be seen, and goes by the name 'Daróc-adran-Dermody.'"

This, however, is a great error, for we know from a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige mac Dermot O'Donovan was chief of Clancahill in 1581, and till the year 1584, when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son, Donell. From this document it also appears to a certainty that the Dermot slain by Donnell O'Sullivan Beare on this occasion, was not chief of Castle Donovan, but (according to the laws of England) a *Bastard Eigne* of Donnellmac Teige O'Donovan; for it was proved in Dublin, before the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige O'Donovan had but two legitimate sons by his wife, Ellen Ny-Leary, namely, Donnell, who was nominated chief of his name by his father-in-law, Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, in 1584; and Teige, who was under twenty-one

years in 1592. But it is distinctly stated that Donell mac Teige had other sons, elder than Donnell, the chieftain, by the said Ellen Ny-Leary, but born before their marriage. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that this Dermot mentioned by O'Sullivan, as slain by Donnell O'Sullivan, was one of these elder sons of Donnell mac Teige. According to the tradition in the country, which is referred to the wrong person and period by Collins, this Dermot mac Donnell na g-croiceann was slain in the territory of Clann-Lawrence by Donnell Cam O'Sullivan Beare, who buried his body under an oak tree, which has ever since borne the appellation of *Óapóg Diarmada*, or, according to Collins, *Dairiheen-Diarmada*, and of which the roots still remain, from which a number of young stems are still shooting forth. It is situated in the townland of Rosmacoan, parish of Kilconenagh, adjoining that of Kilcaskin, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 447, note^k.

^w *He himself being alive.*—The Four Masters

Ṗατρίccín ḡ emann dá m̃ac m̃ec muirir ciarrpáige (.i. tom̃ar mac emainn, mic tomáir, mic emainn) do éluō a cúirt an ríḡ a luimneach iar na cinnf̃ō don cōm̃aiple a ccor do cum báir. Ác̃t éf̃na ní b̃aí an coim̃de ir̃in ccom̃aiple rin. Báttar ep̃á an clann rin peal ar cōilltib cloinne cuil̃éin acca ccaom̃na, ḡ do ap̃ccnat̃tar iar rin ḡo cloinn Muirir, ḡ bá ḡar uair ḡur bó céuac̃ cfĩt̃f̃naō an c̃uideac̃ta rin taim̃ec in uat̃haō buiōne ar p̃p̃ior̃ún luim̃nig̃. Ác̃t po c̃aitẽr̃iōt ina mb̃aōi r̃f̃m̃pa don b̃liaōan rin f̃p̃i p̃oḡail ḡ f̃p̃i oib̃eip̃ḡ.

Com̃arba r̃fh̃ain d̃écc .i. an cal̃b̃ac̃ mac r̃iacaip̃, mic Siac̃ara mec cat̃áin.

Sf̃an ócc ḡ Conn, uā mac Sf̃ain, mic cuinn b̃ac̃aig̃, mic cuinn, mic eñp̃i, mic eoḡain uí neill do d̃ol pluag̃ i mb̃eip̃ne uí p̃aig̃illig̃. Ro lom̃aō ḡ po lép̃-aĩp̃cc̃f̃ō leo ḡac̃ ionaō in po ḡab̃rat̃ don b̃eip̃ne. Rucc̃ mac uí p̃aig̃illig̃ .i. p̃ilip mac Aō̃a cōnall̃aig̃, mic maol̃m̃óḡ̃a, mic Sf̃ain ḡ t̃up̃cōm̃pac t̃p̃om̃-rl̃óig̃ an t̃ipe i t̃t̃ó̃p̃aig̃eac̃t̃ in na h̃aip̃ḡtib rin op̃pa. Ñir̃ bo f̃f̃iḡde eóḡanaig̃ co éf̃ño il̃b̃liaōan am̃ar an aenl̃aōi rin, uair̃ p̃ucc̃rat̃ p̃aḡall̃aig̃ a c̃ep̃eic̃ ḡ a c̃cor̃cc̃ar̃. Ro ḡab̃aō leō cōnn mac Sf̃ain uí neill, ḡ c̃iō an tan ñár̃ d̃aīn Sf̃an ócc a ḡab̃ail l̃ár̃ na laōc̃b̃uiōmb̃ f̃uair̃ a aip̃leac̃ ḡan aip̃iḡom̃, ḡ a oiõf̃ō co hecc̃ob̃rat̃. Bá̃ uoilig̃ an d̃iaō rin t̃ucc̃aō ar an d̃eic̃c̃f̃f̃ir̃ óir̃ ní b̃aōi aoiñ f̃f̃ir̃ do mac̃aib̃ m̃ileac̃ ná b̃aōi a d̃iōl uoiõḡe ir̃in t̃rf̃an ir̃in.

Sluac̃c̃eac̃ l̃á hua neill t̃oir̃p̃dealb̃ac̃ l̃uneac̃ do t̃õc̃t̃ do d̃ioḡail an p̃uãtar̃ rin ar Raḡail̃leãaib̃. Ro p̃ónaō p̃op̃long̃p̃op̃t̃ laōc̃ōa l̃f̃ēan ap̃maō l̃á hua neill in f̃iōir̃m̃f̃ōon b̃eip̃ne uí p̃aig̃illig̃, ḡ po ḡab̃ acca m̃óir̃m̃illeac̃ ẽt̃ir̃ iñm̃ib̃, ap̃b̃ar̃ ḡ á̃t̃iucc̃aō. Do p̃óme iap̃om̃ o Raḡill̃ig̃ r̃iō f̃p̃ir̃, ḡ po léic̃ceac̃ cōnn am̃ac̃ ḡan f̃uap̃lacc̃aō, ḡ b̃r̃f̃t̃f̃m̃nar̃ d̃ua ñeill a m̃ar̃b̃aō Sf̃ain ḡ a m̃uim̃t̃ipe.

Car̃aonta añb̃óill do eip̃ḡe ẽt̃ir̃ uā ñd̃om̃naill (Aō̃ mac maḡñupa mic aō̃a óicc̃ mic aō̃a p̃uaib̃) ḡ mac a. d̃eap̃b̃rat̃ar̃ Conn mac an cal̃b̃aig̃, mic maḡñupa, mic aō̃a óicc̃, ḡ cōnn do d̃ol i p̃ano í ñeill t̃oir̃p̃dealb̃ac̃ l̃uneac̃

could have improved this observation by adding: "and able to recover it, or take revenge of the plunderers."

^x *Padraigin*, i. e. Little Patrick.

^y *Clann-Cuilein*, i. e. Mac Namara's country, in the county of Clare.

^z *Clann-Maurice*, in the county of Kerry.

^a *Mac Cahan*.—This name is to be distinguished from O'Cahan; for although it be cer-

tain that a family of the O'Cahans, or O'Kanes, descended from Cumhaighe na nGall O'Kane, Chief of Keenaght and Firnacreeva, settled in Thomond at an early period, it does not appear that the coarbs of St. Senan were of that family. In the description of the County of Clare preserved in the Library of Trinity College, this Calvagh Mac Cahan is called Charles Cahane, of the Castle of Inishkathy, and it adds: "This

Padraigin* and Edmond, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), made their escape from the King's Court in Limerick, the Council having resolved to put them to death. God, however, was not at that Council. These sons were for some time sheltering themselves in the woods of Clann-Cuillein^y, and from thence they proceeded to Clann-Maurice^z; and those two, who had come out of the prison of Limerick with but a small company, soon found themselves supported by hundreds of kerns. They spent the remainder of the year in acts of pillage and insurrection.

The Coarb of St. Senan, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus Mac Cahan^a, died.

John Oge and Con, two sons of John, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, proceeded with an army into Breifny O'Reilly, and plundered and totally devastated every part of Breifny through which they passed. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Philip, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, and a large muster of the forces of the country, who had come in pursuit of the spoils, overtook them. The Kinel-Owen were not the better of that day's attack for many years, for the Reillys recovered the booty, and defeated them. Con, the son of John O'Neill, was taken prisoner; and, as John Oge would not yield himself a prisoner to the heroic bands, he was speedily slaughtered, and unsparingly slain. The fate of this good man was afflicting, for there was not one man of the race of Milesius to whom this John was not worthy to have succeeded as heir.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), to take vengeance on the Reillys for this battle. He pitched a warlike, extensive, well-fortified camp in the very centre of Breifny O'Reilly, and then proceeded to destroy the country, including cattle, corn, and mansions. O'Reilly then made peace with him, and set Con at liberty without a ransom, and agreed to settle by adjudication the reparation to be made for the death of John and his people.

Great dissensions^b arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) and the son of his brother (Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge), upon which Con went over to the

man by inheritance is called a Courboe." His prietor of Ballykette, in West Corca-Vaskin. relative, James Cahane, is set down as the pro- ^b *Great dissensions.*—These dissensions be-

mac neill conallaiḡ, mic airt, do éoccað ar a bhrátair, 7 do róine ionulaé 7
 fhaicéoraíó na ríngom do pala ríct naill etir cenel ccónaill 7 eoccam go
 ro forcéngair for ua neill tionól plóig lánmóir do toct for ua ndómnail
 do cóngnaí lair. Baí conn pé ríct marcaé co ttríb cóirigéib gallócclaé
 do rlioct Ruairí do cloinn ttruibne ránat im éoirpdealbáé mac murchaí
 mic eoin ruairí, im mall, mac eimír, 7 im brian mac eimír mec ruibne, 7 co
 nalbanáíó iondaib, 7 ua neill gur an líon ar lia forcaemnacair, 7 ní ro
 hairíró lár an luét irin go ro gabrat forlongpore oc cill tuatail lá taob
 raéa boé .i. baile eiríde in ro bñdaig colaim cille 7 Adamnán iaraí. O ro
 clor lá hua ndómnail innirín ro tionól ríde i ccéttóir in ro éáemnacair do
 ríoraide ge ro baí go hanrrúirigé ainepláí uair baí ríde fomámaigé do
 bainríogán ttraxan, 7 nobdar cairbí a [n.]eccraitte rriur rí co na baí h
 foimíon coccáð, no compuachað. Ar a aóí bá forrán lair rluag éactair-
 ceneóil do toct dia éir gan rriébsíe rriú dia mað dñmín lair a oídeáð ro
 cédaí.

Conn ua ndómnail ttrá baí do méð a mñman, 7 daíre a aicemó ríde
 ge no bñt ua neill (toirpdealbáé), 7 ua ndómnail (Aó) daóinlñt go ttróair-
 ríó rriú, Conað a mñm ba forlann rom 7 ua neill daén aonta. Ro éairm-
 ceimnig ua ndómnail co na ríoraide do ríagíó forlongpuit uí neill go díogair
 dáraéaé gan anað gan oiríom rri hindell nó rri horruccáð itir. Ro
 gab ua neill occa mñemáí ríá ríú pangattar ina éñd, 7 ro áttómaire don
 cloinn ttruibne (.i. do éoirpdelbáé mac Ruairí do ríonrað) baí ina ríarrað,
 7 do conn cia cédað baí leó do eirigléó an laí irín. Rírcart aon dñb
 ríde (.i. toirpdelbáé mac ruairí) co noebairt dia ttréalccat an luét úd a
 nanala, 7 dia neabatt uirce, 7 dia ndeacatt in innell, 7 in órduccáð ar
 dñmín go rraóiríe ríom dia no bemir líon ba lia hiríde. Maðó ttrarat
 gan inneall gan oiríom, gan airídað a níoat bñ rímaora 7 ríomne mñu-
 ríar. Bá imne tangattar lá borrrað bríge, 7 lar an mbíig mbicc do pon-

tween the race of Hugh and Calvagh burst forth with redoubled fury in the next generation, and finally led to the conquest of Ulster.

^c *Cill-Tuathail*, i. e. St. Tuathal's church, now Kiltale, a townland in the parish and barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^d *St. Columbkille and St. Adamnan*.—According

to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, these two saints, of the race of Conall Gulban, were patrons of Raphoe. St. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona, died at Iona in 703, and his relics were translated to Ireland, and distributed among his churches of Raphoe and Drumhome in Tirconnell, and Skreen, in Tireragh, in the now county of Sligo.

side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art), to wage war against his kinsman. He complained of grievances, and reminded him of the old feuds that had existed some time before between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, so that he prevailed upon O'Neill to muster a numerous force to come to his aid against O'Donnell. Con had one hundred and twenty horsemen, and three companies of gallowglasses of the descendants of Rory of the Clann-Sweeny Fanad, under the conduct of Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of John Roe ; of Niall, the son of Ever ; and of Brian, the son of Ever Mac Sweeny ; together with many Scots, and O'Neill, with the largest number he was able to muster. These forces made no delay until they had encamped at Cill-Tuathail^c, alongside of Raphoe, a town which St. Columbkille, and afterwards St. Adamnan^d, had blessed. When O'Donnell was apprized of this, he immediately assembled all the forces that he could, although he was ill-prepared and disorganized, for he was subject to the Queen of England, and his friends were till then at strife with him, so that he was not prepared for war or hostilities. He could not, however, brook that an extern army should come into his territory without opposing them, even though he were certain of meeting immediate death.

The courage and high-spiritedness of Con O'Donnell were such, that if O'Neill (Turlough) and O'Donnell (Hugh) were on one side, he would engage with them ; but now that he and O'Neill were on the same side, he was more than a match [for O'Donnell]. O'Donnell advanced with his forces vehemently and boldly towards the camp of O'Neill, without waiting or delaying to draw up his men into any regular order or array. O'Neill proceeded to reconnoitre them before they came up to him ; and he inquired of the Clann-Sweeny, who were along with him (and especially of Turlough, the son of Rory), and of Con O'Donnell, what their opinion was as to [the probable result of] that day's engagement. One of them, namely, Turlough, the son of Rory, made answer, and said : " If these people draw breath (i. e. take time), drink water, and form in regular order and array, it is certain that they will defeat us, [and would] were we even more numerous than we are; but if they come on without order, and without taking time to slake their thirst, thou and we shall defeat them"^e.

He is still remembered and venerated at Raphoe under the strange name of St. Eunan.

^c *Shall defeat them*, literally, " before thee and before us the rout shall be."

ρατ το cénel eóghain ar bá gheac lá cénel cconail coimam a ccópa ppiú in
 gac airm i ccoimpectair gó rin. Ba pfo do pala dóib an tan poim iap poctain
 dóib i ccfno a poile go po pighó hígail amnur aimarparac (toppa a diú 7
 anall, 7 po deapbad an deapbarurcc airdeare don cup ra (.i. beoda gac
 bratair ppi apoile). Ro ppaóinead for ua ndomnaill co na focraide, 7 po
 marbad dponz mór dia muinrip. Ro bad dihpde Mac ruibne bagaineac
 Maolmuire mac aoda co na cloinn .i. Murchad, 7 toirpdealbac mhirceach,
 7 mall modarba mac neill óicc, mec ruibne. Aét éna torparatar cúicc ppi
 décc do cloinn truibne. típe bogaine, 7 dponz mór do na tuataib dpanaitt, 7
 do baioigellcoib. Dponz mór beor do muinrip galleubar im pfigal mac
 toirpdealbag mic tuatail bailb, 7 co nruing cen mo éatt. Ro gabad ona
 mac ruibne pánatt ipin ccaigleo ípin. Ro bad tria earccaine an eppcoir
 uí pfigil po ppaóinead an maíom rin uair po páraigriot dponz do cénel
 cconail cill mic nenain an lá riap an maíom 7 po guib an teprcop dóib co
 nar bó pónimeach a tcurap itcip. An 4 do mí iul do ppaóinead an maíom
 rin.

An calbac mac domnaill, mic taidce, mic caatail óicc, mic domnaill, mic
 eoghain, mic domnaill, mec muircéptairg uí concobair, aon mac uí concobair
 plicciú décc. Ro bad tromaide a toirpi ar na tipib nac paibe acc an lán-
 amain poicéineoil ór píolairg an paor éamhan púil ná paóileactain lé haóin
 gfin cloinne dpaigbail dia éipi. Baóí ó maig ccfone co cfiop éorainn, 7 ó muaid
 co tórainn bpeirne agá ioðnaide puim daon oíðpe 7 daen éomarba dá marad
 iap nécc a atar.

Caatail óicc mac taidce, mic caatail óicc uí concobair, 7 Maolmorba mac
 maolmuire, mic eocáan 7 pfiganfcla a bratair go nruing móiri do maíuib
 na típe maraon pú do éuitim i nioctar éonnaét lá halbanchaib do pala oc
 iméect an típe a huét Sip nioclar Maibb, 7 ar é po bad conrabal do na
 halbanchaib, Alaptrann mac domnaill ballairg, mic mec domnaill, 7 ní baóí

^a *Bishop O'Freel*.—There is no mention of this
 bishop in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops,
 from which it would appear that Donat Mago-
 nail was Bishop of Raphoe in this year, and till
 1589, when he died. It is probable that the
 O'Freel mentioned in the text was only carob
 or abbot of Kilmacrenan.

^b *Mugh gCeidne*, a plain situated between the
 Rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south-west ex-
 tremity of the county of Donegal.

^c *Ceis-Corainn*, now Keshcorran, a remark-
 able and celebrated hill in the barony of Corran,
 and county of Sligo. At this period O'Conor
 Sligo claimed chiefry over O'Dowda, the two

They now came on with boisterous vigour, regarding the Kinel-Owen as of little account; for the Kinel-Connell had been accustomed to defend their rights [successfully] against them in every place they contended until then. But it happened that, when they met together on this occasion, a furious and desperate battle was fought between them; and the celebrated proverb was verified on this occasion, i. e. lively is each kinsman [when fighting] against the other. O'Donnell and his forces were at length defeated, and a great many of his people were slain. Among these were Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh), with his sons, namely, Murrough and Turlough Meirgeach; and Niall Modardha, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny; in short, fifteen of the Mac Sweenys of Tir-Boghaine were slain, and a great number of the people of Fanad, and of the O'Boyles; also a great number of the O'Gallaghers, under the conduct of Farrell, son of Turlough, son of Tuathal Balbh, and many others besides these. Mac Sweeny Fanad was taken prisoner in this battle. It was in consequence of the curse of Bishop O'Freelf that they suffered this defeat; for a party of the Kinel-Connell had plundered Kilmacrenan the day before the battle, and the Bishop had prayed that their expedition might not be successful. This defeat was given on the 4th of July.

Calvagh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, the only son of O'Connor Sligo, died. He was the more lamented in the territories, because the noble couple from whom this free-born shoot sprang had no hope or expectation of any other child after him. That tract of territory from Magh gCeidne^s to Ceis-Corainn^h, and from the [River] Moy to the boundary of Breifny, was awaiting him as its only inheritor and coarbⁱ, if he should survive his father.

Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; Maelmora, the son of Mulmurry, son of Owen^h; and Fearganeagla^h, his kinsman, with a great number of the chief men of the territory, were slain in Lower Connaught by some Scots who happened to be traversing the country, at the instance of Nicholas Malby. And the constable of these Scots was Alexander, the son of Don-

O'Haras, and O'Gara, while he himself was subject to O'Donnell.

ⁱ *Coarb*, i. e. heir. Here the word *coarb* is applied to a lay, not ecclesiastical heir.

^h *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *Mec Suibne*, i. e. Mac Sweeny, which is correct.

^h *Fearganeagla*: "man without fear, or fearless man."

1 nérinn gan roctain hi roinne dóib diar ro ba orpdearca ainm duine uairil
 7 conrabail ina catál ócc 7 Maolmórbá. Ro gabadh mac uí éoncobair
 duinn beór an lá rin lá halbanchaib .i. aod mac diarmata mic cairppe, 7
 ro éimigré a éabairt don cairpín, 7 do cóidré lair iarom i pann uí Ruairc.
 Do rídeadh dha ó Ruairc Aod ó na halbanchaib go mbuí ua Ruairc, 7 Aod
 daon pann ar a haile. An talartearann peirpaité d'agbáil uí ruairc i
 pfozmar na bliadhna ro, 7 a dól do raiúid Sir niclaup, 7 ro gabríde cúicce
 hé co pfáilte moir co mbaoi for coinnmís ro raíam do rionnraoí reáchnoin
 ua ppiárcac muaidé. Iar ppior pccél dua cconcobair pliccig .i. domhnall,
 mac taidcc, mic catáil oicc, 7 do múintir Sir niclaup co mbattar amlaib rin
 ro ionnraighrois iat for a leaptoib luigé, 7 for a nóbregádaib covalta co ro
 marbaod Alartearann co nóruiúg dírimé dia múintir amalle ppior 7 ro dlig
 ua éoncobair an marbaod írin in diozail marbda a dearbdaatar catáil óicc.

Clann iarla cloinne piocairt do ríoduccaod lé Saxonóib i raírao na
 bliadhna ro iar mbriúf a mbailéib, 7 iar ceoóad a mbraatar, 7 bá hamlaib
 ro ríodaiúrois gan rriúé, gan zúirao, gan daoirri, gan dolaib do éor ar a
 nouthaig, nó ar a pann coccaib an ceán do bñoir ríodach, act éior na bain-
 mozna do díol pá dó ran mbliadhain. Matzámáin ó bñain do bñé ar ríó
 cloinne an iarla. Dá banna do raiúduirib do bñé ar órda i tzuadmuíam
 ag caprín diúing ó Shamuin go féil pártaraicc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1582.

Aoir Cpiort, mile, cuicc céo, oetmozat, a dó.

Maingréz mgní aoda duib, mic aoda puaid, mic neill zairb, mic toirp-
 belbaig an pñona uí domhnall, bñ uí raiúillig (Maolmórbá mac Sain, mic
 catáil) décc i nñrao na bliadhna ro, 7 ar miz má ro baob beó i nérinn an tan

* *The son of O'Conor Don.*—Charles O'Conor has written the following observations in the margin of the autograph: Ní léir lfm bunabur an rgeil ro, 7 tair an tiompaod ro rfeánac map éitéir dampa, i. e. "I do not see the origin of this story, and the narrative is inaccurate, in my opinion."

¹ *And the people of Sir Nicholas.*—There must be some error here, as Alexander and his people were in the service of Sir Nicholas Malby on this occasion. It should evidently be: "iar ppior pccél dua cconcobair pliccig, &c., mun-
 tiri Sir Niclaup do beir amlaib rin," i. e. when O'Conor Sligo had received intelligence that the

nell Ballagh, the son of Mac Donnell; and there were no two in Ireland [among those] that had not attained to their estates, who were more renowned in name, the one as gentleman and the other as a constable, than C  th  l Oge and Maelmora. The son of O'Conor Don^k, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, was taken prisoner by the Scots on that day; and they refused to give him up to the captain, but proceeded with him to join O'Rourke; and O'Rourke ransomed Hugh from the Scots, so that O'Rourke and Hugh afterwards became confederated on the one side. The Alexander already mentioned left O'Rourke in the autumn of this year, and went to Sir Nicholas [Malby], who received him with great welcome; and he was billeted [with his followers], about Allhallowtide, throughout Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy. When O'Conor Slig   (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cath  l Oge) and the people of Sir Nicholas^l, had received intelligence that they were thus situated, they attacked them while sleeping in their beds and couches, and slew Alexander, and a great number of his people along with him. O'Conor committed this slaughter in just revenge^m of the death of his brother, Cath  l Oge.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were reconciled to the English in the summer of this year, after the demolition of their towns and the execution of their kinsmen. They agreed to this peace on condition that there should be no taxes, fines, bondage, or other impression imposed on their country, or on their allies in war, so long as they remained peaceable, they paying only the Queen's rent twice in the year. Mahon O'Brien was included in the peace of the sons of the Earl. Two companies of soldiers were billeted in Thomond by Captain Diring [Deering], from Allhallowtide to the festival of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1582.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-two.

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, and wife of O'Reilly (Maelmora, the son of John, son of Cath  l), died in the spring of this year. There was scarcely

people of Sir Nicholas were thus situated, &c. due to O'Conor, in revenge of the killing of his

^m *In just revenge*, literally, "This killing was brother, Cath  l Oge."

rin do bannphlocht gaoiúil glair aoin bhí ar mó ro d'fhlac ina an mairgheg rin.

Iarla cloinne Riocaird, Riocaird Saxonac mac uillicc na cefh, mic Riocaird, mic uillicc énuic tuag, mic uillicc m'fionnag, mic uillicc an fionn an tí do gabad lár an iurair Sir hannu Sionen an bliadain daoir crioirt 1576, 7 baó bliadain illáim iar na gabail i náé chiat, 7 an real ele illáim illonndain gur an mbliadain ri. Ro gab reiricclige riorgalair é i ramhac na bliadna po. Atebertat a fírighda 7 a lfga gomaó doca a dul décc ina téirnuó on tshóm rin, 7 dia mbhí in aigneáó dó a pláinte d'pághail go maó ó pégaó a aetáda, 7 o pégaó aeoir a típe nó g'ébaó. Ro léiccead an tiarla i neirinn pó bitin a earláinte do éfo an p'ionnra 7 na comairle, 7 tucc parpóin do páigíó a cloinne, 7 maíshí ar ar m'illst. Bá hann ro gab porc cétur i naé chiat, arphoe dó iapom co haéluan, 7 co baile na gailine. Rob aóbal méo na porpáilte puair rin mbaile írin. Báí ann ag cup a pccír 7 a m'firtin de, 7 tangadair a éairde 7 a com'fuithe, a panna gall 7 gaoideal dia f'iorpucad. An tan pob áil lár dol i m'foc a muintipe, a cuice, 7 a cloinne, ar ann do porp'romag a t'reablaio, 7 a earláinte fair co ro écc pó deóid i mí augur do fionnraó. Ro f'fíraó a éinte caónteac lá éairuib c'fionnraib ir in mbaile rin, 7 pucaó a éorp dia aónacal co honoraó i mbaile loca piac. Dála a éoinde pobdair f'íodag ne apoile go rin. Do éodairphoe do p'earabha 7 do éor i naéad apoile i cefh Sir mclap maulbí baí ina g'obernóir i ccóigeaó éonnaét. Do éodair diblínib co háé chiat hi ccionn na harp'comairle go ro f'íodaghead f'iorra don cup rin amlaio po .i. uillicc ina éigeapna 7 ina iarla in ionaó a aetap, 7 barúntaét liaéopoma do éabairt do Shfan. Ro pannaó f'iorra ó foin amac a p'fíriann, a mbailte, 7 a mb'faište ecclairi go mbátar p'íodac ór airp, 7 eirp'íodac ó m'fínnam.

Tadócc, mac concóbaip, mic toirp'healbáig, mic taidócc, mic b'riain éata an aonag uí b'riain décc i mí augur map an ccedna in aoin t'reaétmain p'ir

ⁿ *Breathing the air.*—Literally, “and if it were in his intention to get his health, that it should be from seeing his fatherland, and from *seeing* the air of his territory, he would get it.”

^o *The barony of Leitrim*, i. e. the barony of Leitrim, in the south-east of the county of Galway. Sir Richard Cox gives the account of this

settlement as follows, under the year 1581:

“About this time a contention arose between the Mac an Earlas, Ulick and John Burk, on the death of their father, but it was refer'd to Commissioners, who ordered that Ulick should have Loghrea and the Earldom of Clanrickard, and that John should have Leitrim; and that

another of the female descendants of Gaedhal Glas then living in Ireland who gave away more presents than this Margaret.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard Saxonagh, the son of Ulick-na-gCeanu, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktua, son of Ulick Meadhonach, son of Ulick of the Wine), he who had been taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, in the year of the age of Christ 1576, and who, after being taken, had been imprisoned for a year in Dublin, and for all the rest of the time to this year in London, fell into a lingering consumption in the summer of this year. His physicians and doctors said that it was more probable that he would die than recover from this disease, and that, if he wished to recover his health, he could recover it only by visiting his patrimonial inheritance, and breathing the airⁿ of his native country. In consideration of his ill health the Earl was permitted to proceed to Ireland, the Sovereign and the Council consenting; and he brought his sons a pardon and forgiveness for all the injuries they had done. He landed first at Dublin, from whence he set out for Athlone, and from thence he went to the town of Galway, and in that town he was received with enthusiastic welcome. There he remained to rest and recruit himself after the fatigues of his voyage; and he was visited by his friends and relatives, and by his English and Irish allies. When [however] he was desirous to go home to his people, territory, and children, his sickness and disease increased, so that at last he died, in the month of August. His funeral ceremony was performed in that town by his merchant friends; and his body was conveyed to be honourably interred in the town of Loughrea. As to his sons, they had been till then at peace with each other; [but now] they repaired to impugn and oppose each other before Sir Nicholas Malby, who was Governor of the province of Connaught. Both went to Dublin to the Chief Council; and peace was established on that occasion between them, on these conditions, to wit, Ulick to be Lord and Earl, in the place of his father, and the barony of Leitrim^o to be given to John. Their other lands, towns, and church livings, were accordingly divided between them, so that they were publicly at peace, but privately at strife.

Teige, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Chathan-Aenaigh O'Brien, also died in the month of August, in the same week with

the Commissioners should intercede to have him agreed, that if either proved a Traytor to the created Baron of Leitrim; and both of them Queen, the other should have all."

an iarla. Cupaò ar éalmaect, míleaò ar mílstaect an tí tsíoda annrín. Baofí ríde athaíð i ttanairteaect tuaðmumhan zò po hionnarbaò ar aon lá a dearbhratair lá dominnall. Do óóið iarom don rráinn, don rriann, 7 eirteib ríde i saxoib zò rruair a rparóún, 7 a éuio tpe, aect tánairteaect namá co po écc in iomláine a aoíri, 7 po haðnaicfó i mainrtrir innri.

Donnchaò, mac murchaíð, mic toirpídealbais, mic taidce, mic toirpídealbais, mic briain éata an aonaiz uí briain do báruccáð doiofó anuairil .i. a érochaò i ttuaðmumhan lá caprin morptant baí ina marapccal irin tír, 7 lar an Síríam Sír Seoipri mac tomair ciuínrocc, iar ndol dó an bliaðain roime rin i ccarasraò cloinne iarla cloinne ríocair, 7 po fill tar a air maille le haíreacáar ar ppocecion, ruarctar ríde elang 7 uirparbaò ar an bppocecion co po zabáð donnchaò leó, 7 co po cpochaò amail rémeperctmar an 29 September i ndorur luimnið dia haoíne do rionnraò. Rucaò a corp có a domgnar duécara zò po haðnaicfó é i nriur.

Donnchaò mac toirpídealbais, mic muircearctais mac mñic uí briain ara (iar mbñit dairpñir a aetar le hachaið rava, 7 ríarac lé harla dñmumhan) do teaect ar ppocecion, 7 a dearbhratair rñin .i. toirpídealbac cárrac dia ionnraicéio zò hñccairdeamail zò po marbaò donnchaò lair.

O cñbaill Sñan an bealaið mac uilliam uíðir, mic rirganaim, mic maolpuanaíð mic Sñain do marbaò i rñioll aduatmair éctarbaò lá Maolpuanaíð, mac taidce éaoic, mic rirganaim, 7 ní ríó cianraoðlac do éuaíð an marbaò rin do Maolpuanaíð uair torcair rñin pó cñn ráite iar rin doiofó riongaile lár an ccalbac mac uilliam uíðir, 7 an calbac rñirin dóirðnead in ionaíð a dearbhratair.

Cñpar mac an Róirctiz .i. clann dauid, mic muirir, mic dauid, mic muirir do marbaò lá tréatuirib i mí appil, 7 cið aoín dñm po éuir a ccorccar, ní in aon ló po hñrbaisit, uair torcair Remann, 7 tsroict, 7 dponz mór do maicib a muirtrir, 7 dá cñnduib conrapal i ttoraiðeaect cpeice (an éinn don tír ina ttarlatctar ar tréatuirib) lé renercal hua maccaille, 7 lé ziollapac-

^p *Turlough*.—This Turlough Mae-I-Brien Ara was a faithful subject of the Queen of England; see the Queen's letter in his favour printed above, under the year 1569, p. 1634. His son Muircheartach, or Maurice, was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth.

^q *Calvagh*.—He was the third of the illegitimate sons of Sir William O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.—See the Indenture made between this Sir William and Sir Henry Sidney, above printed under the year 1576, pp. 1690, 1691, from which it will ap-

the Earl [of Clanrickard]. The deceased was a hero in prowess, and a soldier in valour. He had been for some time Tanist of Thomond, [and continued such] until he was expelled, together with his brother, by Donnell. He afterwards went to Spain, and to France, and thence to England, where he obtained his pardon, and his entire share of the territory, except the tanistry alone. He died at a good old age, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

Donough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, was put to death in an ignoble manner, that is, he was hanged in Thomond by Captain Mortant, who was Marshal in the country, and by the Sheriff, Sir George, the son of Thomas Cusack. The year before he had formed a league with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, but, having repented, he returned back under protection. The others detected a flaw and a defect in [the form of] the protection, so that they seized on Donough, and hanged him, as we have before stated, in the gateway of Limerick, on the 29th of September, which fell on Friday. His body was conveyed to his native territory, and interred at Ennis.

Donough, the son of Turlough^p, son of Murtough, son of Mac-I-Brién of Ara, having been a long time disobedient to his father, and obedient to the Earl of Desmond, came in under protection; but his own brother, Turlough, revengefully followed him, and slew him.

O'Carroll (John-an-Bhealaigh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John), was slain by abominable and unprofitable treachery, by Mulrony, the son of Teige Caeach, son of Ferganainm; and this murder did not turn out to prolong the life of Mulrony, for he himself was slain by his kinsman, Calvagh^a, the son of William Odhar, upon which Calvagh was appointed in his brother's place.

The four sons of Roche, namely, the sons of David, son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, were slain by traitors, in the month of April; but although they were cut off by the one party, it was not on the one day that they were killed; for Redmond and Theobald, with a great number of the chiefs of their people and of their chief constables, were slain, while in pursuit of the spoils of that part of the country where they had met those traitors, by the

pear that Sir William O'Carroll's bastard sons according to the English law, as if they were
are allowed by the Government to succeed him, legitimate.

traipe conndún. Ar í bá bñ do éspoir an tan rin .i. gráinne inǵh coirp-
dealbais, mic muircearais, inǵh mñic í bñaim ara 7 an tan ad connairc a
fñi ina éotcoib cnaipoinnte, 7 ina aigñuib ancometa dia raiǵib, po iact co
hainrñicc aicear go po écc in adhaib rin hi pfoáir a fñi éele comó i naoín-
peét po haðnaicit.

Órireað troda do éabairt lár an mbarrað .i. dauid ar an mac bá rine ag
an Róirreac .i. Muirir, 7 Muirir do ceapnuð on troib rin iar mbuain eac
7 daoine iomda dé.

An Sñinercal pempairte, 7 patericcin conndún do éeét im íaimain ar ccind
ir in ccfnd éiar do epíc Róirteǵ. Dá mac ócca an poirteǵ .i. Sñan, 7 uilleacc,
7 an tír uile déirge ró na heigñib, 7 an céo éumarcc do cloð ar na treceuib.
Ro gabað for a rírlñmáin ear tórainn na típe amac a pfoccur dia ndaing-
nǵtib fñda, 7 coillñ, po fill na roǵlaide ar dá mac an Róirteǵ co po marbað
iao fñn, 7 a tǵarla ina taimceall, 7 gé nác gñát ár gan élóideac ní mór
ceapna dá tǵaimcc ir in ceapaisceat, uair po marbað aipeac, 7 aipeaðais,
cinn pópai, 7 aer roǵnaíma 7 fñma an típe. Ro marbað ann beór conra-
pail éloinne ruidne co nac mó ina cñtñ fñi décc do mair lé hiomcar airm do
luét an típe iarr an tǵair rin gur bó haitteaðais eactair éneóil baó
an Róirreac 7 muirir do ceapnaing dátiuccað na típe dia éir.

^r *The Seneschal of Imokilly.*—He was the head of a branch of the Fitzgeralds, descended from James Earl of Desmond, who was constituted Seneschal of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in 1420. He held his residence at Ballymartyr. It looks very extraordinary that the Four Masters should have called this personage *a traitor*! Cox says that he surprised, in 1582, Youghall, and entered one end of the town, but that he was so warmly received by Lieutenant Calverleigh, and forty shot he had with him, that he was forced to retreat and leave fifty of his men dead behind him.

^s *Horses.*—It looks very odd that the horses should be mentioned before the men. The loss of human beings was accounted as of very little moment at this period.

^t *Roche's country.*—This is comprised in the

present barony of Fermoy, in the north of the county of Cork.

^u *Traitors.*—It appears strange enough that the Four Masters should style these men traitors; for P. O'Sullivan Beare and O'Daly regard them as patriots, fighting against traitors and heretics for the cause of their country and religion. It should be here remarked that if the Four Masters had been writing on the Continent, the term *traitor* would have been applied by them to Roche and his people, who were on the side of the excommunicated Queen, and not to the Fitzgeralds, who fought for the Pope and his beloved son in Christ, the King of Spain. But these Annals were compiled for Farrell O'Gara, who was loyal to his Protestant sovereign, Charles I.; and it is quite evident that the Four Masters adopted their language to his,

Seneschal of Imokilly^r and Gilla-Patrick Condon. The wife of Theobald at this time was Grainne, daughter of Turlough, the son of Murtough, i. e. the daughter of Mac-I-Brien Ara ; and when she saw her husband, mangled and mutilated, and disfigured, carried towards her, she shrieked extremely and dreadfully, so that she died on that night, alongside the body of her husband ; and both were buried together.

The Barry, i. e. David, defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, in a conflict ; and Maurice escaped from the fight, after having lost many horses^s and men.

The Seneschal before mentioned and Padraigin Condon came, about the ensuing Allhallowtide, into the western part of Roche's country^r. The two young sons of Roche, namely, John and Ulick, and all [the inhabitants of] the country, rose up at their shouts, and gained the first battle over the traitors^s. They proceeded to pursue them, beyond the boundary of the territory, into the vicinity of their fastnesses in the woods and forests ; but the plunderers turned upon the two sons of Roche, and slew them, and all those who were about them ; and though a slaughter does not usually take place without some person escaping^r, a very small number only of those who had come in this pursuit escaped, for [whole] tribes, families, heads of districts, servitors, and soldiers of the territory, were slain. The constables of the Clann-Sweeny were also slain : in short, not more than fourteen men of the people of the territory who bore arms outlived this engagement ; so that Roche and Maurice had afterwards to bring strangers from other territories to inhabit the territory.

not to their own notions on this subject.

^r *Escaping*.—The proverb “ ní gnáé úp gan eloióceac,” is not happily cited here, because what immediately follows does not afford a contradiction to the proverb which the writer intended. The proverb should not be introduced at all. The language should be thus shaped :

“ The two young sons of Roche, John and Ulick, and all the inhabitants of the territory, rose up at their shouts, and a battle ensued, in which the traitors were routed. The young Roches and all their people were so animated at

this success, that they pursued the enemy outside the boundary of Roche's country, and to the very verge of the woods and forests where the plunderers had their haunts ; but the plunderers, observing that they were likely to be followed into their fastnesses, and there slaughtered, took fresh courage, wheeled round upon their pursuers, and fought with such bravery and desperation that they killed the two young leaders, and nearly exterminated the inhabitants of Roche's country ; for after this engagement there were found but fourteen men fit to bear arms in the whole territory,” &c.

Mac uí máoílmhuaid .i. domhnall mac tepóio do mharbhad, 7 po ba luğaide po heccaoínead a oídead go po éionnreccain ré dol ar bélaib a atar, 7 a ionnmarbad, 7 é fín do fuide ina ionad.

Mac iarla d'fmuíman .i. Sfan, mac Sfmair, mic Sfsain, mic tómaiur iarla do éuitim mairccio lá a earccairuib, 7 apearo po a fíu amail do pala óó, Sfan do dol cfeppar marcad do coilltibh fcaplac daccallaim an bapraiz móir baí i ccombáio fogla fpuir. Dol dó tar abaim móir bá dfr i mionmíóón laoi doobaróa dmbéiac. Do pala rom 7 caprim puirer co na cóirigéibh tul i teul 7 aghaid in aghaid, 7 gan aén aca acc iapraio apóile. Ro gonaó 7 po gabaó Sfan ap an laéair rin, 7 ní deachaid ead aén míle dpearann an tan ró écc pó ceoóir, 7 po baó pasónbél potairna po hiomcpaó ap a eoc é ap ríde co corcpaiz, 7 ap poctain dó don baile do rónaó cfeppaima comppoinnte de. Ro cuirpaó a éfno a ccomaróa corcpair go háé cliaé, 7 muna bñé gupab i naghaid coróna Sahan baó po baó doiliz díe an deigfuir rin ap a bucca fpu toirberp Seóó, 7 iolmáioimib, 7 ap a angbaigeadt in ionaó fíóma. Semur mac Sfsain, mic gfróit mic tomáur iarla do gabaíl in aóinpfét lé Sfan mac an iarla, 7 a érhoaó real bñé tar a éirí, 7 a óá mac do érhoaó ap aon nup.

Caitilín, inéín taidg, mic domhnall, mic corbmaic laópaiz méz carpaiz, bean mec muirur ciapraizge décc, 7 ap ann tangatar a tiuglaite ap loc lén lín fiaclaz, 7 í agá hiomloctad on oilén co poile ap uamán na ppoqlaó, 7 a haónacaó i mairpup airbealaiz.

Goat móir ríppleochaio, Spairéine ríon, 7 deaprtan deapmair iurín dá bliadain rí diaó in diaoh.

^w *Sinitsi*, i. e. Zouch.

^x *In search of the other*.—This does not appear to have been the case. O'Daly, who tells the story much fuller and better, asserts that a traitor named John conveyed information to Zouch; and Hooker and Cox state confidently that Captain Zouch having received information from an Irish spy where Sir John of Desmond was, went out in search of him.

^y *Wounded*.—O'Daly asserts, c. 23, that a villain named Thomas Fleming, who is said to have been once a servant to Sir John of Desmond, plucked a spear into his throat ere Zouch could

ward off the blow, for that the latter was desirous to seize the Geraldine alive. He adds, that his head was then cut off and sent to Dublin, and spiked in the front of the castle; and that his body was conveyed to Cork, and hung in chains at one of the city gates, where it remained nearly three years, till on a tempestuous night it was blown into the sea.—See also P. O'Sullivan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 99.

^z *The Crown of England*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara, and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I.

^a *Along with*.—O'Daly says that he was sub-

The son of O'Molloy, i. e. Donnell, the son of Theobald, was slain. His death was the less lamented because he had commenced to depose his father, and to expel him, and to set himself up in his place.

The son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, fell by his enemies, unrevenged. The following is the true account of the manner in which he came by his death. John set out, accompanied by four horsemen, for the woods of Eatharlach, to hold a conference with Barry More, with whom he had entered into a plundering confederacy. He proceeded southwards across the River Avonmore, in the middle of a dark and misty day, and happened to be met, front to front and face to face, by Captain Siuitsi^w, with his forces, though neither of them was in search of the other^x. John was [mortally] wounded^y on the spot, and had not advanced the space of a mile beyond that place when he died. He was carried crosswise on his own steed, with his face downwards, from thence to Cork; and when brought to that town he was cut in quarters, and his head was sent to Dublin as a token of victory. Were it not that he was opposed to the crown of England^z, the loss of this good man would have been lamentable, on account of his liberality in bestowing jewels and riches, and his valour in the field of conflict. James, the son of John, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was taken, along with^a John, son of the Earl, and hanged a short time afterwards, together with his two sons.

Catherine, the daughter of Teige, son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Maurice^b of Kerry, died. She passed her last days upon the lake of Lean Linfhiaclauch^c, moving from one island to another, through fear of the plunderers; and she was interred in the monastery of Airbheallach^d.

Great wind, constant rain, lightning^e, and much tempestuous weather, prevailed successively in these two years.

sequently taken prisoner, sent to Cork, and, as some had asserted, put to death.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Lake of Lean Linfhiaclauch, i. e. of Lean of the white Teeth. This was the name of the lake of Killarney, which is derived, according to the Dinnsenchus (Lib. Lec., fol. 239, a. a.), from Lean*

of the white Teeth, the artificer of Sidh Bugha, who had his forge at this lake.

^d *Airbheallach, otherwise called the monastery of Oirbhealach, and now Muckruss.—See notes r, s, t, u, under the year 1340, p. 566, supra.*

^e *Lightning, rraibzine pion.—According to the Irish work called Coir Anmann, as pre-*

Cnóimís mór ioin mbliadain ri beór.

Bandá raigdiúir, 7 lís banna marcluaig do muinir captein riuter do bís i nard fíreá ó éir fogmair na bliadna peacmata go mí míoim fogmair na bliadna ppeachairce, 7 gé ro baóí iomatt bís 7 pteoiri aca on bpponhpa ní anrat áct acc enaím, 7 ag caicín na tpe ina taimceall, 7 pob eiccín mac gac cinn popail dá raibe ioin tpe do éor illaím éuca.

Patricin, emann, 7 Robín, clann Mheic muirir óinlís lé gearaltachais i ccoccad ó do págbattar braigóshur luimnig go rin. Áon doicibh dia ndeárat go haro fíreá, 7 ro glacrat cpeacá an baile ara bapac ar madain. Ro éirigh captein an marcluaig go hobann dia raigib .i. captein haiteim, 7 ní ro fúirig lá a raigdiuirib, 7 fuair a ppeaccra go ro ullaím, 7 éur dia éoir don éad éumarce, 7 a éloimead gan éiccill. Ro pillst clann Mec muirir co na cpeic go ro gabrat poplongport imon mbaile pop na raigdiuirib. Duine. uaral do éloinn tréichig baó i ppoáir éloinne Meic muirir an tan po .i. Muiréirac mac emann, mic maghura, mic emain, mec ríchig do marbad i ndopar mainirce ó tóirna lá éloinn an earpuice ciarraigí baí ag congnaím lá muinir na bainríogha don éur roim. Mac muirir fín, 7 urmór a éurice do bís pó éliccead go rin. An tan atéonnairc ríde a tpe agá tpeimlot, 7 óo éualaid an captein do marbad lá a éloinn ro bhir go éadóir lís rnáma, lior tuatail, biaille, 7 baile an buindénig. Do éóid i ccín a éloinne iapóm. Ní deacaid lair ioin mímirce rin luét baile mec an éaim, na baile uí éaolairig ná clann pparair. Do tóccad Mac muirir a éloinn on mbaile, 7 do éóidiot díblínib pop culaib a ccoilltib, 7 ní mó ná imteact do puact leó an

served in the Book of Lecan, fol. 221, the word *ppaibtime* signifies “a thunder-storm.” Thus, in explaining *ppaibtime*, the cognomen of Fiacha Sraibhtine, Mönarch of Ireland, it states that he was so called “do na ppara teneó zicéir i na pé, from the showers of fire which occurred in his reign.” The word *deapcan* is glossed in the Book of Lecan, fol. 164, by *anfaó*, a storm.

^f *Into their hands*, i. e. to be delivered up to them as hostages.

^g *Patrickin*, i. e. Little Patrick.

^h *The monastery of Odorney*, now Abbeydorney, or Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clan-

maurice, and county of Kerry.—See note ^d, under the year 1577, p. 1680, *supra*.

ⁱ *Bishop of Kerry*, i. e. of Ardfert. This was James Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Ardfert. In Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 523, it is stated that James Fitzmaurice was bishop of this see in 1551 and 1576, but no account is given of when he was consecrated or when he died.

^k *Leacsnamha*, now Lixnaw.—See it already mentioned under the years 1568 and 1577.

^l *Lis-Tuathail*, i. e. Tuathal’s fort, now Lis-towel, a well-known town in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, in which are the

There was a great abundance of nuts also in this year.

A company of [foot] soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of the people of Captain Siuitsi, were [quartered] at Ardfert [in Kerry] from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the September of the present year; and though they had received a great quantity of provisions and stores from the Sovereign, they never ceased consuming and spending the country around them; and they compelled the son of every head of a tribe in the country to be delivered up into their hands^f.

Patrickin^g, Edmond, and Robert, the sons of Mac Maurice, had sided with the Geraldines in the war from the time of their escape from Limerick till then. One night they went to Ardfert, and on the next morning they seized upon the spoils of the town. The captain of the cavalry, i. e. Captain Hatsim, rose up suddenly to meet them, without waiting for his soldiers; but he was actively responded to, dismounted, and put to the sword in the first onset. The sons of Mac Maurice [then] returned with their prey, and [afterwards] encamped around the town, to besiege the soldiers. A gentleman of the Clann-Sheehy, i. e. Murtough, the son of Edmond, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who was along with the sons of Mac Maurice at this time, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Odorney^h, by the sons of the Bishop of Kerryⁱ, who were aiding the Queen's people on that occasion. Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered, and when he heard that the captain had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha^k, Lis-Tuathail^l, Biaille^m, and Baile-an-Bhuinneanaighⁿ. He afterwards went to join his sons. He was not joined in this evil career by the inhabitants of Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^o, or of Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe^p, or the Clann-Pierce. Mac Maurice took his sons away from the town [of Ardfert], and they all went back to the woods; and

ruins of a celebrated castle built by Fitzmaurice.

^m *Biaille*, now Beale, a ruined castle lying on the Kerry side of the Shannon, about four miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

ⁿ *Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh*, i. e. Bunnion's, or Bunyan's town, now Ballybunnion, a small bathing village, about four miles and a half

from the cross-roads of Lisseltin, in the barony of Iraghticonor.

^o *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, now Ballymacqueem. —See note ^c, under the year 1577, p. 1689, *sup*.

^p *Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe*, now Ballykealy, a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.

they were scarcely gone when Captain Siuitsi came into the country, on report of the killing of Captain Hatsim, and to relieve his people; and as he had not overtaken them [the Mac Maurices] about the town, he hanged the hostages of the country, mere children, who were in the custody of his people. He traversed the woods in search of Mac Maurice and his sons, and took many preys and spoils, and slew many persons. He reinstated its lawful inhabitants, who were along with him during this disturbance, in Leac-Beibhionn^q, it having been left desolate by Mac Maurice and his people. Shortly afterwards Mac Maurice prevailed on the Earl of Desmond to come into the country; and they both gave battle to the people of Ardfert, and slew their captain, their lieutenant, their ensign, and a great number of others along with them. Mac Maurice experienced the effects of this war beyond all others, for his people were cut off, his corn was destroyed, and his mansions and edifices were demolished. His treasures^r were not secured [though he secreted them] in the hollows of trees or of rocks, or in subterranean caverns, or under the roots of trees, but [he lost them all] just as though they had been deposited in these respective places by his enemies.

Captain Siuitsi went to England in the month of August in this year, after having left another captain as governor over the Munstermen. This captain took all the surviving soldiers of Ardfert with him to Cork, so that there was not at that time, or until the end of this year, a company or half a company of soldiers to be seen traversing the country of the Geraldines, or encroaching upon their territory.

Captain Siuitsi was slain in a conflict in England, before he could return^s to Ireland.

The Earl of Desmond remained from the middle month of the autumn of the preceding year to the end of this year between Druim-Finghin^t, Eatharlach^u, and Coill-an-Choigidh^w, heeding or caring for neither tillage nor reaping, excepting the reaping [i. e. cutting down] of the Butlers by day and night, in revenge of the injuries which the Earl of Ormond had up to that time committed

^r Decies without Drum, in the latter county.

^u *Eatharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a remarkable glen, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. Ware and Cox call this incorrectly Harlow.

^w *Coill-an-Choigidh*, i. e. the wood of the province. This wood is shewn on old maps of Munster, as "Kilquegg," a short distance to the south of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.

Rob. uraide buitilepaig do haoğluuccaō iaṛla upmuṁan do bñt i paccpoib an bliadain ri go po bñ a ṽpoō iaṛmaipet don dūthaig ṽri ní mōri nat fáccbaō na hén tuinn fíataile ḡ páraig o porp laipce co loṽpa, ḡ o cñámcoill co conntaé cille canniḡ. Nír bo maētnaō ḡp bó páraō na fuinn rin ap a mñnce do aipce an tiapla an dá upmuṁan, duthaig apa, uí cairin, éle ḡfirceṽt, co na porṽuaṽaib, an trian mñbónaō, ḡ trian cluana meala, ḡ ap ḡaō taoib do riúir go donap puiṽlaipce. Ní hñoir a inniṽri, nó a aipñir lñt no trian aṽiomcaipriot ḡeapaltaig do ḡeabṽaib doilḡib do cōmḡlṽcaib cṽuaide, ḡ dionn-ṽaigṽib éṽtuailḡeaōaib an tan rin, ḡ bá irin aimṽir rin aḡbñṽtaoi naō mōri co mbaōi ḡim bó no ḡuṽ oirñian o dūncaoñ co cairiol muṁan.

IAṚla ḡfmuṁan do ḡol i pañpaō na bliadna po pa oirṽear muṁan ḡ pa iaṽtaṽ buitileṽaō. Tapla in tan rin i pñioḡapḡ ap a cñorṽt dá mac occa iaṛla upmuṁan .i. emann an éalaō, ḡ eḡuapḡ, clann ṽremair mic piapair puaiō, mic ḡñmar, mic emainn, da ḡeapbṽaṽaiṽ iaḡriḡe don iaṛla upmuṁan baoi an tan rin .i. tómar, ḡ bá hiaō po fáccaib an tiapla ṽr cñt na cñice dá coiméō acc ḡol ḡó pñi hi ḡaḡoib. Tapla ina ṽtiméall porṽ ir in mbaile an tan rin mñr ḡappaō mñpcaō ḡ coiriḡṽe ḡlan toḡṽa ḡallóccelaō, ḡ ḡíomanaō. Ro eipḡṽṽtar riḡe fō na hñmḡib ḡo hupmaipneā co nḡeaōṽṽtar ap aon ḡorṽ riṽ an iaṛla. ḡatar acc coimét por a éle ḡan cñṽtar aca dionnṽaiccō apoiṽe ó pñioḡapḡ ḡo cñoc ḡpaṽann, Ar annṽri po pñll an tiapla ap na haip-ṽḡaib, ḡ do bñir por buitilepcaōaib. Ro fáccbaṽṽtar ḡronḡ mōri ḡia mñp-ṽluaḡ, ḡ a ccoiriḡṽe uile fō ioṽt a nṽccapṽṽt, ḡ po bññt a mñioḡḡaō ḡup bó bṽeaō ó corṽaib ḡaoñe an tulaō por ap ṽaōṽṽtar ó ḡeapaltaōaib ir in nḡliaō rin. ḡo pónaō éṽt mōri ir in maḡin rin .i. apḡcōnṽapal buitileṽaō do mñṽaō .i. Colla mac maolmuipṽ mic doñnaill oicc mēc puiḡne. Nír

^x *Lothra*, now *Lorha*, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note ^w, under the year 1179, p. 50, *supra*.

^y *Cnamhchoill*, now *Cneamhchoill*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note ^s, under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

^z *Irresistible*.—"ḡṽtuailḡ .i. dñpulaḡ no doṽulaḡ."—*O'Clery*.

^a *Dun-Caoín*, now *Dunqueen*, the most western part of Kerry.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

^b *Fidh-ard*, i. e. high wood, now *Fethard*, a well-known town, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary. This town is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the Augustinian monastery founded there shortly after the English invasion, and from the grant made to the corporation by Edward III., to enclose the town with a wall. Of the fortifications there still remain some of the town wall and three of the gateway towers. In 1650 this town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a

against the Geraldines. It was the easier to oppress the Butlers, because the Earl of Ormond was this year in England; and his territory experienced the ill effects of it [his absence], for almost the whole tract of country from Waterford to Lothra^x, and from Cnamhchoill^y to the county of Kilkenny, was suffered to remain one surface of weeds and waste. Nor was it wonderful that these lands should be left thus waste, on account of the many times the Earl had plundered the two Ormonds, Duharra, Ikerrin, South-Ely, and the Fortuathas, Middle-third and Clonmel-third, and [the districts lying] on both sides of the Suir, as far as the gate of Waterford. The one-half or one-third of the desperate battles, the hard conflicts, and the irresistible^z irruptions of the Geraldines, at this time, cannot be enumerated or described. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of the ploughman, could scarcely be heard from Dun-Caoimh^a to Cashel in Munster.

In the summer of this year the Earl of Desmond proceeded to the east of Munster, and the western part of the country of the Butlers. He was met on this occasion at Fidh-ard^b by the two young sons of the Earl of Ormond, namely, Edmond an-Chaladh and Edward; the two sons of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, and brothers of the Earl of Ormond that then was, namely, of Thomas; and these were they whom the Earl had left over the country, to protect his country, on his departure for England. They had with them in that town (Fethard) a vigorous body of cavalry, and select bodies of gallowglasses and Giomanachs [horseboys]. Those courageously rose up at the shouts^c, and entered the same field with the Earl. They marched on from Fethard to Knockgraffon, being on their guard of each other, and without coming to any engagement. At the latter place (however) the Earl turned round upon these warriors, and defeated the Butlers, who left a great part of their cavalry, and all their foot soldiers, at the mercy of their enemies, and the discretion of their foes, so that the hill on which they fought was speckled with the bodies of men slain by the Geraldines in that engagement. In this battle was slain [on the side of the Butlers] one whose death was the cause of great lamentation, namely, Colla, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, chief constable of the Butlers. There was slain on the other side only Gerald, the son of John

spirited resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms.

^c *Rose up at the shouts.*—See O'Daly's *Initium*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 24.

marbhadh don taoibh eiar aet mað gearaite mac Słain óicc, mic Słain, mic tomair iarla 7 pob aðbar éccaoíne epíde ina típ baðéin.

Cuarpt dá ndeachaidh iarla d'fmuimian i cciarrpaigne i ppoðmar na bliadhna po, 7 baol i ppoceur do ppaetmian i pporlongpore i mbairr cloinne muirir. Tiaðait epoiðitig an iarla ón maigin rin do glacað epieide i popal uí caoim. Rucc opna ó caoim, 7 na comþoðraib batrap comþoiccepi dóib. Báttar pé hñ an laoi rin epé leapcaib luacra deaðhaid acc lñmian na pñona co pan-gatrap i ccomþoceur dporlongpore an iarla. Od eualaidh an iarla cairmñeta na cclitir, 7 poðaptoirann a noipdanair, Ro epitig co hobann co po ppaioineað ipin pligið ccéona pop ua ccaoim, 7 ní móp tanaice pan topaigeaet ná topéraptrap uile. Ro gabadh ann ó caoim pñin .i. Apt mac domnaill mic airt. Ro gabadh beóp a mac .i. Apt ócc 7 do marbhadh mac ele dia cloinn .i. Aoð. Ro gabadh ann mac an biocara uí pccolaige, 7 do epochað é ap a aite.

Dauid an cōmpaic mac pñain óicc, mic Słain tigeapna na coille móipe décc.

Sémur 7 gñalt, clann an earpuice ciarrpaigne .i. clann epemuir mic Rir-dñir do marbhadh lé cloinn emainn mec pichig i noioðail a noñpbraetap .i. Muiréñetað po marbraet clann ann earpuice pñet pñam.

Tōmar, gearaite, 7 Słain ócc clann epñain mic emainn, mic tomair ón claonglar dñmteaet doipinn 7 déccalib naðúpeta an bliadhain pi.

^d *Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh*, now *Pobble-O'Keeffe*, situated on the confines of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, about ten miles distant from Castle-Island on the west, and from New-Market and Kanturk on the east. This tract of land extends about seven miles in length from north to south, parallel with the Blackwater (by which it is in a great part bounded on the west), and about two miles and a quarter in breadth from west to east, on which side it is bounded by the Ownaglyn, a mountain stream flowing into the Blackwater. This territory, which lay waste since the time of James II., when the last O'Keeffe, a boy of sixteen, went into the French service at the head of his father's company of foot, was appropriated to the Crown, in the reign of William III., and a small town

built thereon, under the name of Williamstown, and the lands let to farmers directly under the Crown.

^e *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now *Sliabh Luachra*, in the county of Kerry, adjoining *Pobble-O'Keeffe*, in the county of Cork.—See note ^a, under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra*.

^f *Almost all*, literally, “not many came in the pursuit who were not all slain.”

^g *David-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. David of the combat, or duel. He was the head of a sept of the Fitzgibbons, who possessed the half barony of Coill-mor, *anglice* *Kilmore*, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. According to a pedigree of the Fitzgeralds in an interpolated manuscript copy of Keating's

Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, whose death was a cause of lamentation in his own country.

In the autumn of this year the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, and remained nearly a week encamped in the upper part of Clann-Maurice. His foot-soldiers went forth to collect spoils in Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh^d. O'Keeffe and the neighbours of that vicinity pursued them, and continued during the course of the day to follow them through the sloping fields of Luachair-Deaghaidh^e, until they had come near the Earl's camp. When the Earl heard the bustling of the kerns, and the report of their ordnance, he rose up suddenly, rushed upon O'Keeffe, and routed him back the same passage by which he had come; and almost all the pursuers were slain. O'Keeffe himself, i. e. Art, the son of Donnell, son of Art, and his son, Art Oge, were taken prisoners; and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain. The son of the Vicar O'Scoly was also taken prisoner on this occasion, and was afterwards hanged.

David-an-Chomhraic^e, the son of John Oge, son of John [Fitz-Gibbon], Lord of Coill-mor, died.

James and Gerald, the sons of the Bishop of Kerry, i. e. the sons of James, son of Richard [Fitzmaurice], were slain by the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, in revenge of their brother, Murtough, whom the sons of the Bishop had slain some time before.

Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenglais, died this year, by the sword^h or by a natural death.

History of Ireland, in the possession of the Editor, the Lord of Coill-mor descended from Gibbon, the natural son of the celebrated John of Callan Fitzgerald, by the wife of O'Coinnin; and the same Gibbon is the ancestor of the Ridire Fionn, or White Knight, Chief of Clann-Gibbon, as well as of Fitz-Gibbon of Ard-sciath. From John Mor na Sursainne, i. e. of the girdle, another illegitimate son of John of Callan, by the wife of O'Coilleain, was descended the Lord of Claenglais, (mentioned in the next entry), in the county of Limerick, the last chief of which family was Sir John Fitzgerald (the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of

Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John na Sursainne, natural son of John of Callan), who went to France in November, 1691. It should be here remarked, that the Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this half barony of Coill-mhor (Kilmore), and that this is the Coill-mhor mentioned in these Annals, in connexion with Delge, at the year 1580.

^h *By the sword*, *do pinn*, i. e. by the point or edge of any weapon. The language is very unsatisfactory in the original. It should be:

"In this year died Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John fitz Edmond fitz Thomas of Claenglais. Thomas and Gerald having been

Eoghan mac maolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic toirpðealbaiḡ mec ruibne conrapal dŕimúman, fŕi ciúin cŕopraiḡi i noileiḡ ḡ i noipeaḡtar, dyp dan-
arḡa docoipecc i ndeabaíð ḡ i monaḡ fŕíoma do ecc.

Toirpðealbaḡ ócc mac toirpðealbaiḡ, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic
toirpðealbaiḡ mec ruibne décc. Níḡ cín a cómaopa dia cínŕí in aon aimpŕi
fŕiḡ ar ar luccá épa aon nduine ináḡ.

Síḡ niclar maulbi do ðol i raḡoiḡ in bliaðain ŕi, ḡ a ŕilleaḡ tar a air i
ngŕíḡpeaḡ na bliaðna ar ccinḡ, ḡ capŕin bpaḡurŕun i ngoiḡŕínópaḡt cóiceíð
cónnaḡt an airŕe ŕin, ḡ an capŕín ŕin do ðol i ḡŕíḡ amálḡaíð i nŕíḡaḡ na
bliaðna ŕo. An ḡíḡ uile do lot ḡ do léiḡŕecŕioḡ dó on cínŕí ḡo a céle, uair
baíḡ acc ŕuḡbal on ŕoḡlongŕoḡe ḡó aḡoile ŕoḡpo. Níḡ óíon ar an ccapŕin ŕin,
ná ŕoḡ a muinŕiḡ, nŕíḡŕí naíom na ŕilŕí, ŕíóð, na ŕoíḡŕíḡlŕíḡ, na baile, na
babḡúin no ḡup toḡlaḡ an ḡíḡ uile laiḡ.

Mac ruibne baḡaineḡ, Maolmuire óc, mac maolmuire, mic aóða, mic
neill, mec ruibne, ḡ doinnall mac mupchaíð, mic Ruaiḡŕi míoḡ, mic doinnall
na maḡmann, mec ruibne do māḡbaḡ an 4 la do mí iun ar bŕú loḡa ŕeḡbaíḡ,
ḡ iad acc iomluad aḡíḡŕe ḡ coinne eḡiḡ ó nell ḡ ó doinnall báḡtar i noíḡ
ŕoḡlongŕoḡŕaiḡ lŕénaíḡ líonmāḡaiḡ imon loḡ. Bá haímlaíð do ŕónaḡ na
míoḡéḡta ŕin .i. dŕoḡḡ dalbancoíḡ anaíḡŕta do ŕoḡt a ŕoḡlongŕoḡe uí neill
i naḡŕeḡaḡ baíḡ le hacchaíð iomloḡtaḡ ar caol loḡa ŕeḡbaíḡ, ḡ do ŕaíḡleaḡ
ḡup ab lá ŕoḡŕe eicein ele do deaḡaḡtar ḡo ŕo ḡaḡŕaḡe ḡraḡt im upŕoḡaḡ in
aḡŕeḡaiḡ i mbáḡtar na conrapaíḡ ŕoiceneíḡa i nuacḡaḡ buíðne co hanŕuiriḡḡe
acc iomŕuiriḡaḡ le cŕioḡnucchaḡ a ccoinne co ŕo claíðmíðŕioḡ iate ḡan
cóiceíḡl, ḡ co ndŕeḡaḡe ŕŕin ar ḡan ŕuiliḡaḡ ḡan ŕoḡdeapceḡaḡ ŕoḡpa.

O doḡaḡŕaiḡ Sŕan mac ŕeíḡim, mic concobaḡ cāppaiḡ ḡiḡeaḡna inŕiḡ heoḡ-
ain décc, 26 maí ḡ ŕo baḡ bŕaiḡe ḡill ar a ŕŕuḡḡbŕe eic ḡ aḡḡŕíḡa (dia maḡ

slain in battle, and John having died a natural death, or Thomas having fallen in battle, and Gerald and John having died a natural death."

¹ *The meeting.*—The Oipeaḡtar, *anglice* Iraghts, was a meeting, or conference, held by the Irish on hills for the purpose of deliberating about their public affairs, and which frequently ended in a fight.

² *Less refused,* ar luccá epa.—This refers to

his hospitality, not his courage, as might be supposed. The phrase ŕeap náḡ epa neaḡ um ní, "a man who never refused any one any thing," is always used to express "a man of unbounded bounty and hospitality."

³ *Sanctuary,* nŕíḡŕí.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 59, where this passage is quoted.

⁴ *Noble,* ŕoiceneíḡa, literally, "of good tribe

Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, Constable of Desmond, a sedate and tranquil man in the drinking-house and at the meeting¹, but obstinate, furious, and irresistible in battle and in the field of contest, died.

Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, died. There had not been of his tribe, of his years, in his time, any who had less refused^k any man than he.

Sir Nicholas Malby went to England this year, and returned in the winter of the year following; and Captain Brabazon had the government of Connaught during this period. This captain went to Tirawley in the spring of this year, and plundered and devastated the whole territory, from one extremity to the other, for he [continually] moved from one camp to another among them. Neither the sanctuary¹ of the saint nor the poet, the wood nor the forest-valley, the tower nor the bawn, was a shelter from this captain and his people, until the whole territory was destroyed by him.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry Oge, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall Mac Sweeny) and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn Mac Sweeny, were slain on the fourth day of the month of June, on the margin of Lough Foyle, whither they had gone to attend a meeting and conference between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who had two extensive and populous camps on the borders of the lake. These lamentable deaths happened thus: a party of strange Scots from O'Neill's camp went into the boat which was used for ferrying [passengers] across the straits of Lough Foyle; and it being supposed that they had come on some other embassy, they were permitted to land near the prow of the boat, where those noble^m constables were, attended only by a small party, and unpreparedⁿ [for hostilities], awaiting the termination of the conference. They [the Scots] unsparingly put them to the sword, and then escaped themselves, without receiving a wound, or losing a single drop of blood.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), Lord of Inishowen, died on the 26th of May. He was a person for whose ransom (if he

or family."

ⁿ *Unprepared*, i. e. *nihil adversi timentes*. This anecdote is very unsatisfactorily told. It should

have been mentioned whether the Scots had been in O'Neill's service, or whether they had received instructions from him to attack the MacSweenys.

φυσσελαὸ νό βνέ φαιρ) an τί εἶρεα ann rin, γ α μάε σῆαν ὅcc διορνεαὸ
μα ιοναὸ αρ βέλαιβ Χατάοιρ υἱ ὁόαριταιγ. Ταμικ δεριδε an τιν do ἐπομλοε,
ετιρ ιοε, αρβαρ, ἀτιυεχαὸ, γ ιοιλιβ.

Μαριε ινῆν εἰνν ἰ νελλ, βν ἐπομαριε βυδε μεε δομναλλ δεcc.

Νεαέταιν mac cunn, mic an ἐαλβαῖγ do μαρβαὸ an. 5. September.

Μαγ φλαννχαὸ βαρεραιγε (.i. κατὰ ὅcc) do μαρβαὸ λά α βραέταιρ φιν
ταδεcc ὅcc.

Clann uáteir fáda, mic dauid, mic emainn, micc uillicc a búpc .i. εἰσώτε,
γ Μαοιλιν do ὅol διαρραὸ γαβала ι εἰρ ἀμαλγαὸ α huét míc uilliam δρι-
βραέταιρ α ναέαρ .i. Ριρὸφρ an ιαριανν go po γαβραε βύ. Ρικαρὸ α búpc
mac emainn, mic uillicc ὁ cailén an βαρραιγ δέιργε πό na hḡmib co pucc
por na buidmib, γ po φῆραε γλιαὸ γέαρ ἀμναιρ πέ apoile co po μαρβαὸ
Ριοκαρὸ γ πορεελα α εταπλα .na τιμέεall pa τρoιo rin. Ρυεεραε clann
uáteir fáda α cepeich, γ α ceorccar.

Mac mec uilliam búpc .i. Ριοκαρὸ puaὸ mac σῆαν mic οἰλυεαιρ mic σῆαν
do μαρβαὸ ι ηῆmipeaὸ na bliadna po lá tomaρ uiuideoρ duine uaral do
imuntir na bainplogna, γ αεβῆρῖδ cάc nάp bó ματε φῖε an μαρβαὸ rin.

Αn dḡcanac ὁ γῖαδα δεcc .i. donnchaὸ ὅcc mac donnchaὸ mic donn-
chaὸ mic nicol, φῖρ cunácta móir ι ceill γ εἰταιε εἰργδε.

Mac bpuarḡda ollam uí brian lé rḡncar .i. Μαοιλιν mac concobaῖρ mic
διαρματα, mic σῆαν δεcc, γ α βραέταιρ γιolla βριγδε διορνεαὸ ma ιοναὸ.

Διαρματατ ulltaὸ mac σῆαν δεcc.

Ma Connidhe brian dopca δεcc, 13 lunu.

The issue of the conference should also have been mentioned.

^o *Both*, literally, "between crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle."

^p *Dartry*, now the barony of Rosslogher, in the county of Leitrim, where the Mac Clancys, or Maglanchys, as they are locally called, are still very numerous, but all reduced to farmers or cottiers.—See note ^a, under the year 1228, p. 218, *supra*.

^a *Walter Fada*, i. e. *Walterus longus*, Walter the long or tall.

^r *Fairly slain*, literally, "and all used to say

that that killing was not well procured," that is, that it was accomplished by unfair or treacherous means.

^s *Ultach*, i. e. Mac Donlevy.

^t *Mic Connidhe*, now Mac Namee.

^u Under this year Cox has the following notice of the removal of the Lord Deputy Grey, of which the Four Masters have no notice:

"But this good Deputy, by the contrivance of the rebels, was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs, but has tyrannized with that barbarity

could have been ransomed) many horses and herds would have been given. His son, John Oge, was elected in his place, in preference to Cahir O'Doherty; in consequence of which the country was ravaged, both° crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle.

Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, and wife of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, died.

Naghtan, son of Con, who was son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], was slain on the 5th of September.

Mac Clancy of Dartry^p (Cathal Oge) was slain by his own kinsman, Teige Oge.

The sons of Walter Fada^a, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, namely, Theobald and Meyler, went to Tirawley in search of booty, at the instance of Mac William, their father's brother, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn; and they seized some cows. Rickard Burke, son of Edmond, son of Ulick of Castlebar, rose up at the shouts, and overtook them; and they fought a sharp and fierce battle, in which Rickard and the greater number of those around him were slain. The sons of Walter Fada carried off the prey in triumph.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Roe, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John Oge, was slain in the winter of this year by Thomas Wideos, a gentleman of the Queen's people; and all said that he was not fairly slain^r.

The Dean O'Grady, i. e. Donough Oge, son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in Church and State, died.

Mac Brody (Maoilin, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John), Ollav to O'Brien in history, died; and his kinsman, Gilla-Brighde, was elected in his place.

Dermot Ultach^s, son of John, died.

Mac Conmidhe^t (Brian, the son of Donough) died on the 13th of June^u.

that there was little left for the Queen to reign over but carcasses and ashes. And this false story being believed in England, a general pardon was sent over to such of the rebels as would accept thereof, and the Lord Deputy, in the midst of his victories, was recalled. So that in August he left Ireland to the care of Adam

Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, Lords Justices, two men very unfit to be yoked together, the difference between them being no less in their minds and affections than it was in their bodies and professions."—*Hib. Anglicana*, vol. i. A. D. 1582.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1583.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-three.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died on the 13th of March. He was an accomplished and truly hospitable man, a sedate and affable man, the supporting pillar of the literati and the kerns; a man who had spent much of his wealth in the purchase of poems and panegyrics; a man by no means the least illustrious in name and character of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages; so that after his death Kinel-Connel^v might have been likened to a harp without the *Ceis*^w, to a ship without a pilot, or to a field without shelter^x.

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, was Governor of the two provinces of Munster in this year; and the Earl of Desmond became confirmed in his treason^y and insurrection; and he proceeded to ravage the country in his neighbourhood during the winter, and the spring of the following year. His people, however, were so much in dread and awe of the law and the Sovereign of England that they began to separate from him, even his own married wife, children, and friends, so that he had but four persons to accompany him [in his movements] from one cavern of a rock or hollow of a tree to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, in the summer and autumn of this year. When [however] the beginning of winter and the long nights had set in, the insurgents and robbers of Munster began to collect about him, and prepared to rekindle the torch of war. But God thought it time to suppress, close, and finish this war of the Geraldines, which was done in the following way: a party of the O'Moriartys of the Mang's side, [a family] of the race of Aedh-Beannan^z, took an advantage^a of the Earl of Desmond,

written of his favourite hero in this strain.

^{*} *Aedh Beannan*.—He was King of Munster, and died, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, in the year 619. He had a son, Maelduin, who fought at the battle of Magh Rath in the year 637, who had a son, Congal, King of Desmond, who was slain in 639, from whom the O'Moriartys are descended.

^a *Advantage*.—This is not fair of the Four

Masters, though the tradition in the country ascribes the murder of the last Earl of Desmond to Kelly O'Moriarty. This tradition is written in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, appended to a poem addressed to the Earl of Desmond by Donnell Mac Brody. But the subject has not been fairly examined; for, though the O'Moriartys were certainly the party who pursued the Earl, the person who laid vio-

ιαρ μβήε δό ι πριανβοιτ πολάεταε ι εουαρ εαρηγι ι ηγλινν αν γιννηε. βατταρ αν θρονε ιρίν αε ταιρεελάδ, η αε τιμείελλαδ να τέξοαιρι ι μβαοί αν τιαπλα ό υπετοράε οιδεε εο ηαδημαθαν, εο πο ληγριοε αν ευαρθοε παρι ι εερεπυρ-εαλ να μαίονε μίυεε δια μαριε αρ αοι λαιτε πεετμυμε, λά πελε μαρταν δο ιονοραδ. Ρο γοναδ η πο ζαβαδ αν τιαπλα λεό, υαιρ νί βαοί λυεε εροετα νό ταεαιρ ινα παρραδ αετ αον βήν, η υιαρ ευαεαλλ, ηίρ βό ειαν όν εοιλλ εο θεαε-ατταρ αν εαν πο οίεήνοραεε αν τιαπλα ζαν ευιρεαε, η μυνα βήε ιυεε φορ φοζαιλ, η φορ οίβήρεε (αμαλ πο βαί) ποβαδ εο μόιρηγέλαε ερεααν εον ιαπλα οίεμυμιαν ιον.ι. γεαρόεε mac Semair, mic Sfan, mic εομαρ ερηοίεε αεα, mic

lent hands on him was a soldier of the garrison of Castlemaine, named Kelly, or O'Kelly, a native Irishman, who had been bred by the English. O'Daly, the historian of the Geraldines, though he calls Owen Mac Daniel an inhuman villain, still seems to think that the Earl's party had acted barbarously. He writes that it unfortunately happened that those who were sent by the Earl to seize the prey, barbarously robbed a noble matron, whom they left naked in the field; that when this fact came to the knowledge of her kindred, they collected a party of men, and, led by a foster-brother of the Earl" [Owen O'Moriarty], "approached his hiding place; that a soldier, whose name was Daniel O'Kelly, smashed the Earl's right arm with a stroke of his sword, and by a second blow cut off one of his ears, then dragged him out, and, being apprehensive lest any one might come to the rescue, brutally separated the head from the body."—*Incrementum, &c., Giraldinum*, c. 24. See also Hooker; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1583, where it is stated that Owen O'Moriarta, who was otherwise called *Droghbearla* [i. e. an οποιθέαπλα, of the bad English], had obtained seven musketeers and twelve kerne from the Governor of Castlemaine before he went in pursuit of the prey taken from his sister, whom he calls "a poor woman of the Moriartas." It may be here remarked, that it is not certain that Owen O'Moriarty knew

who the party were that had plundered his sister, and that it is very likely that the soldier Kollie, Kelly, or O'Kelly, had the Earl killed before O'Moriarty discovered who was in the hut.

Cox states that Kolly struck the old Earl with his sword, not knowing who he was, and almost cut off his arm; that the old man then cried out that he was the Earl of Desmond, and that Kolly would have spared him, were it not that he bled so fast that he could not live; that, therefore, he immediately cut off his head, which was afterwards sent to England, and placed on a pole on London Bridge; and he adds, that "for this exploit the family of the Moriartas are in disgrace amongst the Irish to this day."

P. O'Sullivan Beare does not mention the name of O'Moriarty in connexion with this murder, but he seems to think that the person who led the soldiers to the place did not know that it was the Earl of Desmond that was there. He seems to think, however, that the Daniel who slew the Earl was the brother of Owen. His words are:

"Inde Giraldus sylvam densissimam suæ ditionis quæ Sylva Cunei vocatur petit, eum quatuor aut quinque comitibus in quâ latitans circumventus capite truneatur. In rei memoriam locus qui tunc ejus sanguine perfusus adhuc sanguineo colore fertur esse affectus. Inveniendi eum duces fuerint duo fratres sui

whom they found in an unprotected position : he was concealed in a hut, in the cavern of a rock, in Gleann-an-Ghinntigh^b. This party remained on the watch around this habitation of the Earl from the beginning of the night to the dawning of day ; and then, in the morning twilight, they rushed into the cold hut. This was on Tuesday, which was St. Martin's festival. They wounded the Earl, and took him prisoner, for he had not along with him any people able to make fight or battle, excepting one woman and two men servants. They had not proceeded far from the wood when they suddenly beheaded the Earl. Were it not that he was given to plunder and insurrection, as he [really] was, this fate of the Earl of Desmond^c would have been one of the mournful stories of Ireland, namely, Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of

familiares et in quos soepe beneficia dicitur contulisse, Eugenius et Daniel, qui aliud forsitan quærentes in eum inciderunt reginæ ministris comitati, sed tamen miserè obierunt suspensi alter in Angliâ nescio quod ob crimen, alter in Iberniâ a Mac Morise Lacsnaë Barone ob foeditatem scelus hujus in bello maximo quod inferius sum scripturus."

^b *Gleann-an-Ghinntigh*, now Glanageenty, a townland situated in the east of the parish of Ballymacelligot, barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry, and about five miles to the east of Tralee. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out by the natives by the name of Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree, under which his body was thrown, still remains. They also shew what they call his grave, but this must have been only the place where the body was for some time concealed, as it seems certain that his body was finally interred in a small chapel at Kilnamanagh, near Castle-Island.

^c *The Earl of Desmond*.—Mr. Moore, in the fourth volume of his *History of Ireland*, which he has suffered to issue from the press in a wofully imperfect state, ventures to draw the following character of this Earl of Desmond, in despite of all O'Daly's encomiums :

" Among those champions of the cause of Ireland whom the long struggle of her people for freedom has raised into eminence, the Earl of Desmond, although in many respects the most showy and popular, must, in all that lends dignity or moral strength to so high a vocation, take rank on the very lowest level. It was, however, far more in weakness of understanding and violence of temper, than in any natural depravity, that the reckless excesses and headlong arrogance of this lordly demagogue had their source ; and a great statesman of that period,—one whose opportunities of studying the character of this lord were many and searching,—has left on record his opinion, that Desmond's 'light and loose dealings proceeded rather from imperfection of judgment than from malicious intent.' To the same cause,—a helpless want of common sense,—may fairly be attributed most of the anomalies and inconsistencies of his strange career. Hence was it that, though born to a rank almost princely, he herded chiefly with his lowest dependants ; inheriting estates that spread through nearly four counties, he was yet distressed for the means of daily subsistence ; and though circled wherever he went by crowds of followers, could not boast one single friend."—Vol. iv. p. 95.

Σεμαιρ, μιν γεαρόιν αν θανα, μιν μινιρ (.ι. αν ειν ιαπλα υλμυμian) μιν
τομαιρ να παραδ, μιν Σεον εαλλε, μιν τόμαιρ (αγά εομπαριετ γεαπαλταιγ
εαλλε θαπα, γ υλμυμian πέ αρολε) μιν μινιρ (.ι. αν βραεταρ μινύρ) μιν
γεαπαλε, μιν μινιρ, μιν γεαπαλε.

Νηι βιονηναδ διογαλταρ δέ νο διλξλνν γεαπαλταε πό θάιγ εορα ι ναγθαδ α
βπριονηρα δια ταπαταταρ δια ριννρεαριδ μαρ ετιρ δυεεαυα ό όυν εαοίν ι
εαπαρραιγε γο εομαρ ετιρ νιυρεε, γ ό οίλεν μόριρ αρθα νειμυδ ι νυδ βιαεαμ, -
εο λυμνεαε.

^d *Thomas of Drogheda*.—See note ^w, under the year 1468, p. 1051, *supra*.

^e *John Caille*.—This is a mistake for John of Callainn.—See note ^u, under the year 1261, p. 382, *supra*.

^f *The Friar Minor*.—He died in the monastery of Youghal, in the habit of St. Francis, on the 20th of May, 1257.—See note ^o, under the year 1224, p. 217, *supra*.

^g *The vengeance of God*.—What a pity it is that O'Daly had not seen this observation of the Four Masters, that he might brand them, and their Trinity-College-educated patron, Farrell O'Gara, with eternal infamy! This historian of the Geraldines, in his strictures on Dr. O'Meara, calls him *impious* for his lavish encomium on the Earl of Ormond! After quoting a few lines of O'Meara's overcoloured verse in praise of Ormond, O'Daly asks:

"Now, is not this a glaring proof of O'Meara's impiety? He, forsooth, in every other respect a Catholic, dares to call the Geraldines, who were the strenuous supporters of their religion and country, the destroyers of both! Here is the man who does not hesitate to extol the Butlers, by whose supineness this land of Ireland was trodden down by England. Aye, truly was it ruined by Ormond; for had he leagued himself with his uncle Desmond, for altars and for hearths, this land would never have fallen by fraud or force of arms."—c. 24.

^h *Dun-caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western point of the county of Kerry.—See this already

mentioned under the years 1558 and 1582.

ⁱ *Great Island of Ard-Nemidh*, i. e. the great island of Nemidh's hill, now the Great Island near the city of Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178, where it is stated that this island is called after Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland after the flood, and that it is situated ι γεπιδ βιαεαμ, in the territory of Ui-Liathain, and otherwise called Oilean móp an dhappaig, i. e. Barry's Great Island.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6. From these bounds it is evident that the Earl of Desmond claimed all Munster, except the portions of that province belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. In 1583 a special Act of Attainder was passed against Gerald Earl of Desmond, and his confederates in the rebellion, and it was found that 574,628 acres were forfeited to the Crown; but the territory over which the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction comprised more than double this number of acres.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 384. For an account of the individuals settled on these lands under the name of undertakers and planters, the reader is referred to Fynes Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 9, 10; Smith's *Histories of the Counties of Kerry and Cork*; and Fitzgerald's *Limerick*, &c. There is still extant a poem addressed to this Earl by Donnell Mac Brody, in which he introduces St. Fachtna of Ros-Ailither, as prophesying to St. Finchu that a famous Grecian family

Drogheda^d, son of James, son of Garrett of the Poetry, son of Maurice (the first Earl of Desmond); son of Thomas of the Apes, son of John of Caille^e, son of Thomas (in whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and those of Desmond meet each other), son of Maurice (i. e. the Friar Minor^f), son of Gerald, son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

It was no wonder that the vengeance of God^g should exterminate the Geraldines for their opposition to their Sovereign, whose predecessors had granted to their ancestors as patrimonial lands [that tract of country extending] from Dun-caoin^h in Kerry to the Meeting of the Three Waters, and from the Great Island of Ard-Nemidhⁱ in Hy-Liathain to Limerick.

would come to Ireland, who would conquer the race of Eoghan [the son of Oilíoll Olum], and drive the Dal-Cais across the river of Luimneach [the Lower Shannon]; that afterwards another race of foreigners would arrive, who would subdue the former by treachery; but that the Fionn-Galls, and the Gaels would again recover their power. Mac Brody then tells the Earl that he was the person who would fight the battle of Saingiol [Singland, near Limerick] predicted by this saint, because he was half Leinsterman, and the knight who was first betrayed by the Londoners, which accorded with the prophecy; that he was the glowing brand who would inflame the Gaels to battle; that he would become Monarch of Ireland, and banish the new Saxons and the Londoners from his kingdom. The prophecy here attributed to St. Fachtna, which was evidently forged about the period of the first outbreak of this rebellion, was very famous in Munster and throughout Ireland in the middle of the next century, as appears from the Depositions concerning murders and robberies committed in the county of Fermanagh, preserved in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 6, in which is preserved the following Deposition by Rickard Bourke of Enniskillen, Bachelor in Divinity, who, being sworn and examined; "Saith that one of the O'Briens of Thomond did read and

relate in this Deponent's hearing severall prophecies of St. Patrick and of Collumkill, the Sainct of Derry, of Berricanus, another of their Saincts, and of Ffeon Mack Woill, an ould Irish Champion: and the Deponent saw an English booke printed in the Low Countries importing another prophecy of St. Patrick (in the handes of one of the Rebells). All which prophecies the Rebells did conceive to import the extirpation of the English, and the settling of the whole kingdom in the Irish. And theise prophecies are very commonly, confidently, and vehemently urged and justified by their preists for undoubted verities: and amongst the rest there is one prophecie to the effect: *Do berhar cuch Downaskia, curfear Ballaclach er goole, murfíe Ierla Thraly fear inid Rie an Acrue*; which is thus in English:

"Att Downeskia a fight shalbe,
And Dublin citty shalbe ta'ne;
The King his Viceroy at Acrue [áit cpú]
By the Erle of Traly shall be slaine.

"The Rebells speake much of a dismall and fatall blow which the English shall receive, say they, in a battaile at Cas-Saingel, which they understand to be Singland at the south gate of Limerick: saying that shalbe a finall end of the warr. And thenceforth the Irish alone shall enjoy the kingdome of Ireland to thend of the world. And that there is a prophecy amongst

Μυρίαδ βακά, mac emainn, mic maḡnupa; mec pithiḡ décc i narp pεαpta
 γαρ ιαρ mbár ιαπλα δρμumán, 7 αθερατ αποιλε γυρ ab dia cumhaid atbaē.

Θορραδ cairpaē, mac donnchaid bačaiḡ, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaid,
 mic τοιρρθεαλβαιḡ mec ruibne do marbaδ la cñēšnaib innpι caoín do éanaip-
 teaēt ó ccairppe pēctmain pια mbár ιαπλα δρμumán, 7 atbñpēi γυρ bō
 poβaδ pια mbár don ιαπλα μαρbaδ γορpaδa.

Štan ócc mac pšan, mic tomair ιαπλα décc ιαρ ccian aoip, 7 é illamñ
 illuimneac a ccionaid a éloinne do bñē i pparpaδ ιαπλα δρμumán.

Αν Ρόιρteaē .i. δαuid mac muipir, mic δαuid, mic muipir, 7 a bñ oilén
 inḡñ tpeμαip, mic emainn meḡ. Pιapair décc in aoín mī i nšpnaē na blaδ-
 na po, 7 ní baí opionnḡallaib epεann ap tpiocāt ceo do óútaḡ lánamain pob
 oipθεapica maitpide.

Ο μαοίλmuaid .i. tepoitε décc.

Corbmac mac ταidcc, mic corbmaic ócc méḡ captaḡ ciḡεapina mýpapaḡe
 pšp oñḡdealbōa opeacpolaip aḡap lia poipccñšna pionnaolta, 7 caplññ
 cūmōacēḡlana, 7 cataoipe comopbaip do élannaibh eoḡain móip décc. An
 típ do bñē impšnaē pé apoiλε ιαρ néḡ corbmaic. Opōnḡ oib aḡ cup lé ceal-
 lačan mac ταidcc po pōbair vol i pailb na tipe pō dáḡ a pñpñēēta. Opōnḡ

them of the destruction of Kilkenny, to this effect, that O'Callaghan's horseboy (taking the bridle off his horse in the Cathedrall place of Kilkenny), shall there ask, where was the church of Kilkenny? There is another prophecy amongst them that Ross shall be destroyed, and left without either stick or stake. And this Deponent further saith, that he credibly heard from severall, and believeth, that one of the Kennedyes, a bloudy Rebell, and his companie, murdered at the Silver Mines, in the countie of Tipperary, twenty-four Englishmen, after they were turned to mass. And afterwards he drowned himself, because he was not suffered to go on and exercise the like cruelty against the other English, as this Deponent hath also credibly heard. Jurat xii. Julii, 1643.

“[Signed] R. Bourke.

“[Signed] John Watson.
 Will. Aldrich.”

The prophecy relating to Singland is still current among the peasantry in the county of Limerick, where it is believed that the battle remains yet to be fought. A man with three thumbs will hold the general's horse, and a mill in the neighbourhood will be turned by the blood of the slain. After this battle the power of the new English will be for ever suppressed, and the Gaels and *ould* English will be restored to their former power and possessions.

* *Godfrey*. — He is called Goron Mac Swiny by Cox, who says of him that, having taken a great prey in Carbry, three Irishmen (who owned some of the cattle) followed them at some distance, expecting an opportunity at night to steal back their own cattle, or an equivalent; and that to that end they hid themselves within musket shot of Goron's camp or lodgment; that it so happened that Goron and a servant, both unarmed, walked that way, and came near the

Murrough Bacagh, the son of Edmond, son of Magnus Mac Sheehy, died at Ardfert, a short time after the Earl of Desmond, and some say that it was of grief for him [the Earl] he died.

Godfrey Carragh^k, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was slain by the kernes of Inis-caoin^l, in the tanist's portion, a week before the death of the Earl of Desmond. It was remarked that the death of Godfrey was an omen of that of the Earl.

John Oge, the son of John, son of Thomas, the Earl, died at an advanced age in captivity in Limerick [having been confined there], because his sons had joined the Earl of Desmond.

Roche (David, the son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice) and his wife, Ellen, the daughter of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce, died in the one month in the Spring of this year. There did not exist, of all the old English in Ireland, a couple, possessing only a barony, of more renown than they.

O'Molloy (Theobald) died.

Cormac, the son of Teige^m, son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, a comely-shaped, bright-countenanced man, who possessed most white-washed edifices, fine-built castles, and hereditary seatsⁿ of any of the descendants of Eoghan More, died. The [people of the] country were at strife with each other after the death of Cormac; for some of them supported Callaghan, the son of Teige, who sought to get possession of the territory on account of his seniority;

place where the three men were hid; and that as soon as they perceived that Goron and his servant were unarmed, they surprised them, and cut off their heads.

^l *Inis-caoin*, now Enniskean, or Inniskeen, a village situated on the left bank of the Bandon River, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork. The author of *Carbrie Notitia* asserts that this place is named from Kean Mac Moylemo, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, which does not accord with the spelling given in the text by the Four Masters.

^m *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—He is the Sir Cormack Mac Teige of Muscry, who was high sheriff of the county of Cork, and of whom Sir Henry Sidney said, that “for his loyalty and

civil disposition he was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry.”

ⁿ *Hereditary seats*, *caéaoine comhorbar*.—The word *comhorbar* often signifies succession to a lay title or dignity. In a paper MS., formerly in the collection of Edward O'Reilly, No. 146 of the Sale Catalogue of his manuscripts, the word *comhorba* is explained as follows:

“*Comhorba* .i. *comhéir* na no *comhéir* *ut in libro Connaciae comhorba Cuinn Céa éachais uocatur* *Coirbéalbac mor ó Conchubair*. *Vide Udaet Mhorainn*, i. e. *Comhorbha*, i. e. a lord or heir, as in the Book of Connaught, in which Turlough More O'Conor is called the *Comhorbha* [heir] of Conn of the Hundred Battles. *Vide Udacht Mhorainn*.”

ele aḡ cup lá corbmac mac diarmadta mic taidcc baí aḡ iarraidh éinneair an tíne a huét páteut a aḡar, 7 an tirlí dhonḡ aḡ cup lé cloinn óicc an corbmaic rin, mic taidcc, mic corbmaic óicc, miccorbmaic, mic taidcc meḡ carḡaig, 7 lá na mátair .i. Siubán ingín riapair na buile mic remair, mic emainn méḡ riapair. Tar a éinḡ rin uile ar le corbmac mac taidcc, mic diarmadta do buadaiḡib.

An tceppcop ciarpaiḡeac décc .i. Semur mac rírdhírd, mic Sḡain roideac lán decena an tceppcop rin. Do cloinn riapair a bunaḡur .i. Shioct Rémainn, mic .uilliam mic gearailt, 7 dearbḡatáir don múirir táinice ar an ccéḡ ḡabaltaí ó pḡionnra raxan i neḡinn do éongnam lá diarmait mac mupchaḡa (la ríḡ laigean) an tuilliam rin mac gearailt do ráidríom, 7 ar dia ríioct urmóir gearailtaḡ cloinne múirir.

O caoiḡ .i. Art mac domnaill, mic art, mic eḡḡain, raóí duine eiríde do márbḡaḡ, 7 a mac .i. Art ócc doirḡneac ina ionaḡ.

Mac meḡ amlaoib .i. donnchaḡ bán, mac maoleaclainn, mic diarmata, mic maoleaclainn, 7 mac a dearbḡatáir taidcc, mac concḡbair, do comḡuitim pé apoile.

Sḡan carpaḡ mac uilliam, mic tḡpóitḡ a búirí oíḡre coirí ríúiré baí i tḡpé-tuipḡaḡt ḡur an tan ra do tḡaḡt irḡeac ar pḡotexíon. Dól dó iar mbáir iarla dḡrímuḡan diarpaiḡ rúadán i nḡearailtaḡaib. Ní ro aipir co haḡ ḡara,

° *Pierce-na-Buile*, i. e. Pierce of the madness, or mad Pierce.

° *Raymond*.—He was the celebrated Raymond-le-Gros, or the corpulent, the ancestor of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. The character of this Raymond is given as follows by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 9:

“Erat itaque Reymundus vir amplę quantitatis, staturęque paulo plus quam mediocris: capillis flauis, et súberispis, oculis grossis, glaucis, et rotundis, naso mediocriter elato, vultu colorato, hilari ac sereno, et quanquam carnosā superfluitate ventre turgescens, naturalem tamen corporis grauitatem innata cordis redimens viuacitate carnis vitium animi virtute levabat. Super exercitus cura noctes ducebat insomnes, et tanquam excubiarum excubator,

mirabili solitudine nocte tota circumeundo gyronagus, clamorosus, errabundus excubare solebat. Felix in hoc et fortunatus, quod vel nunquam, vel rarissime, cui pręerat, manus, aut temerariis ausibus, aut per incuriam oberauerit. Vir modestus et prouidus, nec cibo nec veste delicatus: Caloris ei algorisque patientia par: vir patiens irę, patiensque laboris. Quibus pręsidebat, prodesse magis quam pręesse, potiusque minister quam magister videri volens. Vt autem viri virtutes, mores et modos sub breuitate concludam: vir erat liberalis et lenis, prouidus et prudens. Et quanquam animosus plurimum, et armis instructus: prudentia tamen rebus in Martiis et prouidentia pręcellebat. Vir in vtroque laudabilis: multum quidem militis habens, plus quam Ducis.”

others joined Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, who sought the chieftainship of the territory by virtue of his father's patent; and a third party sided with the young sons of [the deceased] Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and with their mother, Joan, the daughter of Pierce-na-Buile^o, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce. Notwithstanding all this [contention], Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, gained the victory.

The Bishop of Kerry died, namely, James, the son of Richard, son of John. This bishop was a vessel full of wisdom. He was of the stock of the Clann-Pierce, i. e. of the race of Raymond^p, the son of William Fitzgerald. This William was brother of the Maurice^a, who came from the King of England, at the time of the first invasion of Ireland, to assist Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and from him most of the Geraldines of Clann-Maurice are descended.

O'Keeffe (Art the son of Donnell, son of Art, son of Owen), an eminent man, was slain; and his son, Art Oge, was installed in his place.

The son of Mac Auliffe (Donough Bane, the son of Melaghlilin, son of Dermot, son of Melaghlilin) and his brother's son, Teige, the son of Conor, mutually slew each other.

John Carragh, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, heir to Cois-Siuire^r, who had been hitherto in treason [i. e. in rebellion], came in under protection. After the death of the Earl of Desmond he went into the country of

^a *Maurice*, i. e. Maurice Fitzgerald.—See noté ^o, under the year 1224, p. 216, *supra*. According to these Annals, and other accounts written in the Irish language, the Geraldines were of Greek origin, but O'Sullivan and O'Daly assert that they derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. O'Sullivan's words are as follows:

"Ibernîa Giraldini suum genus ad Hetruscos inde Troianos usque referunt. Quà de re quia Chronicis Ibernîa non memoratur, nos pro certo nihil possumus confirmare, nec ad præsens institutum attinet. Satis est compertum Mauritiûm Garaldum virum nobilem atque magnanimum a Dermysio Lageniâ principe accitum ex

Angliâ in Iberniam trajecisse: atque posteros ejus vocari tum Garaldos tum Garaldinos, et Giraldinos: ab his familias duas esse in Hiberniâ procreatas: earum principes institutos ab Anglis Regibus duos comites, alterum Desmonîæ, vel Desiæ in Momoniis; alterum Kildariæ in Lageniâ et inde illos Momonios hõs Lagenios Giraldinos nuncupari."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 77; see also fol. 87, 88.

^r *Cois-Siuire*, a district belonging to a family of the Burkes, and lying on the west side of the River Suir, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary. This name is formed similarly to Coshma, Coshbride, Coshmore,—*Corp*

ἡ πο τιονόιλεαδ buar an baile lair. Εἰργιτε barða an baile po na h-ísgmib. Pillir Sfan co na b'fec buíoin marcað ap in mbárða, ἡ po haimpíð eirpíde go reóiloirpeað dupícor do peilér epé na cloccaitt ina cínitt go po leaccað é dia eoc, ἡ puccraitt a muintir an ceireíð, ἡ πο páccaiðpiot Sfan. Ruccað iapom eirpíde co luimneac co po cpochað annpíde hé le comspíreopaib luimnið.

Μαξ εαιðcc úpmumán .i. concóbar an éuain mac ταιðcc mic mic mac-
gáimna duinn uí cínneittíð décc, pír peólta p'pccar, ἡ τισθapað gan ταταοίρ
ó a éuipmíð gur an tan rin, ἡ Μαξ ταιðcc do gáim do pílir mac διαρματα
na popalaið uí cínneíttíð.

Mac még coclán, γεαροιτε mac Sfan, mic airt, mic corbmaic Macaem
céopaðac ap ecéttgabáil gáirceíð do mápbað lá mac uí cínneíttíð pinn
.i. lá Mupchað mac bpiain, mic domnaill.

Αν cónntaoíρ do póipci .i. aibilin ingean Muipir, mic dauit do porre bñ
iapla tuaðmumán (donnchað mac concóbar uí bpiain) décc i pamprað na
bliaðna po i ecluain pamprað, ἡ a haðnacal i mainpitiρ innpi.

Ονορα ingñ domnaill, mic concóbar, mic τοιρpðealðaið uí bpiain an bñ
baí ag ua cconcóbar ciappaiðe .i. concóbar décc, ἡ a haðnacal i mup cañaið.

Sluaicéað lánimor lá muintir Sip mclap maulbi, ἡ lá cloinn iapla cloinne
Riocaiρ .i. uilleacc, ἡ Sfan i moctap típe, ἡ i numall uí máille, ἡ bá dípim
an po cpiunniðpiot do épið cpeað ap an pluaiçceað rin. Ro loipceað ἡ πο
lépcccpiopað leó cañaiρ na mapc don cup rin.

Mac iapla cloinne piocaiρ Sfan abúpc mac Riocaiρt paçanaíð mic
uillecc na ccñð, mic piocaiρ, mic uillecc cnuc tuag do mápbað go mioðaol-
máρ lá a ðeapbpañaiρ (uilleacc abúpc) ap ionnpaiðíð oíðce. Monuap tpa

Máige, Coir Dpíðe, Coir Ába moipe,—which are still names of baronies in the counties of Limerick and Waterford.

⁶ *Mac Teige*.—This was a name assumed by a branch of the O'Kennedys, seated in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

⁷ *Ropalach*, now Raplagh, a townland in the parish of Kilruane, barony of Lower Ormond. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Tipperary, sheets 15 and 21.

⁸ *The Countess Roche*.—This should be: “the

Countess of Thomond.” The Irish usually call women after their fathers' names.

⁹ *Inis-Cathy*, now Scatterry Island, situated in the Lower Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush.—See note ², under the year 1188.

¹⁰ *Iochtar-Tire*, i. e. the lower part of the territory. This was a name for the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 205, note ^k.

¹¹ *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Umallia O'Malley's country, comprising the present baronies of

the Geraldines in search of a prey, and made no delay until he arrived at Adare, where he seized on all the cattle of the town. The wardens of the town rose out at the shouts and pursued him. John, with his small body of horsemen, turned round upon the warders, but he was shot with a straight aim in the head with a ball, which pierced his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse. His people [however] carried off the prey, but left John behind. He was afterwards taken to Limerick, where he was hanged by the Commissioners of Limerick.

Mac Teige^s of Ormond, i. e. Conor of the Harbour, the son of Teige, grandson of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, died. He was a ready, tranquil, and domestic man, without reproach from his birth. Philip, the son of Dermot O'Kennedy of Ropalach^t, was then styled Mac Teige.

The son of Mac Coghlan (Garret, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), an intellectual youth, was, on his first assumption of chivalry, slain by the son of O'Kennedy Fin, namely, by Murrough, the son of Brian, son of Donnell.

The Countess Roche^u, namely, Eveleen, the daughter of Maurice, son of David Roche, and wife of the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), died in the Summer of this year at Clonroad, and was buried in the Monastery of Ennis.

Honora, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and wife of O'Conor Kerry (Conor), died, and was interred in Inis-Cathy^w.

A great army was led by the people of Sir Nicholas Malby, and the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, into Iochtar-Tire^x and Umhall-Ui-Mhaille^y, and took a countless number of cattle spoils on that occasion, and also burned and totally destroyed Cathair-na-Mart^z.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, John Burke, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh, was unfraternally slain in an assault at night, by his brother Ulick

Burrischoole and Muresk, in the county of Mayo.

^z *Cathair-na-Mart*, i. e. the stone fort of the bees. This was the name of an ancient stone fort of a circular form, and also of a castle built by O'Malley on the margin of the bay of West-

port. The town of Westport is still always called *Catáin na mairt* in Irish by the people of Connaught and Munster. The stones of the ancient *Catáin* were removed some years since, but its site is still pointed out by the natives within the Marquis of Sligo's demesne.

no ba mairc d'aeirbhrátair do d'úirpaccair d'uinemárbad a d'áirbhrátair naile im comhroinn c'riúe ar ir bié caic ar uair an bié ro. Ba doilíg mói ná no pccupet uillsc ina m'roinn gur bó maol guala gan brátair, 7 nác pluacé neac ina aonar. Ní hísó rin do b'ite dia uídh aét a corir do énsrtoillad, 7 a éasó do éirígead go b'arccairiot marb gan anmain é, 7 ar ar éiccin fuair luét a iomáir go baile aéta an ríog airim in no haðnaicead an táirrig. Bá crád c'riúe lá a éir baóein oídead an éir hírin, ar éspair a céille, a érota, 7 a éeneól, a eimig, a uairle 7 a oirb'irtae.

Mac uilliam búrc .i. Ríof'ir an iarainn, mac dauid, mic emainn, mic uilliec f'ir c'raeacé congalaé, airp'ic éirígead, nó b'irf'ic b'irne mbaozair ar a bioðbaóib; 7 f'or a mb'irp'ic co minic do écc, 7 p'irdear do mac oíuear, mic éainn doirp'nead ina ionad.

O Raíallig aó conallaé mac maóim'írdá, mic éainn, mic caóail neac do caic a Ré gan éirígead, 7 a éirígead gan éirígead, 7 no congalaé an b'irp'ne gan baógluacéad tar lamáib a éomárran gall, 7 gaoídel an ccéin do mair do écc, 7 a aónacal i mairp'ir an caóain, 7 a éir írbel b'irnaual décc in aon

^a *Wished*, d'úirpaccair.—This ancient verb, which occurs but once in these Annals, is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *utinam*; thus: “D'úirpaccair, a éé, compt'ir oirge mo réta, *utinam adirigantur vix mea, &c.*” fol. 18, b. a.

^b *John Roe*, i. e. *Johannes Rufus*.—In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 186, he is called “Sir Shane O'Realie.” According to the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, this John Roe was the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, by the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty. This John, finding his party too weak, repaired to England to solicit Queen Elizabeth's interest, and was kindly received at Court, and invested with the order of knighthood; whereupon he returned home with letters from the Queen to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, instructing them to support him in his claim. It appears that he complained of the division of the territory then

recently made, and on the 1st of April, 1585, her Majesty's Commissioners at Cavan proposed to him several queries (see note ^b, under 1292, p. 1191, *supra*), as to the limits of his territories; the rents, duties, and customs due to O'Reilly in the five baronies of the Breny (Brenfy); and as to the cause of his complaints against his relatives and neighbours, to which he replied at some length. After defining the limits of the baronies of Cavan, Tullaghgarvy, Tolloconho, Tolloha, and Clanmahon, he proceeds as follows:

“It may please your Lordship to caule for Mulmore Mac Prior Oreley” [i. e. Maelmora, son of Philip the Prior, son of Owen, who was the uncle of Sir John O'Reilly.—Ed.] “of Clanmahon, who hath threatened the tenants of the said Sir John, which dwelled in the towne of Doweld-donell, and hath put them in such fear to lose their lives and goods, as divers of them have departed from the said lands, and the rest will presently depart; by meanes

Burke. Alas! woe to that brother who wished^a to slay his other brother about the partition of a territory, for this world is the world of every one in turn. It was a great pity that Ulick did not ponder within his mind that "shoulders are bare without a brother," and that "one makes not an army"; instead of this, he perforated his body, and pierced his side, so that he left him stretched out lifeless; and it was with difficulty that his body was obtained by those who carried him to Athenry, where the hero was buried. The death of this good man weighed upon the hearts of the people of his territory, on account of his good sense, his personal form, his noble birth, his hospitality, his nobleness, and his renowned achievements.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, a plundering, warlike, unquiet, and rebellious man, who had often forced the gap of danger upon his enemies, and upon whom it was frequently forced, died; and Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, was installed in his place.

O'Reilly (Hugh Conallagh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), a man who had passed his time without contests or trouble, and who had preserved Breifny from the invasions of his English and Irish enemies as long as he lived, died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. His wife, Isabella Barnewall, died about the same time. The son of this O'Reilly, namely, John Roe^b, then exerted himself to acquire the chieftainship of the territory, through

whereof the said lands are waste, to the greates hinderance and disinheritanee of the said Sir John and his heires, if your Lordship take not some order to the contrary by surety of feare or good avering against the said Mulmore, which it may please you to do.

"The Dewties and Customs, &c.

"Orely by auncient custom and usadge of the country had alwayes out of the baronies of the Cavan and Tullaghgarvy, and out of every of the other three baronies, which he hath lost by the" [late] "division, yearly out of every barrony xlv. libr. as often as he had any cause to cesse the said barronies, either for the Queene's rents and dewties, or for any charge towards Onele, or other matter, which some-

tymes was twice or thrise a yeare, and every time xlv. lib. to his owne use, besides the charge of the cess.

"Item, he had lykewise by the said custome and usadge all manner of chargis that either his son or any other of his men or followers weare put into by reson of their beinge in pledge, or attendinge by commandment of the Lord Deputy in Dublin, or otherwhere, for matter of the said Oreley.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had all manner of fees and pensions and recompencis given by the said Oreley to any learned counsell or other solicitor or agent, for the causes of the contry, borne and payed by the said contry.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had yearly,

amhran nír fín. Mac an uí Raigallairg nír .i. Sían ruad do bhí ag dol i
ccnour an tíre a húghdarrar gall ar bélaib Émann mic maílmorá baí

over and beside all other dewties and customes, towards his chargis in going to Dublin, out of every pole, xvi^d Starling.

"Item, by the said custom he had yearley out of every viii. pooles of lande through the whole fyve barronies one fatt beefe for the spendinge of his house.

"Item, by the said custom, he had one horse for himselfe, one horse for his wife, and one horse for his son and heir, with one boye attendinge uppon every horse, kept through the whole fyve barronies yearly.

"Item, by the said custom it was lawfull for Orey to cess uppon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare of iii. quarters of a yeare yearly, one fote-man uppon every poole which the said surnames had, to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orey.

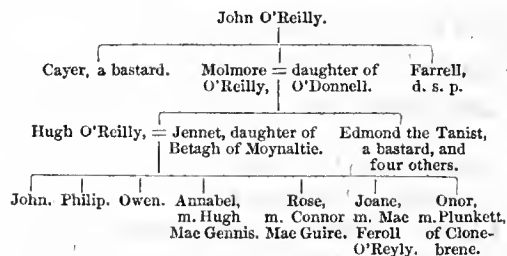
"Item, by the said custom the said Orey had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land yearly, thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.

"Item, by the said custom the said Orey had by dewty all manner of chardgis both for workmen, stofe, and labourers, and victualls, for the buildinge and maintaininge of his castell of the Cavan, and all other necessary romes and offices about the same, borne and payed by the gentill and others of the barony of the Cavan.

"The dewties of the towne of the Cavan also by the said custom, as rents, driuk, and other dewties, now taken and not denied.

"Item, Sir Hugh Oreley, father unto the said Sir John, had in morgadge from divers of the gentill of Clanmahon, xlviii. pooles in pawne of l. mylche kyne, which morgage discended upon Sir John, and he was seised of the said xlviii. pooles untill the division, which he desireth to continue possession of, or els that he may be payed the said l. milche kyne."—*Carew MSS.* at Lambeth palace, No. 614, p. 162.

^c *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He is usually called Edmond of Kilnacrott. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, vol. for 1610 of the Irish Correspondence, Paper No. 73, this Edmond is called a bastard; but he is set down as a legitimate brother of Hugh, the father of Sir Sháne in the Harleian MS. above referred to. The pedigree in the State Papers' Office, which was probably furnished by Sir John O'Reilly, stands as follows:



This Edmond, who would have succeeded his brother, Hugh Conallagh, in the government of East Breifny, according to the Irish law of tanistry, was set aside by the government, and Sir John set up in his place; but Sir John having joined Tyrone in the rebellion, the authority of the English became weak in Breifny, and Edmond, the tanist, was finally elected chief, to wit, in 1598, when he was a very old man. So early as the year 1558, he and his brother, Hugh, who was then the O'Reilly, made the following covenant with the Lord

the power of the English, in opposition to Edmond, the son of Maelmora^c, who was the senior according to the usage of the Irish. In consequence of

Deputy :

“Ordo Domini Deputati Concilii Capitaneo Domino O'Reilly apud Kilmacnois xxv. Maii, anno 1558.

“Primo, quod ipse arbitramento et ordinationi Commissariorum per nos jam assignatorum stabit circa restitutionem et debitam satisfactionem per quoscunque sub ejus gubernatione fiendam in iis quæ contra confines Anglicanos commiserint, et pro complemento et observatione hujus rei corporale se juramento astringet, quod illos obsides in manus baronis de Slane Magistri Mareschalli deliverabit infra octavum diem junii proximè futurum qui juxta nostram conclusionem fuerint assignati, similiter et idem Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus in manus suas suscipiet eos ex confinibus Anglicanis versus quos dictus O'Reilly aliquam hujusmodi querelam seu occasionem habet, et sic penes se detinebit quousque debita per illos fiat restitutio secundum quod adjudicabitur, diesque restitutionis hujusmodi hinc inde certus prefigetur ac emitabitur[sic] in quandocunque constitutum terminum prætergredi seu violare contigerit, pœnam dupli incursum, seu foris fracturum; quod si pars delinquens eandem pœnam sin foris fractum una cum adjudicata restitutione non persolverit infra decem dies proxime tum sequentes, quod tunc dictus Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus pignus sufficiens capiet pro solutione ejusdem tam restitutionis quam pœnæ, quo satisfacto pignus homini iterum dimittet. Item quod contra hujusmodi bona quæ per filium suum Eugenium capta fuerant, post ultimam ordinationem habitam apud Kenles plenè in integrum restituentur, et dictus Eugenius præterea quod more guerino seu bellico invasit partes Anglicanas, ipse infra decem dies post datum præsentium ad Dominum Deputatum accedet ad perdonationem suam pro tali crimine humiliter postu-

landum, et insuper pro redemptione seu fine transgressionis suæ dabit centum vaccas Domina Regina.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly obligabitur ad respondendum pro omnibus suis filiis et aliis quibuscunque personis sub ejus jurisdictione existentibus, quatenus ipse et quilibet eorum sese erga suas magestates bene et fideliter gesserint et pro pace observanda versus omnes suarum magestatum subditos Anglicanos, et si aliquis ex patria sua in hoc deliquerit quod ipse delinquentem in manus Domini Deputati tradet, aut pignus sufficiens pro restitutione damni commissi.

“Item quod ipse sine speciali licentia Domini Deputati non conducet, nec in patria sua remanere permittet quoquomodo aliquos Scotos aut alios extraneæ nationis quoscunque.

“Item in sua patria remanere non permittet absque licentia Domini Deputati aliquos ex stirpe O'More sive O'Chonor, aut ullum ex eorum sequacibus, nec aliquos alios cujuscunque generis qui rebelles exstiterint contra suas magestates, quin eos omnes pro virili et posse suâ, quantum in illo fuerit apprehendere conabitur et apprehensos ad manus Domini Deputati perducet, et si contingat aliquos hujusmodi malefactores seu rebelles ad patriam Domini O'Reilly, illo ignorante, subterfugere, et habita inde noticia, dictus Dominus Deputatus ad illum scripserit pro apprehensione hujusmodi malefactorum, quod tunc præfatus O'Reilly, summam diligentiam et operam suam præstabit, ut illos capere posset; captosque ad Dominum Deputatum perducet, aut cuicunque ipse assignaverit, ac etiâ quod omnes latrones et hujusmodi prædones qui furtim aliquod seu rapinam commiserint in partibus Anglicanis, et illud intra patriam illius subduxerint, apprehendi faciet et apprehensos ad vicecomitem illius comitatûs

this, the country and the lordship were divided between the descendants of Maelmora^d.

The son of O'Connor Sligo (Cahir, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Hugh) was treacherously slain by a party of Muintir-Airt [the O'Harts].

centum martas quorum magna pars non est hactenus data ad usum prædicti comitis, prædictus O'Reilly dabit et deliverabit numerum prædictum vel reliquum sive martas non adhuc solutas ante fastum sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximum futurum ad manus Domini Deputati.

"Item ubi filius dicti O'Reilly, videlicet Johannes, accepit prædam rebellicam usque ad numerum trecentarum vaccarum, prædictus O'Reilly promittitur quod infra quindecim dies jam proximum futuros dabit dicto Domino Deputato prædictas trecentas martas vel suo certo attornato in villa de Kells in comitatu Mediæ vel prædictum filium suum Johannem mittet Domino Deputato custodiendum donec de martis prædictis solutionem fecerit.

"Item ubi Dominus Deputatus in manus suas ad usum Regiæ magestatis accepit castrum de Tullyvin, nuper in possessione Owen O'Reilly, et jam commisit hoc castrum Edmundo O'Reilly ad usum Regiæ, prædictus O'Reilly observabit et curabit quod prædictus Edmundus non nutriet vel sustinebit prædictum Owenum vel aliquem alium Rebellem sive bona eorum in castra prædicta certo vel alibi (ulterius hac lege) Edmundum in possessione patriæ prædictæ.

"Item prædictus O'Reilly promittet habitare in patriæ suæ confinibus et Anglicarum ad placitum Domini Deputati durante bello et rebellionem fratrum suorum et Johannis O'Neil ut inde eveniat securitas bonorum Anglicarum partium, protectionem suam contra rebelles prædictos, et pro his omnibus articulis Observandis dabit prædictus O'Reilly in manus prædicti Domini Deputati intra quindecim dies proximo sequentes obsidem quem in secreto inter ipsos demandatum est dari et deliberari, et iterum

obsides in custodia Patricii Cusack remanebunt, tam pro his quam pro omnibus aliis articulis finiendis. In cujus rei testimonium tam prædictus Dominus Deputatus et consilium quam prædictus O'Reilly alternatim his indenturis scripserunt.

"Datum in campo apud Loughshelen, 25^o Novembris anno nono Elizabeth.

"O'REILLY.

EDMOND O'REILLY."

^d *Were divided between the descendants of Maelmora.*—The territory of Breifny O'Reilly was divided among four principal men of the descendants of Maelmora, the father of Hugh Conallagh, on this occasion, namely, 1, Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora; 2, his uncle, Edmond, of Kilnacrott, son of Maelmora, and who was at this time tanist of Breifny, and became chief in 1598; 3, Philip O'Reilly, second son of Hugh Conallagh, who was made chief of Breifny by O'Neill in 1596; 4, Maelmora, the bastard son of Philip the Prior, the son of Owen, who was the fifth son of Maelmora, the stirpes of this head branch of the O'Reillys. The following note on the division of East Breifny between the descendants of Maelmora is given in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 19:

"The Breny, now called the county of Cavan, hath bene tyme out of mynde whollie in the jurisdiction of him that for the tyme was Oreillye, that is to say, Lord of the Countreye, but when partition of the same was made by Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputie of Ireland, the baronies within the countie of Cavan aforesaid were divided amongst the principal gentlemen of the Oreillys, as ensueth, viz.:

Mac uí concobair doinn .i. Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac διαρμαδα, mic cairbpe, mic eoccáin éasóic mic feilim gñgcaig do écc.

Ταύεε όεε mac ταύεε uí puairc do écc i mbraighóghar ag ua puairc .i. brian mac brian mic eoccáin.

Oiléin na ttauat (.i. Πορτ αν οιλέιν) do gabail lá Mac ruibne na ttauat .i. Eocchan ócc mac eoccáin ócc, mic eoccáin, mic doinnail ar cloinn doinnail mic donnchaó, γ clántε doinnail do marbaó and.

Baile uí neill (.i. τοιρρδεαλβὰς luinec) .i. an rpat bán do loccaó la hua ndoinnail (Αοδη mac μαγναρα) γ διογβάλα μόρα do óenam dua neill, la taó oircne an baile oir ba don cúp rin do marbaó la hua ndoinnail Ua coinne, γ Mac mec aoða go ndruing móir ele cen mo éát.

Donnchaó mac an cálbaiγ uí doinnail do marbaó lá cablaó albanac.

brian mac donnchaó, mic concónnaéc, mic concónnaéc meγuidir fear go nobgaim uairle γ einig do écc.

CReaca móra do denam ar Shomairle mbuidε mac mec doinnail lá haoó mac feilim bacaiγ uí neill, lá Mac uóilín, γ lá Saxoncoib. Somairle buide co na bpaírib do óol i tópaigεac na cpeac, γ bpaírib óóib for a mbaoi peampa, γ na cpeaca do bfin óíob, γ aéó mac feilim bacaiγ do marbaó don cúp rin, γ banna nó óó do na Saxoncoib, γ an cúo ele óib dimteaéc gan cpeic gan corccar.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς, mac doinnail uí brian, γ Sfan puat, mac aoða cónallaig, mic maóilmórho uí paigillig do óol i Saxonib, γ i noiponeat i ngráóab púipe i naon ló i paíraó na blaóna po do laéar an pponnra Elizabeth.

Donnchaó mac uí baogill (.i. τοιρρδεαλβὰς) do marbaó lá muinir maille i minr caoil.

"To Sir John Oreillye, and his heires, the baronies of Cavan, Tollyghgarvy, Tollyghconho, and Tolloha.

"To Edmond Oreillye and his heires, the baronie of Castlerahin.

"To Philip Oreillye, and his heires, the baronie of Inniskine" [now Clankee].

"To Moylemore mac an Prior, and his brothers, the barony of Rathenarome," [now Clannahan].

^e Port-an-Oilen, now Portilan, an island be-

longing to the parish of Clondahorky, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. Mac Sweeny Doe had a castle on this island, which gives name to a manor in the parish of Clondahorky.

^f *Srath-ban*, i. e. the white srath, inch, or holm, now Strabane, a well-known town, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone.

^g *Renowned*, literally, "of good name."

^h *Turlough*.—This is the celebrated Sir Turlough O'Brien, the ancestor of the O'Briens of

The son of O'Connor Don, i. e. Turlough, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geangcach, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died in captivity with [i. e. in the custody of] O'Rourke, i. e. Brian, the son of Brian, who was son of Owen.

Oilen-na-dTuath (i. e. Port-an-Oilen^c) was taken by Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell) from the sons of Donnell, the son of Donough, who were slain on the occasion.

The town of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), namely, Srath-ban^f, was burned by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus); and great injuries were done to O'Neill, besides the plundering of the town; for it was on this occasion that O'Coinne, the son of Mac Hugh, and many others besides them, were slain by O'Donnell.

Donough, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain by a Scottish fleet.

Brian, the son of Donough, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught McGuire, a man renowned^g for nobleness and hospitality, died.

Great depredations were committed on Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, by Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, by Mac Quillin, and the English. Sorley Boy and his kinsmen went in pursuit of the preys, defeated those who were before them, deprived them of the preys, and slew Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh, and a company or two of the English. The remainder went away without prey or victory.

Turlough^h, son of Donnell O'Brien, and John Roeⁱ, the son of Hugh Conalagh, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, went to England, and were invested with the order of knighthood on the one day, in the summer of this year, in presence of the Sovereign, Elizabeth.

Donough, the son of O'Boyle (Turlough), was slain on Inis-Caoil^k, by the O'Malleys.

Ennistimon, in the west of the county of Clare.

^c *John Roe, &c. O'Reilly.*—See note ^c, *supra*. It was probably on this occasion that Sir John O'Reilly furnished the pedigree of his family, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian MSS. 1425, fol. 186, occurs the following note relating

to this Sir John: "Sir Shane O'Realie, by order out of England, anno 1587, was made Capten of the Countrie of Breny O'Realie, now called County Cavan, and his uncle, Edmond, was confirmed Tanist."

^k *Inis-Caoil*, now Inishkeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebarra bay, belonging to the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal.

Éiríodá, mac toirpdealbais mshirgig, meic ruibne décc i mbaile meic ruibne bóghaimig.

Ua Néill toirpdealbác luineac do bhit for an rriath mbán co nupuing móir do Shaxanacáib ina parrad, 7 bátar occ báig, 7 acc baccar dul do indrad tíne conaill i ndíogail loirceete an tshraeta báin riar an tan rin. Oc cuala Ua domnaill Aoð mac maighnura an ní rin, Ro tionoileac co tinnernaic a rocráitte dia raiigib, 7 do éoió gan fuiricac go dhuim ligín go po gab long-porir hipuide i mí lún do rionnrad. No ticceac diorma do marcluaig uí neill do raiigib ugra 7 iomruaceta for marcluaig uí domnaill. Niri bo feich opeta lá muinir Uí domnaill indrin go mbátar daoine occá ndiugac scoppa gach laoi. Feacat ann tangetar an po bac deach do marcluaig uí néill go mbirig, 7 go mborrpad go tári, 7 go taricapar for cenel cconail, 7 ní po anrat dia ríimim go rangatar tar find, 7 tria porir na ttri nainat, 7 co hionipoc-paib longpuipe uí domnaill. Roptar ainsilama muinatar uí domnaill an tan rin, ar a aoí po gabrat a ndíorma po céoióir 7 po lingrte forpa. Éscair iomairce, 7 iomruaceta aingib éttrocpar scoppa rri pé foda. Ro rraoiacac po éoió for marcluaig uí néill gur in rfind tarir a tpuocatar, 7 po báir occa rroiridinge ina ndiub gan uicell, occa ttaemang, 7 occa timcellac co ná caomnacatar raiigib áta ior gur bo hiccín dóib an abann for a mon-cáib dionnraigib airm in po dóirerte dia raiigib. Ro báidit, 7 po marbair rocaide do muinir uí néill in Ua ngoirpirligáig Corbmac, 7 im mac Aoða, 7 im Maolmuire mac diarmata mic matganna, mic tuatail uí cleirig, aon bráige gill Uí neill 7 cenel éógan don chur rin, uair pob ionann matar dia átarriuim, 7 dua néill rírin, 7 bá for a cumar bui iolmaoine uí neill ar aba a rialura rriir, 7 niri bó ró lair a tóra cuipoma ba gac rriail ionnmura

¹ *The town of*, i. e. the castle or residence of Mac Sweeney Banagh, at Bawan, in the parish of Kilear, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^m *Druim-lighean*, now Drumleen, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1522, p. 1356, *supra*.

ⁿ *Precisely*.—This word is redundant, and might be omitted in the English.

^o *The Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This

should be: “Until they crossed Port-na-dtri-namhad and the River Finn.” Port-na-dtri-namhad was the name of a castle on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, close to Lifford.—See note ¹, under the year 1522, p. 135; and note ^b, under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

^p *Rushed upon it*.—They had not time to look for the fords, but were obliged to plunge into that part of the river to which they first arrived, and attempt to cross it by swimming.

^q *The same mother*.—The Editor has not been

Fearfeadha, the son of Turlough Meirgcach Mac Sweeny, died in the town of Mac Sweeny Banagh¹.

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was stationed at Strabane, having a great party of Englishmen along with him; and they were menacing and threatening to go to plunder Tirconnell, in revenge of the burning of Strabane some time before. When O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) heard of this, he expeditiously assembled his forces to meet them, and proceeded without delay to Druim-Lighean^m, where he encamped, preciselyⁿ in the month of June. A troop of O'Neill's cavalry occasionally went to offer skirmish and battle to O'Donnell's cavalry; and as O'Donnell's people would not refuse their challenge, great numbers were slain between them each day. On one occasion the choicest part of O'Neill's cavalry set out with vigour, fury, contempt, and arrogance, against the Kinel-Connell, and never halted in their course until they crossed the Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad^o, and advanced to the borders of O'Donnell's camp. O'Donnell's people were unprepared at that time [for an engagement]; nevertheless, they immediately sent out their squadron [of cavalry] to attack them. An obstinate and merciless contest and conflict ensued between them, which lasted for a long time. In the end the cavalry of O'Neill were routed as far as the River Finn, over which they had come; and they were hotly, and without intermission, pressed in the pursuit, and so surrounded and environed, that they were not able to make their way to any ford, so that they were forced to face the river at the point where they, torrent-like, rushed upon it^p. On this occasion numbers of O'Neill's people were both drowned and slain, among whom were O'Gormly (Cormac), and Mac Hugh, and Mulmurry, the son of Dermot, son of Mahon, son of Tuathal O'Clery, the only hostage of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, for his father and O'Neill himself were born of the same mother^q; and he had O'Neill's various treasures under his control, on account of his relationship to him; and O'Neill would have given three times the ordinary quantity

able to discover the name of the mother of Turlough Luineach O'Neill. It looks very odd that he and O'Clery should have been born of the same mother, as we have no authority for assuming that Turlough Luineach O'Neill was a bastard, like Mathew, Baron of Dunganon, who was the reputed son of a blacksmith of Dundalk

till he was fifteen years old. The probability is, that after the death of Dermot O'Clery, leaving a son, Mulmurry, Niall Conallagh O'Neill married his widow, for her beauty, and had by her Turlough Luineach. This Niall Conallagh must have had at the time of his marriage very small hopes of ever attaining to the rank

δο εταβαιρε αρρ, δια μαδ πυαρεελαδ νό. Ρό γυμφοη η πο βάδωδ ειριδε λά μυντιρ Υί δοιμνάλλ, η πο βάδ πλάν α μνήμα, η πορταρ βυιόη δια ζυιτιμ λεό.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1584.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc cett, oétmóccatt, a cétair.

Μαc οιορεαέτα ιαπλα εille ναπα .ι. γεαροιττ δέcc ι Sacpóib.

Σιρ mclap maulbi γοβερνóρι cόiccιδ connacét δέcc ιν át luain pá ιιιττ, pφi pοgλαmέτα ι mbéplaiβ η ι τcφηgέτοιβ oilén ιαρταιρ eοppa epide, pεapι cpiοθα cαéδuaόac pεacónon epeann, alban, η na pφianγεce αγ pοgnaíη δια pφionnφa, η πο βάδ pφipbίρ co pοmαoín δόpοm ινδpφiη, uαιp pυaιp α διονgμάλα δο δéγcυaιp- apθαl on mbaiηpιoγaη .ι. Conpταblaéτ baile aéta luaiη, γοβερnοpαéτ cόiccιδ connacét pφi pέ pεacét mbliáθaη pια na báp, pίoρuιθεacét Rοppa comáιη η beóil aéta na pλυaicécfδ νό pφiη η δά οιοpφoηaíβ, ιna δéδaιg acét amáιη γup ab ó cloιηη ιaπλα cloιηne Ριocaιpδ πο cέδ-φolaέταιp pέ bél aéta na pλυaicécaθ.

of Prince of Ulster.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 81.

Under this year Hooker describes a remarkable combat in appeal of treason, fought in Dublin before the Lords Justices, of whom Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was one, by two Irishmen of the family of O'Conor Faly. This combat is also noticed by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 108, who exclaims against this barbarous mode of trial called wager of battle, which was of English introduction; and also by Sir Richard Cork, and Walter Harris, who gives the substance of it as follows:

“In the year 1583, Conor mac Cormac O'Conor appealed Teige mac Gillapatrik O'Conor before the Lords Justices and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teige, the Defendant, pleaded that the Appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the Rebel Cahal O'Conor, and, therefore, were also Rebels, and that he was ready to maintain

his plea by Combat. The Challenge being accepted by the Appellant, all things were prepared to trie the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the Laws of England in such cases. The weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the Defendant, and the day following appointed for combat. The Lords Justices, the Judges, and Counsellors, attended in places appointed for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers, for the greater solemnity of the trial, were present. The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle. The Court being called, the Appellant was led forward into the lists, stripped in his shirt, and searched by the Secretary of State, having no arms but his sword and target, and, taking a corporal oath that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the Lords Justices, and the Court, and then was led back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed, as to the Defendant. Then the

of every sort of property for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed ; but he was first mortally wounded, and afterwards drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were in high spirits, and who rejoiced at his falling by them^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1584.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-four.

The son and heir of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, died in England.

Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of the province of Connaught, died at Athlone, about Shrovetide. He was a man learned in the languages and tongues of the islands of the West of Europe, a brave and victorious man in battles [fought] throughout Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the service of his sovereign ; and this was a lucrative service to him, for he received a suitable remuneration^g from the Queen, namely, the constableness of the town of Athlone, and the governorship of the province of Connaught, [which he enjoyed] for seven years before his death, and a grant in perpetuity of the towns of Roscommon and Ballinasloe^h, for himself and his heirs ; but he himself had previously acquiredⁱ Ballinasloe from the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard. Captain Brabazon held the place of

pleadings were openly read, and the Appellant was demanded whether he would aver his Appeal ? to which he answering in the affirmative, the Defendant was also asked whether he would confess the action or abide the trial of the same ? He also answered that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being then given by sound of Trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The Appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his thigh, and thereupon attempted to close the Defendant, who, being two strong for him, he pummelled him till he loosened his murrion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the Lords Justices, and so his acquittal was recorded."—See Hooker, p. 445 ; Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, c. xix. pp. 153, 154 ; and Hardiman's *Statute of*

Kilkenny, pp. 95, 96.

^g *Remuneration*, literally, "good pay, or wages."

^h *Ballinasloe*, bel aea na pluangeaó, the mouth of the ford of the hosts ; but the true name is bel aea Naópluaig, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Nadsluagh, so called from Nadsluagh, the son of Feradhach, and brother of Cairbre Crom, Chief of Hy-Many. This was the name of a ford on the River Suck, in the county of Galway, from which the town of Ballinasloe has taken its name.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 165, note ^b. The fort and castle which gave origin to this town were called Dun-Leodha by the ancient Irish.—See note ^f, under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

ⁱ *Acquired*, i. e. by conquest, purchase, or agreement ; but we are not told which.

Ionad Sír mochlár ag captaín bhaburún go teacht Sír nírvepo bingam i neirinn mo árd cómepporpect éicciú connaet i mí iun an tramháid ar ccinó.

Coirpdealbác mac uaitne mic maoleaclainn uí loclainn do gabail i teorach mír marpa na bliadna ro i muicínir, le coirpdealbác mac doinnail uí brian, 7 a bapuccáó iar rin lá captaín bhaburún ar Seirpion an tramháid ar ccinet i mhir.

Mac mec conmapa an taoíbe éiar do cloinn cuiléin décc .i. donncaó mac taíoc mic conmída mic conmapa mic Sfain, fír pép mó éaccla a earcca-patt i monad fíoma da mbaoí do cloinn cuiléin uile eiríde.

Ruaidrí carpaó mac maolmuire mic donnchaíó, mic coirpdealbaig mec ruibne do bápuccáó i coircaicch.

Sitcáin comcoitctinn do focera pó erinn uile, 7 pó dá coiccead muman do ionnraó iar ndícthaó iarla dfríumán amail a dubnamar. Tánaioc do bitin na focera rin, co ro lingrioc aitreabaig na cclintar coirpoccur dáituccáó éonallaó, éiarraige 7 conntae luimig. Ní baóí fír iomcáir airm do ríoc Muiuir meic gearaile in erinn do neó baóí for rogaíl no for díbírce náé táimic pó díccéad, áct maó muiuir mac Sfain óicc, mic Sfain, mic tomair iarla nama, 7 gíó eiríde tánaioc pó ríé ar pocail iarla urmuimán, 7 ro pccar ríde fír a dáóimíó iar rin uair ro éla ar éuiré éuicir tar rion-ainn rriobglair ba éuaó tre tuadmuimán, 7 o gac cpió gó aróile go ráimic Rúta mec uíóilín i cclinn Somairle buide mec mec doinnail, arpaide go halbam, 7 don Spáin iarom go bpuair báp innte iar ttrioll.

Iurair nua do teacht in Éirinn .i. Sír Iohn Pappot an 21 iun 7 táimic

* *Muc-inis*, i. e. hog-island, now Muckinish, in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. There are two castles at this place, one called Shan-Muckinish, or Old Muckinish, alias Ballynascregga, which is in excellent preservation, and has been lately repaired and beautifully furnished by its present proprietor, Captain Kirwan. The last O'Loughlin, who lived in this castle, according to tradition, was Uaithne Mor O'Lochlainn, who flourished about one hundred and twenty years since. The other castle is called Muckinish-Noe, or New Muckinish, and is situated in the

townland of Muckinish East, on the margin of Pouldoody Bay; but only one side wall of it is now standing. The senior branch of the O'Loughlins of this place is the family of the late Mr. Charles O'Loughlin, of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumcreehy, who was locally called "Ríó Óóirne, i. e. King of Burren."

* *Western part of Clann-Cuilein*.—According to a description of the county of Clare, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, the country of the Western Mac Namara, which was called the barony of Dangan when this description was

Sir Nicholas until the arrival of Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland as Chief Commissioner of the province of Connaught, in the month of June the following summer.

Turlough, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin [of Burren], was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on Muicinis^v, by Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, and put to death at Ennis, by Captain Brabazon, at the ensuing summer sessions.

The son of Macnamara, of the western part of Clann-Cuilein^w, died, Donough, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha^x, son of Cumara, son of John; a man, of all the Clann-Cuilein, the most dreaded by his enemies in the field of battle.

Rory Carragh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was executed at Cork.

A general peace was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, and the two provinces of Munster in particular, after the decapitation of the Earl of Desmond, of which we have already made mention. In consequence of this proclamation, the inhabitants of the neighbouring cantreds crowded in to inhabit Hy-Connello, Kerry, and the county of Limerick. There was not a single individual of the race of Maurice Fitzgerald able to bear arms in Ireland, even of all those who had been engaged in acts of plunder and insurrection, who did not become obedient^y to the law, excepting only Maurice, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond]; and even he came in under peace, on the word of the Earl of Ormond; but he afterwards separated from his people, and fled with a company of five persons across the green-streamed Shannon, northwards, through Thomond, and from one territory to another, until he came to Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, in Route [the territory of] Mac Quillin, from whence he proceeded to Scotland, and afterwards to Spain, where he died after some time.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Sir John Perrott^z, arrived in Ireland on the

written (1585), contains the following parishes, viz.: Quin, Toomfinlough, Kilraghtis, Bunratty, Feenagh, Kilcorney, Kilfintanan, Kilquan, Cloney, Dowry, Templemaley, Drumline, Clonloghan, Kilmaleery, and Killeely. The whole of the ancient district of Tradry, now almost all included in the barony of Bunratty,

belonged to this territory.

^x *Cumeadha*—This name is locally anglicised Cuvey, or Covey.

^y *Obedient*, literally, "who did not come under law."

^z *Sir John Perrott*.—Sir John Perrott, who was supposed to be a natural son of King Henry VIII.,

imaille rir Sir Iohn norir ina ppepident or cñh dā éóiceas muman, 7 Sir Rirðepð ðiongam ina gòbernóir óp cñh éóiccio connact. Ní po éair an iurcír mí co hiomlán i naé cliaé na éóinnaiðe an tan tainic co haéluain, 7 arpiðe go gailim. Tangattar maite éóiccio connact ina éomðail gur an mbaile rin dia páilciuccas, 7 dia amáil mar pollamhnaigteoir 7 mar éòhnac óp a ccionn ón bpiomha. Iar mbisíe peal don iurcír i ngaillim pó epiall do ðol co luimneach, ðaoi an ééð aohaið iar pfácðáil na gailimhe i ceill mec duac. Tainic an dapa hoide go cuinnce i cclonn cuilein. Battar maite éonntae an cláir ap a éionn annpin doneoch úib ná deachaið ina cñh go gailim. Ðaí beór Sirriam na conntae .i. an epúipeac, tapla illáim ag an epirriam an tan rin, Donnchað beacc, maataidec, mic donnchað uí bpiain apðépetuir, 7 uactarín loéta amillte éóiccio connact pia rin. Ro éñh a upoc éiaé ðó oip puair a piçíð ap capp, 7 enaihpéðeas coimmbpirtte do éénamh dia énaiaib la cúl tuaiçe epuime tiuçpormnaide, 7 po cuipeas a éopp láinbpirtte létiarib éñgailte ppi caðlaðaið epuaið piçnið enáibe i mbaiip cloccair cuinnce po éopaið én, 7 léaiðe an aieoir ap éaiç gomaið ionncomaréta 7 eipriomláir do luét denma upoiçgmioim a paicpin amlaib rin.

Do éaod an iurcír ap na mapac co luimneac, 7 po éinn aicec uponç móri do ðaoiðib uairle ap gac lé do luimneac do milleas 7 do mioéópucas co puccratte pccéla pair Mur coblaé albanac do toét don líé ba tuaið depinm pó éogaiim Somairle buide mic mec doimnaill, 7 co mbáttar ag ionupaið 7 acc opccain na tpe ina epiméall, 7 bá pfð poéano ima tangattar Somairle buide (agá mbaoi an piúta pé pé ðeic mbliaðan piçíte piime rin) do cloipcin gur éup comairle Saçan deact 7 upopconçpa ap an iurcír nua rin an piúta do éabairte dá fonóipib uple bavem, 7 Somairle ðionnapbað go a atapða bunaið go halban, 7 ní hfð amáin acé gan gaðaltar eaçtapcenelaiç ap bié

and had much of his towering spirit in him, was sworn Lord Deputy on the 26th of June, 1584. His commission was, as usual, during pleasure, to make war and peace, and to punish offences or pardon them (treason against the Queen's person, or counterfeiting money, only excepted), to make orders and proclamations, to impose fines, and dispose of rebels' estates, to exercise martial law, and to assemble the

Parliament with her Majesty's privy; to confer all offices, except Chancellor, Treasurer, three Chief Judges, and Masters of the Rolls; and to collate and confer all spiritual promotions, except archbishops and bishops; to do all things relating to justice and government that the Queen could do if present.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1584, edition of 1689, p. 368.

21st of June; and there came along with him Sir John Norris, as President over the two provinces of Munster, and Sir Richard Bingham, as Governor over the province of Connaught. The Lord Justice had not passed an entire month^a in Dublin before he proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Galway. To this town the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired, to meet and welcome him, and to acknowledge him as their ruler, and as the chief placed over them by the Sovereign. The Lord Justice, having spent some time in Galway, set out for Limerick, and remained the first night, after leaving Galway, at Kilmacduagh; on the second night he reached Cuinche^b, in Clann-Cuilein, where he was met by those chiefs of the county of Clare who had not met him at Galway. The sheriff of the county, namely, Cruise, also waited on him; and the sheriff had at that time in his custody Donough Beg, the son of Teige, son of Donough O'Brien, before then the arch-traitor and demagogue of the plunderers of the province of Connaught. His evil destiny awaited him, for he was hanged from a car, and his bones were broken and smashed with the back of a large and heavy axe; and his body, [thus] mangled and half-dead, was placed, fastened with hard and tough hempen ropes, to the top of the Cloccas of Cuinnche^c, under the talons of the birds and fowls of the air^d, to the end that the sight of him in that state might serve as a warning and an example to evildoers.

The Lord Justice went the next day to Limerick, and was resolved to destroy and reduce a great number of gentlemen on each side of Limerick, until news overtook him that a Scotch fleet arrived in the north side of Ireland, at the invitation of Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, and that they were plundering and ravaging the country around them. The cause of their coming was: Sorley Boy, who had had the possession of the Route for thirty years before, having heard that the English Council had issued an order and command to the new Lord Justice to restore the Route to its rightful inheritors, and to banish Sorley to his own original patrimony in Scotland; and not only this,

^a *An entire month.*—He was sworn on the 26th of June, and began his progress on the 15th of July.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*.

^b *Cuinche*, now *Quin*, in the barony of Bunratty.—See note ^a, under the year 1278, p. 429, and note ⁱ, under 1402, p. 775, *supra*.

^c *The Cloccas of Cuinnche*, i. e. the Belfry of

Quin. The word *clogár* is usually applied to a round tower belfry detached from the church, but is here evidently applied to the square tower of the great abbey of *Quin* still remaining.

^d *The birds and fowls of the air.*—This is a redundancy of words in the original for the sake of alliteration.

δο λέεαθ ἰ νερινν αν εεῖν νό βιαθ υἱαλ δον πριονηα. Οάλα αν ιυρτιρ πο πάεαθ λυμνεαε ἰνα λυαιτρέιμ, ἡ πο πόεαρι δά παβε ὄρεαπαῖβ ἰνῆσῑμα ὁ βόινν εο βέιρρε α μβῖε ἰνα εοιννε ἰ εεῖνν εῖερε λά ρεεε ὅν λά ριν ἰ νοποῖεαε ἅτα. Ρο ρῑεεραθ να πόεαρετα ριν λά ρεαπαῖβ μυῑαν, μιθε, ἡ λαιγεαν, υαρι εονγεατταρ εο λῑονμαρ, λέρεῑονόῖτε γυρ αν μαῖγιν ριν. Τυεερατ ιαροῑ ἡλε αghαῖθ αρ ἡλλτοῖβ. Οδ εῡαλαῖθ Σομαῖρλε δάῖλ ρῑῑ νερεανν δια ραιγῑῖ πο ράγαῖβ αν ρῑτα, ἡ ρυεε α εαοραιγεαετ, α ἡνα, ἡ α ἡμιντεαρα γο γλεανῑ εονεαῖθαν εο ἡάρ ράεεαῖβ αεγαῖρεαετ νό ἰομεοῖμέδ αρ αν τῑρ, ἡά βάρ-δαετ αρ βῑαῖε ἡρ ἡν ρῑτα, αετ αρ ὀύνῑρ αῑῑῑν, ἡ γῑῖ ε ῑά ὀῖγῑνν ὀαῖγῑν δον εῡνεεαῖθ πο γαβαῖθ ε λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ρό εῖνθ ὀα λά εο να νοῖῑεῖβ ιαρ ρυῖθε ἡα εῑμεεαῖ, ἡ πο εῡῑρ βαῖρῑα να βαῑρῑόγῑνα ἡνθ. Ιαρ μβῖε ὀῖε λά δον ιυρτιρ ἡρῑν ρῑτα, Ρο ράγαῖβ εῑρ βαῑνα ὀεεε αρ ὀρῑα ἰ nullτοῖβ λέ ἡαγαῖθ Σομαῖρλε ὀο εῑνῑρυεεαῖθ, ἡ εῑεε ρέῑν ταρ α αῑρ εο ἡαε εῑαετ, ἡ πο ρεεαῖρῑοε ρῑῑ ερεανν δια εεῑγῑβḡ.

Εαῑραοντα ὀῑρῑγε ἰ ἡαῑεταρ εονναετ εεῑρ ρῑοετ εογῑν υῑ ρλαῖεβῑταῖγ, ἡ ρῑοετ μυρchaῖθ μῑε βῑαῑν να νοῖνρεαε υῑ ρλαῖεβαρταῖγ. Ροβ ε α ὀῖβαρ ριν Σῑοετ εογῑν .i. ὁ ρλαῖεβῑταῖγ εαῖγ mac εαῖγ na buῖε μῑε μυρchaῖθ, μῑε εογῑν, ἡ εῑανν ὀοῑῑῑαῖῑ αν εοεεαῖθ mac αν γῑolla ὀυῖβ μῑε μυρchaῖθ μῑε εογῑν ὀο γαβαῖλ ὀλέῑν βαῖε na ἡῑῑῑρ αρ εαῖεε, mac μυρchaῖθ na εεαγ μῑε εαῖεε, μῑε μυρchaῖθ υῑ ρλαῖεβῑταῖγ, υαῑρ βάεεταρ ρῑοετ εογῑν αγῑ ραῖῑα γυρ βῑ λέῖ ρῑν ὁ εῖρε αν εοῖλέν ριν, ἡ γυρ αβ ταρ α ράρυεεαῖθ βαῖ εαῖεε αγῑ εῖγḡβαῖλ, ἡ αγῑ εῡῑḡαε, ἡ εεῖβ εῑυε α μβαῖ α ρῑρ ὀο εῖῑθ εαῖεε ροῑρα

^e *It*, i. e. Ireland; that is, not to allow any strangers, Scottish, or English, to come to colonise Ireland, so long as the native Irish remained obedient to the Sovereign.

^f *From the Boyne to Beare*, i. e. from the River Boyne, which falls into the sea near Drogheda, to Bearehaven, in the south-west of the county of Cork.

^g *Gleann-Concadhain*, now *anglice* Glenconkeine, a name applied to a romantic valley situated between Slieve Gallion and the Banagher mountains, in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry.— See note ^d, under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

But this name was originally applied to a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kileronaghan, and Desertmartin, in the barony of Loughinsholin.

^h *Dun-lis*, now Dunluce, an old castle in ruins, about two miles and a quarter west from Bushmills, in the north of the county of Antrim. These ruins are situated on a rock which is separated from the mainland by a chasm of about thirty feet in width, and which, on the opposite side, rises about a hundred feet perpendicularly from the sea. This castle is said to have been originally erected by Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, and afterwards greatly en-

but not to suffer any strangers to settle in Ireland so long as it remained obedient to the sovereign. As for the Lord Justice, he set out from Limerick on his rapid progress, and issued orders that all the men fit for service from the Boyne to Beare^f should meet him at Drogheda, at the expiration of twenty-four days from that day. The men of Munster, Meath, and Leinster, obeyed this proclamation, for they came numerously and fully-assembled to that place. They all then set out for Ulster. When Sorley heard of the march of the men of Ireland towards him, he left the Route, taking with him his creaghts, his women, and his people, to Gleann-Concadhain^g, and leaving neither shepherds nor guards in the country, nor warders in any castle in the Route, except only Dun-lis^h; and although this was the strongest fortress in the province, it was, nevertheless, taken by the Lord Justice, after he had besieged it for two days and nights; and he placed the Queen's warders in it. The Lord Justice, having tarried ten days in the Route, left thirteen companies of soldiers billeted in Ulster, for the purpose of reducing Sorley Boy; and he himself then returned to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their several homes.

Dissentions arose in West Connaught between the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty and the descendants of Murrough, the son of Brian-na-nOinseachⁱ O'Flaherty. They originated in this manner: the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, namely, Teige, the son of Teige-na-Buile, son of Murrough, son of Owen, and the sons of Donnell-an-Chogaidh, son of Gilladuv, son of Murrough, son of Owen, took the island of Baile-na-hinnse^k from Teige, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty; for the descendants of Owen had been wont to say that that island was their's by right, and that Teige had seized and held it in violation of their right. Be the truth as

larged by the Mac Donnells. The name Dun-lis, denoting strong dun or fort, shews that the site had been occupied at a remote period by a primitive Irish dun, or fort, either of earth, or Cyclopean stone architecture, like Dun-Aengusa, on the great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

ⁱ *Brian-na-nOinseach*, i. e. *Brianus stultarum*. For a fuller account of these dissentions the reader is referred to *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited

by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 387, *et sequent*.

^k *Baile-na-hinnse*, i. e. the town or castle of the island, now Ballinahinch, a small island towards the western side of Ballinahinch lake, in the barony of Ballinahinch, *alias* Cohnamara, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 106, 403. On this island are still to be seen the ruins of a small square castle, about thirty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, which was built, accord-

poim a ndiaid na gabala co nár fáccailb míl ninnmle gur a painicc ar a ccuid do éir gan a marbad nó gan a taobairt lair. Do rónaó díogbala móra leó-poim do taócc gion gur bionann cumhang baí aca.

Peaéct dá ndeachaíó an taócc rin mac murchaíó luét arépaig ar ionn-raigíó oíóce i mí iún i ndeathaid pleácta eoḡain uí flaitébsirtaig ḡo háraimn, Rucc taócc forpa irin aómaḡain co hanullaín, etir éoblaó ḡ úrccaó ar ḡaé taob do éuirr éorpaig ná luinge, ḡ bá hírccáiríóimail an tairbénaó tucc ré dóib ar an triaéct rin, ḡ níí ppiú an toiléín a ndearnaó an lá rin amáin ina timéall, uair po marbaó anhrin Murchaó mac emainn óicc mic emainn meḡ aeóa pfi lítreac mealláin do cóió i ccommbaíó pleácta eoḡain uí flaitébsirtaig. Ro marbaó ann óna mac penepcáil éloinne muirir baí ina pfoáir ar in pfoḡail céóna, ḡ mac uí flaitébsirtaig (.i. taóḡ) rin pfin .i. Murchaó palac. Ro marbaó beór ḡponḡ mór do muirir pleáéct eoḡain uí flaitébsirtaig cen mo táct na huairle rin. Báctar amlaíó rin acc coccaó ppi aroile co po ríóóaiḡrioc ḡoill ítorpa írin pfoḡmaḡ ar ccinó, ḡ do pavaó an toiléín do ríloéct eoḡain uí flaitébsirtaig.

Muiréaríac ḡarb mac briaín mic taíócc uí briaín décc irin céóimí ḡpoḡ-maḡ i ccraicc corcpáin. Macaem ceillíóe comḡorpaíó náé ppuair taétaóir na toibím, ail, no aḡair ó a bpié, ḡó a báí, ḡ a aónacal i mairirir inhrí.

An corpaíac mac concoicepióe, mic diaḡmaḡa, mic taíócc caim uí élíriḡ pfi ruim roónaíḡ co ppebur tige naóídeáó real i ttauómuíam, ḡ real oile hi ttiḡ conaill ḡo po écc ar an ppuaríópaig i ttiḡ conaill i corḡar na bliáóna ro, ḡ a aónacal ró dícti dé, ḡ ḡan bḡmaḡt occ na mancoib i mairirir eapá puaió.

ing to Roderic O'Flaherty, of the stones of the adjoining abbey of Tombeola.

¹ *Descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.*—These were the western O'Flahertys, who were an older branch of the family than Murrough na dTuagh, who was set up by Queen Elizabeth.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

^m *The island.*—The island about which they were fighting was not the island of Aranmore, but the insignificant islet of Ballinahinch, in Ballinahinch lake, in Connamara.

ⁿ *Leitir-Meallain*, now Lettermellan, an island

belonging to the barony of Moycullen, in the west of the county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran.

^o *Clann-Maurice.*—These were not the Clann-Maurice of Brees, in the now county of Mayo, but the Clann-Maurice of Kerry, who were in constant communication with the O'Flahertys and O'Malleys.—See the notice of the siege of Lixnaw under the year 1568, p. 1627.

^p *Craig-Corcrain.*—This name is now corrupted to Cahercorcrane, which is that of a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the

it might, Teige, after their capture of it, made an irruption upon them, and left not a single head of cattle on their portion of the territory which he did not either kill or carry off with him. They, in return, committed great injuries against Teige, although they had not equal power [with him].

On one occasion, in the month of June, as this Teige, the son of Murrough, went with the crew of a boat to the island of Aran, in pursuit of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty¹, he overtook them at the break of day, [and found them] unprepared, in a state between waking and sleeping, at both sides of the fore-castle of their boat. He set them a very hostile example on this strand; and [indeed] the island^m was not worth all that was done about it on that day, for Murrough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Mac Hugh of Leitir-Meallainⁿ, who had joined the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, also the son of the Seneschal of Clann-Maurice^o, who was with them on this predatory excursion, and Murrough Salach, the son of O'Flaherty (Teige), were slain. Many of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty were also slain, besides these gentlemen. Thus did they remain at war with each other, until they were mutually reconciled by the English in the ensuing autumn, when the island [of Baile-na-hinnsi] was given to the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.

Murtough Garv, the son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brian, died at Craig-Corcrain^p in the first month of autumn [i. e. August]. He was a sensible, sedate youth, who never received blame or reproach, disrespect or insult, from his birth to his death. He was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Cosnamhach, son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a respectable and affluent man, who at one time had kept a house of hospitality in Thomond, and at another time in Tirconnell, died at Fuar-Chosach^q, in Tirconnell, in the Lent of this year, and was buried under the asylum of God and St. Bernard, in the monastery of Assaroe^r.

parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and near the old church of Rath-Blathmaic. In the *Description of the County of Clare or Thomond*, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 14, this castle is set down as belonging to Moriortagh Caragh O'Brien, who is the very individual mentioned in the text. From this, and the names

of other persons mentioned therein, it is evident that this tract, which has been often quoted in the notes to these Annals, was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^q *Fuar-Chosach*.—This is still the name of a tract of land in the parish of Kilbarron, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^r *Assaroe*.—The ruins of this monastery, to

Aois CRIOST, 1585.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile, cuicc céo, oét[moğat] a cúicc.

Iapla cilli dapa décc i rapaib̄ .i. ġríoib̄ mac ġearóib̄, mic ġríoib̄ mic tomair, mic Slain éaim. Bai an iapla rin cúicc bliaðna i moð pepta aza congimail ó na éir dúthaiġi cò ppuair bár an tan rin. Henriu a mac doirp-neað ina ionað lá comairle Saxon, ġ a léccað anoir do ġaiġið a aţarða.

Mac uilliam buic, Rirdepo mac oiluepaip mic Slain décc, ġ ní po hóip-neað ina ionað aét an tab caoé (daplaip fein) do beir ina ionað dáimdeóin ġall.

Ĥopmlaib̄ inġŋn uí Ruairic .i. inġŋn brian mic eoġain bŋn do éair a hamrip aġá díol opearaib̄ porpa, bŋn řenámail řocraib̄ nári tuill ġríoiað ná ġnúir imðŋccað do taoib̄ ŋclaipe na ealaðan, na taţaoip ele beór do taoib̄ a hoimġ na a hanma do écc.

Brian mac taoib̄cc, mic brian mic eoġain uí puairc do dol ar riubal pluaiġ in daptraige meġ plannchaib̄ i řřiořtořac mír ianuairi, ġ po pccaóil-řioř a pceimeľta řó daingmib̄ daptraige do éřuinmuccað cpeac, ġ řuairřioř eodala aib̄ble. Ruġ maġ plannčaib̄ toip éřom dalbančoið ġ deirpemmchaib̄ air, ġ po ġaib̄ brian accá iomčar ġ báţţar aġ caéŋm ġ aġ comřuabairc a céle ġo pangatţar airð a náipð řpi poile acc bŋnčoið bó řan mbreipne. Oo éualatap řip breipne, ġ muinřip uí puairc brian do dol i ndaptraige po éřuinmġřioř řop a éionn i nŋac iomčumang epđalta in po bað dóiġ leó a řaġbaľ dia řaiġið. řuapaţţar eirřium éuca ġo maillčŋmneach móřualac, acc iomčar epťualaiġ a eapccapapţ, ġ ġér bó hé a čobair po ba oleacţ dá

which is attached an extensive burial ground, are still to be seen about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.—See note ¹, under the year 1184, p. 64, *supra*.

⁵ *To go westwards*, i. e. to return to Ireland.

⁶ *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, that she was the daughter of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen, son of Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke.

^u *Name*, i. e. her fame for goodness. A hanma

is here the genitive singular of a h-ainm, her name.

^w *Beanna-bo*, i. e. the peaks of the cows, now Benbo, a remarkable mountain near the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, extending from near Manor Hamilton, in the direction of Sligo, for about three miles. According to the tradition in the country this mountain is pregnant with gold mines, which gave rise to the saying, “*Ir paib̄ne Beanna bó ná Eipe řaoi dó*, i. e. *Tota Hiber-*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1585.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-five.

The Earl of Kildare died in England, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam. This Earl had been five years under arrest, kept from his patrimonial inheritance, until he died at this time. Henry, his son, was appointed his successor by the English Council. Henry was then permitted to go westwards*, to his patrimonial inheritance.

Mac William Burke (Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John) died; and no person was elected his successor; but the Blind Abbot held his place; as he thought, in despite of the English.

Gormly, the daughter of O'Rourke, i. e. of Brian, son of Owen†, a woman who had spent her life with husbands worthy of her, a prosperous and serene woman, who had never merited blame or censure from the Church or the literati, or any reproach on account of her hospitality or name‡, died.

Brian, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, made an incursion into Dartry Mac Clancy in the very beginning of the month of January, and dispatched marauding squadrons through the fastnesses of Dartry to collect preys; and they obtained great spoils. Mac Clancy, with a numerous body of Scots and Irishmen, pursued and overtook him. Brian proceeded to resist them; and they continued fighting and skirmishing with each other as they moved along, until they came face to face at Beanna-bo⁴, in Breifny. When the men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people heard that Brian had gone to Dartry, they assembled together, to meet him at a certain narrow pass, by which they thought⁵ he would come on to them. They perceived him approaching at a slow pace, and with great haughtiness, sustaining the attacks of his enemies; and although [they as] his own true followers⁶ should have succoured him [on such an emer-

nia bis ditior Benbo."—See it again mentioned in these Annals at the years 1583, 1585, and 1586.

* *They thought*.—This should be, "they knew."

† *His own true followers*, i. e. these were his own followers who posted themselves in the narrow pass to intercept his retreat. It looks strange that the Four Masters should not have told us

why his own followers should have acted thus; but we may conjecture that they did so by order of O'Rourke, who, having submitted to the government this year, did not wish that Brian should thus violate the law.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 346.

féor luét lánamna, ní hamlaio fín do rónratt acé a lá bága do éabairt lá a bídabádaib go po lingead an laocmihó dia dób lánib. Ro gáirib roime 7 ina diaio don dóbáir. Ro hiaóab dá gac aen taéb ina uiréimcéall co ná po éumang cfm fop a éulaib iná fop a aghaio. Ro marbaó daoíne iomóa ina éimcéall ipin iomaireacc fín. Ro díotáigeab ann coruccab gallócclac do éloinn tréig diairma 7 dpuigell áir gallócclac ngeapaltaé battar i pparpaó brian an lá fín, 7 ag rlic a namprane ó éir do éir iar noioélaieruccab na ndagdaóineab agá mbáttar peacé riam, 7 nioir bó lám fop aiphe a mionn-rangio muna lingead líon lám 7 iomairepaio anppoplaimn pppa. Do beprerac fip breipne 7 muintir uí Ruairc anacal do brian ip in mbfipn baogail iin 7 Ruccrat leo he fop a monchaib dia iomcoiméó, 7 ap í comairle ap ap cinn-piot a ccionn an tpeap laoi a marbaó go mircneac miorúnaé iar mbfite óó fop a moct 7 fop a neineac. Tuccab dpoé cuir dua Ruairc don mágmoir fín.

Emann dopta mac doimnaill, mic mupchaio, mic Ruairioi móir, 7 Toirp-dealbac, mac emann óicc, mic emann, mic toirpdealbaig mec ríeig do bapucchaó ina ndoir in áé cliaé.

Iomatt pleachaó ip in mbliabain ri co po milleab upmóir aipba Éreann.

Diairmaitt, mac doimnaill meg congail décc an 14 iumi.

Pocpra parlimentí do éabairt dphaió Éreann dia fopcongpa fop a maieib a bñe i mbeltaine do ponnaó i naé cliaé uair battar upmóir fear nersin umal dia bppionnpa co ttangattar uile gñuir do gñuir lap an ppp-congpa ípin go haé cliaé.

Tangattar ann maite cenel cconail 7 eogain .i. Ua neill Toirpdealbac lúneac mac neill conallaig, mic airt, mic cuinn, mic enpi, mic eogain, 7

^a *Their day's support*, a lá bága do éabairt.—This is a common Irish phrase.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 284, line 23.

^a *Was accused*, literally, “a bad share of this evil deed was ascribed to O'Rourke.”

^b *Mag-Congail*, now *anglice* Magonigle, a name still common in the south of the county of Donegal.

^c *Parliament*.—For some curious notices of the Parliaments held in Elizabeth's reign the reader is referred to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, Introduction, p. xiii. *et seq.*

^d *Precisely on May-day*.—This Parliament assembled at Dublin on the 26th of April, 1585, according to the original record of it, preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin.—See Appendix to the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^e *Kinel-Connell*.—It looks very strange that the Four Masters should mention Kinel-Connell first in order, as O'Donnell was not acknowledged as a member of this Parliament.—See list of the “Lords spirituall and temporall, &c. &c. as were summoned unto the Parlyament holden before the right honorable Sir John

gency], it was not so that they acted, but they gave their day's support^z in battle to his enemies, so that the heroic soldier was attacked on both sides; he was met by shouts before and behind; [and] he was so surrounded on every side, that he could not move backwards or forwards. In this conflict many men were slain around him; and [among the rest] was cut off a company of gallowglasses of the Mac Sheehys, who were the surviving remnant and remains of the slaughter of the gallowglasses of the Geraldines, who were along with Brian on that day, and who had gone about from territory to territory, offering themselves for hire, after the extermination of the noblemen by whom they had been employed previously; and they would not have been thus cut off, had they not been attacked by too many hands, and overwhelmed by numbers. The men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people gave protection to Brian in this perilous situation, and carried him off under their protection, to be guarded. On the third day afterwards, [however], they came to the resolution of malevolently and maliciously putting him to death, he being under their clemency and their protection. O'Rourke was accused^a of participating in this unbecoming deed.

Edmond Dorcha [the Dark], the son of Donnell, son of Murrough, son of Rory More, and Turlough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy, were both executed at Dublin.

There was much rain in this year, so that the greater part of the corn of Ireland was destroyed.

Dermot, the son of Donnell Mag Congail^b (Mac Goingle), died on the 14th of June.

A proclamation of Parliament^c was issued to the men of Ireland, commanding their chiefs to assemble in Dublin precisely on May-day^d, for the greater part of the people of Ireland were at this time obedient to their sovereign; and, accordingly, they all at that summons did meet in Dublin face to face.

Thither came the chiefs of Kinel-Connell^e and Kinel-Owen, namely, O'Neill (Turlough Luineach^f, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son

Perrot, Knyght, Lord Deputie Generall of the realme of Ireland, xxvi^o die Aprilis, anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth vicesimo septimo," printed in the third Appendix to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^f *Turlough Luineach*.—He came to Dublin to

attend this Parliament, but it does not appear that he took his seat, as his name is not in the official list. It appears by patent, 20 Elizabeth, that the Queen intended to create him Earl of Clan O'Neill and Baron of Clógher, but the patent was never perfected. His rival, Hugh,

Αὐτὸς μὰς ἀν ἑρδωρίᾳ, μὶς cuinn bácaig, μὶς cuinn, μὶς enri μὶς eoḡaiḡ .i. an bapún ócc o neill dia po ḡairb̃ iapla tpe heoḡain ap an bparliament rin, ḡ Ua domnaill aeb̃ mac maḡnupa, μὶς aob̃a duib̃, μὶς aeb̃a puaiḡ μὶς neill ḡairb̃, μὶς toirpdealb̃aig an piona. Maḡḡuioir, cúconnaet mac conconnaet, μὶς conconnaet μὶς briain, μὶς pilip, μὶς tomair, O doéap-taig Sfan ócc, mac Sfan μὶς peirim μὶς concobair éapraig, O baioigill toirpdealb̃aig mac neill μὶς toirpdealb̃aig óicc, μὶς toirpdealb̃aig m̃óir, ḡ O ḡallcubair Eoin mac tuat̃ail, μὶς Sfan, μὶς Ruaiōri μὶς aob̃a.

Do cóib̃ ip̃in cóimeirḡe rin, Maḡ maḡamna .i. Roppa mac air̃t, μὶς briain na moir̃eirḡe, μὶς Remainn μὶς ḡlair̃ne, O cat̃áin .i. Ruaiōri mac Maḡnupa, μὶς donnchaib̃ an eiñig, μὶς Sfan, μὶς aib̃ne, Conn mac néill óicc,

son of Ferdoragh, is entered twice in this list, once as Lord of Dunganyne, and again as Earl of Tyrone. This latter title was evidently interlined after his claim had been allowed by this Parliament. The first title should have been cancelled after the interlining of the higher title. Turlough Luineach is supposed by our historians to have sat in this Parliament, but they have not told us in what capacity. It is stated in Perrott's Life that it was the pride of Perrott that he could prevail on the old Irish leaders, not only to exchange their savage state for the condition of English subjects, but to appear publicly in the English garb, and to make some efforts to accommodate themselves to the manners of his court; but that it was not without the utmost reluctance and confusion that they thus appeared to resign their ancient manners. That Turlough Luineach, in his old age, encumbered with his fashionable habiliments, expressed his discontent with a good-humoured simplicity: "Prithee, my Lord," said he, "let my chaplain attend me in his Irish mantle: thus shall your English rabble be diverted from my uncouth figure, and laugh at him." Sir Richard Cox, who embraced every opportunity of traducing the Irish, asserts, that "the Irish Lords were obliged to wear robes, and the better to

induce them to it the Deputy bestowed robes on Turlough Lynogh, and other principal men of the Irish, which they embraced like fetters." The representatives of these chieftains, Turlough and Hugh, are now unknown; but there are various persons of the name Mac Baron, now in humble circumstances, in the county of Tyrone, who claim descent from Cormac mac Baron, the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

^a *Hugh Roe, the son of Manus.*—He became Chief of Tirconnell on the death of his elder brother, Calvagh, in 1566. The race of this Hugh have been long extinct. The O'Donnells of Castlebar in Ireland, and the more illustrious O'Donnells of Austria and Spain, are descended from his eldest brother, Calvagh, as the Editor shall shew under the year 1608.

^b *Maguire.*—The Chieftain of Fermanagh did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Cuconnaught was the ancestor of the late Constantine Maguire, Esq., of Tempo.—See note ^c, under the year 1498, p. 1242, *supra*.

^c *O'Doherty*, Chief of Inishowen, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. There are various respectable branches of this family in Inishowen, but the eldest branch is not determined. The most distinguished man of the name in Ireland is the Honourable Chief Justice

of Henry, son of Owen), and Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. the young Baron O'Neill, who obtained the title of Earl of Tyrone at this Parliament; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Manus^e, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine); Maguire^b (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); O'Dohertyⁱ (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle^k (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Oge, son of Turlough More); and O'Gallagher^l (Owen, the son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Rory, son of Hugh).

To this assembly also repaired Mac Mahon^m (Ross, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny); O'Kaneⁿ (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough the Hospitable, son of John, son of Aibhne; Con, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill,

Doherty; and Mr. Thomas Doherty of Muff, so remarkable for his gigantic stature, has, by honest industry, realized a larger property than the chieftains of Inishowen had ever enjoyed.

^k *O'Boyle*, Chief of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family are dwindled into petty farmers and cottiers.

ⁱ *O'Gallagher*, O'Donnell's marshal, who had a small tract of land in the barony of Tirhugh, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Though the family is one of the most regal of the Milesian race, there are none of the name at present above the rank of farmers in the original country of Tirhugh, and very few in any part of Ireland. Captain Gallagher, of Kill of Grange, near Dublin, and Henry Gallagher, Esq., Baldoyle, Raheny, form the aristocracy of this name at present.

^m *Mac Mahon*, Chief of Oriel, did not attend this Parliament as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor. The Baron Hartland of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, and Sir Ross Mahon of Castlegar, in the county of Galway, are said to be of this race, but their pedigrees are un-

known. Sir Beresford Mac Mahon, the son of the late Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is of a very obscure branch of the Mac Mahons of the county of Clare, his grandfather having been a gentleman's servant, and his pedigree unknown.

ⁿ *O'Kane*, Chief of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, did not attend as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown. The only person of the name in the county of Londonderry, whose pedigree was confidently traced to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane of Dungiven, when the Editor examined the county of Londonderry in 1834, was George O'Kane, who was gardener to Francis Bruce of Downhill. Sir Richard Kane [O'Cathain] of the county of Waterford, and Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, the distinguished chemist, who has reflected so much honour on his name and country in the nineteenth century, are undoubtedly of this race, but their pedigrees are not satisfactorily made out. There are several of the name in Boston, and other parts of America, some of whom are related to Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, who are distinguished for scientific and literary attainments.

mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoda buide do clannaið neill cloinne aeða buide. Mað aengura, aeð, mac doinnail ðicc, mic doinnail éfir.

Do éóðriot ann gairbðriann connact .i. O Ruairc briain, mac briain, mic eocáin. uí Ruairc, O Raigillig .i. Sðan puad mac aoda conallag, mic maoslmorða mic Sðain, mic caðail, 7 ðeapbpaðai a aðar .i. Emann mac maoslmorða 7 iacc apason ag caicín 1 naðaið apoile im éigeanar na típe, 7 éfor píol pðfðgail do dñb lícib .i. ó pðfðgail bán uilliam mac doinnail, mic Conmaic, O pðfðgail buide paçtna mac briain mic Ruðpaige, mic caðail.

Do ðeacattar ann píol muipðhaið co ná ppoðeuaðaið .i. Mac uí concobaið uinn Aod, mac ðiapmatra, mic caippe, mic eoðain éaoic mic pailim gñgcaig, O concobaið puad, Taðcc ócc mac taiðg buide mic caðail puad, O concobaið pliccið doinnall, mac taiðcc, mic caðail ðicc mic doinnail, mic eoðain, mic doinnail mic muipçðtaið, 7 pðr ionait mec ðiapmatra maige

° *O Neills of Clannaboy*.—Con, the son of Niall Oge, did not attend this Parliament as a member; but his nephew, Shane máe Brian, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, is marked in the official list as one of the knights for the county of Antrim.

° *Magennis*.—Sir Hugh Magennis, Chief of Iveagh, was elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Down this year, his colleague being Sir Nicholas Bagnell. Captain Magennis, the nephew of the late Lord Enniskillen, represents a respectable branch of this family.

° *O'Rourke*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member. There is a Prince O'Rourke in Russia, whose immediate ancestors, as Counts O'Rourke, attained high distinction in that empire. He is said to be the chief of his name. Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, county Antrim, descends from the house of Dro-mahaire.

° *John Roe*.—The official list of the members of this Parliament gives Philip O'Reyly as the colleague of Edmond. He was the brother of John Roe.

° *Edmond, the son of Maelmora*.—He was Tani-st of East Breifny, and was elected one of the

knights of Parliament for the county of Cavan. The present representative of this Edmond is Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House, and now living in France.—See year 1601.

° *O'Farrell Bane*.—William O'Fferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford. Mr. O'Farrell of Dublin, the tax gatherer, is the representative of this family, according to Dr. George Petrie; but the Editor is not acquainted with the evidences which prove his descent.

° *O'Farrell Boy*.—Ffaghny O'Fferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford, and his name appears in the official list. The editor does not know who the present representative of this Fachtna, or of the O'Farrell Boy, is.

° *O'Conor Don*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by the member for Roscommon, Denis, the son of Owen, son of Denis, son of Charles the Historian, son of Donough Liath, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor Don of Ballintober, who is the person mentioned in the text. The only other surviving members of this family are Denis O'Conor of Mountdruid, Arthur

as representative of the O'Neills of Clannaboy^o; and Magennis^p (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Duv).

Thither came also the chiefs of the Rough Third of Connaught; namely, O'Rourke^a (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen); O'Reilly (John Roe^r, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), and his uncle, Edmond, son of Maelmora^s, both of whom were then at strife with each other concerning the lordship of their country; also both the O'Farrells, viz. O'Farrell Bane^t (William, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac), and O'Farrell Boy^u (Fachtna, the son of Brian, son of Rory, son of Cathal).

Thither also repaired the Sil-Murray, with their dependents: namely, the son of O'Conor Don^w (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbury, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geanncach); O'Conor Roe^x (Teige Oge, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe); O'Conor Sligo^v (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Mur-

O'Conor of Elphin, and Matthew O'Conor, Esqrs., sons of Matthew, son of Denis, son of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, the historian.

^x *O'Conor Roe*.—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Roscommon were Sir Richard Byngnam and Thomas Dillon. The late Peter O'Conor Roe, of Tomona, in the county of Roscommon, who left one illegitimate son, Thomas, of Ballintober, was the last recognised head of this family. There is another family of the O'Conors Roe, living in the village of Lanesborough, who retain a small property in Slieve Baune; and there are others of undoubted legitimate descent living in and near the town of Roscommon, but they are reduced to utter poverty.

^v *O'Conor Sligo*.—Sir Donald O'Conor Slygagh was not a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Slygagh were Sir Valantyn Browne, Ja. Crofton, and Jo. Marbury. The last chief of the O'Conor Sligo family was Daniel O'Conner Sligoe, who was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service: he died at Brussels on the 7th of Februry, 1756, and was buried in the church of St. Gudule,

where the last female of the house of Hapsburg erected a monument to him, which exhibits the following inscription:

D. O. M.

HIC JACET

ILLUSTRISSIMUS D. D. DANIEL O CONNER SLIGOE
IN EXERCITU AUSTRIACO LOCUM TENENS GENERALIS
ET ANTIQUISSIMÆ APUD HIBERNOS GENTIS CAPUT
QUI MOX APUD SUOS CENTURIO, SUB JACOBO II.
IN GALLIS SUB LEOPOLDO LOTHARINGE DUCE,
AC DEMUM SUB INVICTA AUSTRIACORUM AQUILA
ANNIS XLVIII.

STIPENDIA EMERITUS

FIDE UBIQUE, ET VIRTUTE PATRIA
SUO APUD OMNES DESIDERIO RELICTO,
DECESSIT PLANE UT VIXERAT

CHRISTIANI MILITIS EXEMPLUM
OBIIIT BRUXELLIS VII. FEBRUARII MDCCLVI

ÆTATIS XCII.

R. I. P.

Some of the collateral branches of this family who remained in Ireland are still respectable; but the present senior representative of the name is a struggling farmer, as the late Matthew O'Conor, of Mountdruid, who knew him intimately, often told the Editor.

luircc .i. brian mac Ruaidrí, mic taidcc mic Ruaidrí óicc, óir baí mac diarmatta fíin .i. Taidcc mac eocáin ina íríóir éianaorua. O beirn cairbre mac taidcc mic cairbre mic maosleaclainn.

Do éoid ann taidcc mac uilliam mic taidcc duib uí éallaiḡ, O Maḡagan .i. doinnall inac Sḡain, mic bḡfḡail.

Do éoid and tpa iapla cloinne Riocairt uillecc mac Riocairt mic uillecc na ceshḡ, ḡ diar mac an ḡiolla duib uí ḡeacnapaiḡ Sḡan, ḡ diarmait.

Ní deachaid ann aon baḡ ionairme ó tḡian iapḡapac éoidcíd éonnaét acḡ mupchaḡ na tḡuaḡ mac taidcc mic mupchaḡ mic Ruaidrí uí plaitḡeapḡaiḡ.

Do éoid ann tpa iapla tḡaḡmumian .i. Donnchaḡ mac conéobair mic donnchaḡ mic conéobair mic toirḡḡdealbaiḡ mic taidcc uí bḡian, ḡ Sḡi toirḡḡdealbac mac doinnall mic conéobair mic toirḡḡdealbaiḡ mic taidcc uí bḡian iap na toḡa mar mḡoipe paplimentí a cconntae an cláir.

^z *Mac Dermot of Moyburg.*—His deputy did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by Charles Mac Dermot of Coolavin, Esq., who ridiculously styles himself “Prince of Coolavin,” a small barony to which his ancestors had no claim.

^a *O’Beirne.*—He was Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, a beautiful district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Mr. O’Beirne, of Dangan-I-Beirne, *alias* Dangan Bonacuillinn, in the parish of Kilmore, near the Shannon, in this territory, is the undoubted head of this family. He still possesses a small remnant of Tir-Briuin. O’Beirne did not attend this Parliament as a member.

^b *Teige, son of William, &c. O’Kelly.*—He was the head of the branch of the O’Kellys, seated at Mullaghmore, in the county of Galway. This Teige was not chief of his name, nor did he attend this Parliament as a member. The race of this Teige are now extinct, but the families of Screen and Gallagher are still extant, and highly respectable.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 121. The knights of Parliament elected for the county of Galway were Thomas le Straunge and Frauncis Shane [who was a

disguised O’Fferall].

^c *O’Madden.*—He did not attend as a member. The present representative of this Donnell, the son of John O’Madden, is Ambrose Madden of Streamstown, Esq., who is the son of Breasal, son of Ambrose, son of Breasal, son of Daniel, son of John, son of Anmhadh, son of the Donnell mentioned in the text. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 152.

^d *The Earl of Clanrickard.*—In the list of the “Temporal Lordes” of this Parliament, printed by Mr. Hardiman, “the Earle of Clanricard” is given as the fourth in order. He is now represented by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

^e *O’Shaughnessy.*—Neither of these sons of O’Shaughnessy was a member of this Parliament.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 378, 386, 388. The present head of this family is Mr. Bartholomew O’Shaughnessy of Galway. The very Rev. and Ven. Terence O’Shaughnessy, R. C. Dean of Killaloe, Dr. Wm. O’Shaughnessy of Calcutta, F. R. S., and all the O’Shaughnessys of the county of Clare, are not of the senior branch of this family, but descended from Roger, the third son of Lieutenant-Colonel William O’Shaughnessy, who was made free of the

tough); and a deputy from Mac Dermot of Moylurg^z, namely, Brian, son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Rory Oge, for Mac Dermot himself (i. e. Teige, the son of Owen) was a very old man; and O'Beirn^a (Carbry, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin).

Thither went also Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly^b; and O'Madden^c (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal).

Thither likewise went the Earl of Clanrickard^d (Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann); and the two sons of Gilla-Duv O'Shaughnessy^e, i. e. John and Dermot.

None worthy of note went thither from West Connaught, with the exception of Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty^f.

Thither, in like manner, went the Earl of Thomond^g (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien); and Sir Turlough^h, the son of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been elected a Knight of Parliament for the county of Clare.

Corporation of Galway in 1648, and who was the son of Sir Dermot II., who died in 1606, who was the son of Sir Roger I., who was the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1533. A branch of this family have changed their name to Sandys: and Mr. Levey, the well-known musician of the Royal Dublin Theatre, who is one of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy of 1648, has suppressed his father's name and retained that of his mother, contrary to the usage of most nations.

^f *O'Flaherty*.—Sir Murrough na doe O'Flahertie was not a member of this Parliament. This chieftain is now represented by Thomas Henry O'Flahertie of Lemonfield, in the county of Galway, Esq., who is the son of Sir John O'Flahertie, the son of Murrough, son of Brian Oge, son of Brian Oge na Samhthach, son of Teige, who was son of Murrough na dTuagh, or Murrough of the Battle-axes, who was appointed

"chief of all the O'Flaherties" by Queen Elizabeth.—See Genealogical Table in *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 362.

^g *The Earl of Thomond*.—In the official list printed by Mr. Hardiman, the "Earle of Tomond" is given as fifth in order among the "Temporal Lordes." The race of this Donough, son of Connor, is extinct. The present Marquis of Thomond descends from Dermot, who was the son of Murrough, first Earl of Thomond, from whose second son, Donough, the family of Dromoland are descended.

^h *Sir Turlough*.—He was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Clare. According to a pedigree of the O'Briens, preserved in a paper manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 23, p. 61, this Sir Turlough had a son, Donnell, who married Ellen, the daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, knight of Glinn, by whom he had two sons, 1,

Οο εἰαιῖ ann τοιρρδεαλβαῖ mac ταιῖcc mic cōncοβαῖr uí bῖriain, γ τῖg-
eapῖna an ταιῖbe τῖar ὅo clōinn εἰlém .i. Mac cōnmapa Sῖan mac ταιῖcc,
γ baotḡalach mac aḡḡa mic baotḡalaḡ meḡ plannchaḡḡa an ḡapῖa Rῖḡḡῖpe
Pῖrliamentῖ ar an cconntae ceḡḡa.

Οο εἰαιῖ ann mac uí lochlainḡ boῖrḡne .i. Roppa mac uaiḡne, mic maol-
eaclainḡ mic Ruḡḡraḡe mic ana. Mac uí bῖriain apa .i. Muῖrceapῖtaḡ
(.i. epḡoc cille ḡalua), mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ mic muῖrceapῖtaḡ mic ḡomnaill
mic ταιῖcc. Ο εῖrḡaill .i. an calbaḡ mac uilliam uḡḡῖr mic pῖrḡanaḡḡm mic
maolpuanaḡḡ mic Sῖain. Maḡ cocláin .i. Sῖan mac aῖrῖ mic coḡḡmaic,
Ο ḡuḡḡḡḡḡ coille na manac .i. Pῖlῖp mac uaiḡne.

Οο cóḡḡ ann mac bῖriain ó ceuanaḡ .i. Muῖrceapῖtaḡ mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ,

Teige, the grandfather of Christopher O'Brien, Esq. [of Ennistimon], who was living in 1713, when this pedigree was compiled; and, 2, Murtough, who married Slainé, daughter of John Mac Namara of Moyreask, by whom he had a son, Donnell, usually called *Domnall Spáinneac*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel the Spaniard, who married the daughter of Major Donough Roe Mac Namara, by whom he had issue living in 1713; but the compiler of this pedigree does not name the issue of Donnell Spaineach. According to the tradition in the country, Terence O'Brien, Esq., of Glencolumbkille, is the great grandson of a Donnell Spaineach, son of Colonel Murtough O'Brien; but Terence O'Brien himself asserts that he descends from a Donnell Spaineach, who was the son of a General Murtough O'Brien, who was the son of Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin; but the Editor has not been able to find any evidence to prove that Dermot, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, had a son Murtough.

¹ *Turlough, the son of Teige, &c. O'Brien.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The Lord of Inchiquin sat in this Parliament among the peers, though the Four Masters take no notice of him.

² *Mac Namara.*—He did not attend as a mem-

ber of this Parliament. The race of this John is extinct. Major Mac Namara, M.P., is descended from a junior branch of the eastern Mac Namara family, but his pedigree is not satisfactorily made out. Major Daniel Mac Namara Bourchier descends by the mother's side from the senior branch of the western Mac Namaras.

³ *Boethius Mac Clancy.*—"Boetius Clanchy," who was the Brehon of Thomond, and a good scholar, was duly elected one of the two knights to represent the county of Clare in this Parliament. He was afterwards appointed High Sheriff of the county of Clare, an office for which he was very well qualified, and, according to the tradition in the country, murdered some Spaniards belonging to the great Armada, who were driven on the coast of Clare in 1588.

⁴ *O'Loughlin of Burren.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Mr. O'Loughlin of Newtown is the present senior representative of this family. Sir Colman O'Loughlin represents a junior branch.

⁵ *Mac-I-Brien Ara.*—This bishop was the son of Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara, who made his submission to Queen Elizabeth in 1567.—See note ¹, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*. On the death of his elder brother, Donough, Murtough, or Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, became

Thither went Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brienⁱ; and also the Lord of the Western part of Clann-Coilein, namely, Mac Namara^k (John, the son of Teige); and Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy^l, the second Knight of Parliament elected to represent the county of Clare.

Thither repaired the son of O'Loughlin of Burren^m (Rossa, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana); Mac-I-Brien Araⁿ, Bishop of Killaloe, namely, Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige; O'Carroll^o (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John); Mac Coghlan^p (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac); and O'Dwyer^q of Coill-na-manach (Philip, son of Owny).

Thither went Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh^r, namely, Murtough, the son of

the head of this family. Murtough O'Brien Ara was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th of May, 1570, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities the same day. He received the profits of this see six years before his consecration; but being at last consecrated he sat about thirty-six years after. He died on the last day of April, 1613, having voluntarily resigned a year before his death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, where Harris states, that the Arra from whence this bishop's family, for the sake of distinction, were called O'Brien-Arra, is a barony in the county of Limerick. But this is an error of Harris, who ought to have known that Mac-I-Brien was seated on the east side of Lough Derg, in the barony of Ara, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary. The castle of Ballina, near the bridge of Killaloe, and the castles of Castletown and Knoc-an-Ein-fhinn, now Birdhill, in this barony, belonged to this family. It should be here remarked, that the "Busshopp of Killalowe" appears in the list of the spiritual lords of this Parliament. The race of this bishop has become extinct; but some of the line of Donnell Connaughtagh Mac-I-Brien Ara are still possessed of some property in the territory. Mr. O'Brien, of Kincora Lodge, Killaloe, is of

this race.—See pedigree of Mac-I-Brien Ara, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 7.

^o *O'Carroll*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. This Calvagh was the third illegitimate son of Sir William O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, comprising at this period the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the King's County.—See note ^e, under the year 1577, p. 1691, *supra*. The present chief of this family is unknown. The grandfather of the Marchioness Wellesley, who died in America, was its undoubted representative.

^p *Mac Coghlan*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. The last chief of this family died some forty years since, without issue, and his estates passed to the Dalys and Armstrongs. General Coghlan is of an obscure branch of this family.

^q *O'Dwyer*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. Coill-na-manach is the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. The present chief of this name is unknown to the Editor. There is a Colonel Dwyer, of Ballyquirk Castle, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but the Editor does not know his descent.

^r *Mac-Brian of Hy-Cuanagh*.—He was not a

mic muirceartaig, tigearna cairpcece ó ccoinnell, 7 páraigh luimniḡ .i. brian
 dub, mac donnchaíð, mic maḡaimna, mic donnchaíð, mic brian dub uí brian.
 Concobar na moinge, mac uilliam éasóí, mic diarmata uí máoilriain tigherna
 uaitne uí máoilriain tigherna uaitne uí máoilriáin.

Do éaið don Parliament rin dhong do máitib pleácta eogain móir co na
 fforéuaatib. Maḡ carḡaiḡ móir doinnall mac doinnall, mic corbmaic
 laḡraiḡ, Maḡ carḡaiḡ cairbreac eogain mac doinnall mic fínḡin, mic
 doinnall mic diarmata an dúnaið, 7 clann a deire dearbhratair Doinnall
 mac corbmaic na haine, 7 fínḡin mac donnchaíð.

Do éaið ann beór an diar bai i ccnḡuairpcei re roile im tigearnar duitce
 ealla .i. Diarmait mac eocain mic donnchaíð an bótair mic eogain meḡ
 donnchaíð, 7 donnchaíð mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic meḡ donnchaíð.

Do éaið ann dḡa ó pillebáin berpe, Eocáin mac diarmata, mic do-
 nnaill, mic donnchaíð meic diarmata baib, O Sullebáin móir .i. eocáin mac
 doinnall, mic doinnall na rccrḡoaiḡe. O maḡaimna an fuinn iartaraig

member of this Parliament. The two knights
 elected for the county of Limerick were Thomas
 Norris and Richard Bourke. Mac Brian Cuanach
 was seated in the barony of Coonagh in the
 county of Limerick, where the ruins of his
 splendid mansion are still to be seen in the
 townland and parish of Castletown. The pre-
 sent representative of this family is unknown
 to the Editor.

^s *The Lord of Carrigogunnell.*—He was not a
 member of this Parliament. The present repre-
 sentative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

^t *Fasagh Luimnighe*, i. e. the forest or wilder-
 ness of Limerick. This was a name for a part
 of the territory of Pobblebrien near the city of
 Limerick.

^u *O'Mulryan.*—Chief of the two Ownys, one
 a barony or half barony, as it was till recently
 called, in the county of Limerick, and the other
 a barony in the county of Tipperary. He was
 not a member of this Parliament. The Ryans
 of Ballymakeogh, near Newport, in Tipperary,
 now extinct, were the senior branch of this fa-

mily. Edmond O'Ryan, Esq., of Bansha House,
 near the town of Tipperary, and George Ryan,
 Esq., of Inch House, were considered the chief
 representatives of this family in 1840, when the
 Editor examined the county of Tipperary for the
 Ordnance Survey.

^w *Eoghan More*, i. e. the son of Oilioll Olum,
 king of Munster, in the third century, and an-
 cestor of the dominant families of Munster.

^x *Mac Carthy More.*—He is entered in the
 list next after "The Earle of Tomond," as
 "The Earle of Glancare," that being an angli-
 cised abbreviation of Clann Capḡaiḡ, and not
 Glencare, the vale of the River Carthach, in the
 county of Kerry, as ignorantly assumed by most
 Anglo-Irish writers. The race of this Earl is
 extinct.

^y *Mac Carthy Cairbreach.*—He was Sir Owen
 Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, in the
 county of Cork. He was not a member of this
 Parliament. The present representative of this
 family is said to be the Count Mac Carthy of
 France, whose pedigree has been published by

Turlough, son of Murtough ; the Lord of Carrigogunnell^a and of Fasach-Luim-nighe^c, namely, Brian Duv, the son of Donough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien ; and Conor-na-Moinge [of the Long Hair], son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan^d, Lord of Uaithne-Ui-Mhaoilriain.

To this Parliament repaired some of the chiefs of the descendants of Eoghan More^w, with their dependents, namely, Mac Carthy More^x (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach); Mac Carthy Cairbreach^y (Owen, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell, son of Dermot-an-Duna), and the sons of his two brothers, namely, Donnell, son of Cormac-na-hAine, and Fineen, the son of Donough.

Thither also went the two chiefs who were at strife with each other concerning the lordship of Duhallow^z, namely, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Donough an-Bhothair, son of Owen, son of Donough ; and Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Donough.

Thither likewise went O'Sullivan Beare^a (Owen, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donough, son of Dermot Balbh); O'Sullivan More^b (Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Donnell-na-Sgreadaighe); O'Mahony^c the

Monsieur Laine, who was genealogist to Chas. X.

^z *Duhallow*.—Neither of these chiefs was member of this Parliament. The knights elected to represent the county of Cork in this Parliament were John Norries, Lord President, William Cogan, and John Fitz Edmond. The Editor does not know the present chief of this family.

^a *O'Sullivan Beare*, was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown. There are several respectable gentlemen of the race in the baronies of Beare and Bantry, but the Editor has not been able to ascertain their pedigrees. The Editor is not aware how the Baron O'Sullivan de Grass, the present Ambassador of Belgium at the Court of Vienna, descends; the family claim to be the representatives of the O'Sullivans. It is probable that they descend either directly or collaterally with the O'Sullivan who was one of the faithful companions of Prince Charles Edward, in his perilous wanderings after the

defeat of Culloden: One of the Baron's brothers is married to the sister of the present Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.

^b *O'Sullivan More*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Kerry in this Parliament were John Fitzgerald and Thomas Spring. The representative of O'Sullivan More in the last century was O'Sullivan of Tomies, near Killarney. Timothy O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect, near Kenmare, represents O'Sullivan of Cappanacush, from which house the O'Sullivan More was elected, in case of failure of issue in the senior branch. Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks, near Killarney, whose pedigree is very well known, represents another branch of this family of O'Sullivan More; and Sir Charles Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, county Surrey, is said, in Burke's Peerage, to be of this family.

^c *O'Mahony*, i. e. O'Mahony, of Fonn Iartharach, or Ivahagh, in the south-west of Carbery,

Western, namely, Conor, the son of Conor Fin Oge, son of Conor Fin, son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'Driscoll More^d (Fineen, the son of Conor, son of Fineen, son of Conor).

Thither likewise repaired Mac Gillapatrik^e of Ossory (Fineen, the son of Brian, son of Fineen); Mageoghegan^f (Conla, the son of Conor, son of Leyny); and O'Molloy^g (Connell, the son of Cahir).

None worthy of note are said to have gone to that Parliament of the race of Laoighseach Leannmor^h, son of Conall Cearnach; or of the race of Rossa Failgheⁱ, the son of Cahir More, from Offaly; or of the descendants of Daire Barach^j, the son of Cahir More; or of the Kavanaghs^k, Byrnes, Tooles^l,

talitij per dies duodecim tractauerit, nongentos sexaginta homines in domo propria."

There are several respectable gentlemen of the Molloy's of this race. Daniel Molloy, Esq., of Clonbela, near Birr, in the King's County, is the present head of the family, according to the tradition in the country; but the Editor does not know his pedigree.

^h *Race of Laoighseach Leannmor*, i. e. Laoighseach or Lewis of the large mantle. He is otherwise called Laoighseach Ceannmhor, i. e. of the large head, and Laoighseach Lannmhor, i. e. of the large sword. He is the ancestor of the O'Mores and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix. The present representative of the O'Mores is unknown. R. More O'Farrell, M. P. descends from the senior branch of them by the mother's side; and Garrett Moore, Esq., of Cloghan Castle, calls himself the O'Moore, though he does not know his pedigree beyond the year 1611, and there is strong evidence to shew that he is an offset of the English family of the Moors of Drogheda.

ⁱ *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly, who had but little property in Ireland at this period. The present chief is unknown.

^j *Daire Barach*.—The principal family of his race, extant at this period, was Mac Gorman, who was then seated in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare. There are several respectable gentlemen of this family who now call

themselves O'Gorman.

^k *Kavanaghs*.—The family of Borris-Idrone are the senior branch of this family. There are several highly respectable families of the name living in the neighbourhood of Vienna. These are supposed to be descended from the celebrated Brian-na-Stroice of Drummin, son of Morgan, son of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, who distinguished himself by his valour at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. His son, John Baptista Kavanagh, left Ireland after the capitulation of Limerick, and became Baron Gniditz in Bohemia, and died in 1774. His father, Brian na Stroice, who is said to have been the largest officer in James's service, remained in Ireland, and lived at Drummin till February, 1735, when he died, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at St. Mullin's, where there is a curious monument to his memory.—See Ryan's *History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow*, p. 350. From Maurice, the elder brother of Brian-na-Stroice, is lineally descended John Kavanagh (son of Dowling, son of Morgan, son of Maurice, son of Morgan, son of Dowling of Ballyleigh, son of Dermot, son of Murrough, brother of Cahir Baron of Ballyanne) of Bauck, near St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow, who possesses a small estate in fee. From Rose, the daughter of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, who was married in

Ácť cńha taimicc ġur an bparlament rin rinnteap ġaible paġnaill Fiaġhaid mac Aeđa, mic Sťain mic doimnaill ġlaip ó ġhionn maofluġra.

Iap tťionól na nuapal rin uile co hať cliať, ġ iap mbńť né haťhaid ann nť po cuipeađ cpiođ for an bparlament an bliađain ri, ġ po pccaofľiot iapom dia tťiġib.

Tanaicc ġobernoir cđicciođ connacť co noġuing do đaoimđ onorća, ġ do cđmairle baile aťa cliať i cđicciođ connacť, tanġattap cetur do congmaill Seirpion i maunrtir innr i cconntae an clair. Do rđnađ orđaiġť ionġġnaťa aca ann rin .i. deic ġġillingi doġouccáđ don đainpřoġain in ġať aén cťťraimain cille ġ tuarte đá mbaof ġrin tťř cđnmo řa libeřti do aontaiġřiot řřin do

the year 1670, to Cornelius O'Donovan of Ballymountain, in the barony of Igrine, and county of Kilkenny, the Editor is the fourth in descent.

¹ *Tooles*.—The head of this family in the last century was Laurence O'Toole, Esq., of Buxtown, alias Fairfield, in the county of Wexford. For some account of his descendants see note under the year 1590.

^m *O'Dunnes, O'Dempseys*.—The present head of the O'Dunnes is Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dunne of Brittas, in the Queen's County, who is the son of the late General Edward Dunne, son of Francis, son of Edward, son of Terence, son of Charles, son of Barnaby, patentee, 15 Car. I., son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Leyny, son of Rory, son of Donough, son of Amhalgaidh. See note under the year 1448, p. 968, *supra*. The O'Dempseys have dwindled into plebcians, and Mr. Dempsey, of Liverpool, merchant, is now the most distinguished man of the name.—See page 1690, *supra*.

ⁿ *Fiagh, the son of Hugh*.—He was not a member of this Parliament, though Plowden asserts that Fiagh Mac Hugh “took his seat” as representative for Glenmalure. The late Garrett Byrne, Esq., of Ballymanus, in the county of Wicklow, who was expatriated in 1798, was probably the head of the race of Hugh Duv O'Byrne, whose descendants were rivals of the

family of Fiagh Mac Hugh.—See *History of the Rebellion of 1798*, by P. O'Kelly, Esq., p. 185. The Lord De Tabley descends from Melaghlin Duff O'Byrne of Ballintlea, in Wicklow, who was of the senior or chieftain branch of the O'Byrnes, not of the Gaval-Rannall.

^o *The Parliament was not finished*.—This Parliament was prorogued on the 29th of May, having passed the two Acts following :

1. An Act to attain James Eustace Viscount Baltinglas and others, which is commonly called the Statute of Baltinglass, and makes estates tail forfeitable for treason, and provides against the fraudulent conveyances of the attainted.

2. An Act for the restitution in blood of Laurence Delahide, whose ancestor had been attainted in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Lord Deputy intended to suspend Poyning's Act, that he might the more speedily pass such laws as he thought necessary ; but some of the Anglo-Irish members, who were by no means disposed to intrust the Lord Deputy with the power of assenting to any laws which might be procured in Parliament, overthrew the bill at the third reading. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, when it passed the celebrated Act, “That all conveyances made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in

O'Dunnes, or O'Dempsys^m. To this Parliament, however, went the senior of Gaval-Rannall, namely, Fiaghⁿ, the son of Hugh, son of John, son of Donnell Glas of Glenmalure.

All these nobles assembled in Dublin, and remained there for some time ; but the business of the Parliament was not finished^o this year. They then departed for their respective homes.

The Governor of the province of Connaught, with a number of other men of distinction, and of the Council of Dublin, went to the province of Connaught, to hold, in the first place, a session in the monastery of Ennis, in the county of Clare. Here they enacted unusual ordinances, namely: that ten shillings should be paid to the Queen for every quarter of land in the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay lands, excepting the liberties^p which they themselves consented

the Exchequer within a year, or be void."—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 41. This Parliament was dissolved on the 14th of May, 1586.

On the 15th of July, 1585, Perrott issued a commission, directed to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the Baron of Athenry, Sir Turlough O'Brien, Sir Richard Bourke Mac William Eigher, Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, Sir Brian O'Rourke, Sir Murrough-na-Doe O'Flahertie, and others: reciting, "Where our province of Connaught and Thomond, through the contynuall dissention of the Lords and Chieftains, challenging authorities, cuttings, and cessings, under pretexte of defending the people under their several rules, have run to all errors; and understanding the good inclination of these our subjects, through the good mynsterie of our truly and well beloved Sir John Perrott, our Deputy, &c., to embrace all good wayes and means that may be devised, to conserve them in our obedience, and their rights and titles reduced from the uncertaintye wherein it stood, to continue certain for ever hereafter."

The following proposals were made by these commissioners: "The Chieftains of countries,

Gentlemen and Freeholders of the province of Connaught, to pass unto the Queen's Majestie, her Heirs and Successors, a grant of ten Shillings English, or a marke Irish, upon every quarter of land containing 120 acres, manured or to be manured, that bears either horne or corne, in lieu and consideration to be discharged from other cess, taxation or challenge, excepting the rising out of Horse and Foote, for the service of the prince and State, such as should be particularly agreed upon, and some certaine dayes labour for building and fortification for the safety of the people and kingdome."—*Government of Ireland under Sir John Perrott, Knight*, 4to. London, 1626, p. 80.

The Commissioners commenced with the county of Clare or Thomond. Then followed the districts comprehended within the newly created county of Galway. "Indentures of Composition" were entered into for these territories, which were printed for the first time in the Appendix to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 309-362.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1585.

^p *Liberties*.—Queen Elizabeth, in her letter to the Deputy, Sir Henry, dated 7th October,

éabairt do dhaoibh maite an tíre, ⁊ cúice ríllingi acc tigeapna tuad-
muman ⁊ lupce cíora na bainpíogna, in gac aén éitrimáin tuaithe dpeapann
traéir ⁊ dāor dia mbaoi irin tír uile, áct amáin libeiri ⁊ peapann fglairí.
Ro deilígríot dha tríoá céd ceneoil ppsrímaic pé tigeapna tuadmuman, po
baoi ina ppsíann cíora agá ínnpíapáibh riam go rin, ⁊ tucpat tigeapnar an
tríoáit céd rin do bapún innri í éuin do mupcáð mac mupchað mic diar-
mada uí brian. Ro hopdaiccheað, ⁊ po haontáigeað marí an ccéda cíor
⁊ cúirt corcupruað do éoirpdealbáð mac doinnall mic concóðair uí brian
ar lupce a átar dia tuccað an tír rin ó éir (a tigeapnar tuadmuman) lá
hiapla tuadmuman .i. concóðar mac donnchað uí brian. Ro deilígríot a
cíor ⁊ a uaple pé gac cñd popail, ⁊ pe gac tigeapna tríoáit éett baoi irin
tír ó rin amac cenmotá Sfan mac conmapa tigeapna an táolbe éiar do cloinn
cuilein na pó éuir a lám ar an compoirpion rin do rónpat. Do rónpat an
compoirpion cedna ⁊ cconntaé na gailme, ⁊ cconntae porra comain, ⁊ cconntae
maige eo, ⁊ ⁊ cconntae pliccið.

AOIS CRIOST, 1586.

Aoir Cpiopt, mile, cuicc céd, oétmogat, a Sé.

Seirpion do congmaíl lá Síp Rirpíerð bionggam, ⁊ la comaple cúiccið
connaçt ⁊ ngailmí ⁊ mí ianuapmí Seacémogatt do mnaibh, ⁊ dpeapáib do

1577, says that the Earl of Thomond pretended
an ancient freedom in the whole barony of
Ibreckan, and desired the like in the other ba-
ronies.—See *Iar-Connaught*, p. 359.

^a *Free and unfree*.—It is not easy to deter-
mine what the Four Masters intend here by
pfpánn pæp ⁊ dāor, that is to say, whether they
spoke in reference to English or Irish tenure.
The Editor, therefore, has translated the words
literally leaving the reader to form his own
opinion. Pæpánn pæp, according to the Irish
notion, meant land held by the chief's relatives
free of rent, and pæpánn dæp was land held
by strangers (or natives who had forfeited their
privileges by crime or otherwise), at high rents,
and for services of an ignoble nature. If they

use the term with reference to the English law,
as received in Thomond since the creation of
the Earldom, they must have taken pæpánn
pæp to denote lands held in frank-tenement,
or knight's service, which was esteemed the
most honourable species of tenure among the
English; and pæpánn dæp, land held in pure
villenage.

[†] *Kinel-Fearmaic*.—In the description of the
county of Clare, written about this period, and
now preserved in the Manuscript Library of
Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this territory
is called Troghkeyd Kynel Veroge, or the ba-
rony of Tullagh-I-Dea. It comprised the fol-
lowing parishes, viz.: Rath, Kilnamona, Kil-
linaboy, Kilvedain, Kilvilly, Dysart, Ruane,

to grant to the gentlemen of the country; and that, over and above the Queen's rent, five shillings should be paid to the Lord of Thomond for every quarter of land free and unfree³ in the whole country, except the liberties and church land. They took from the Earl of Thomond the district of Kinel-Fearmaic⁴, which had been theretofore under tribute to his ancestors, and gave the lordship of it to the Baron of Inchiquin⁵, Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien. It was also ordained and agreed that Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, should have the rents and court of Corcomroe [the castle of Dumhach] in succession to his father, to whom it had been first given out of the lordship of Thomond by the Earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien. They deprived of title and tribute every head or chief of a sept, and every other lord of a triocho-ched throughout the whole country (with the exception of John Mac Namara, Lord of the western part of the district of Clann-Coilein), who did not subscribe his signature to this ordinance of their's. They acted a like ordinance in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo⁶.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1586.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-six.

A session was held by Sir Richard Bingham and the Council of Connaught in Galway, in the month of January. Seventy men and women were put to

Kilnoe, Kilkeedy, Inishcronan. From this list it is clear that the whole of the cantred of Kinel-Ferwaic is included in the present barony of Inchiquin, except the parish of Inishcronan; and we have sufficient evidence to prove that this parish did not originally belong to Kinel-Ferwaic, although attached to it at this period, for it was anciently a portion of Hy-Caisin, or Mac Namara's original territory, and was a part of the deanery of Ogashin, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis*.

³ *The Baron of Inchiquin*.—This Murrough, who was the fourth Baron of Inchiquin, attended the Parliament of 1585, though the Four Masters take no notice of him. The pro-

bability is that they mistook him for Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, a personage who appears to have been called into historical existence by an error of transcription.

⁴ Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, adds the obituary of his ancestor, Dermot, as follows:

"O'Concabaip Donn, siarpmuib, Mac caip-bpe, Mic Eogain éaoich, do écc i mbaile tobair bhrigite iap gcian aoir 16 September, 7 a ad-nacal i noéaplige a hpinreap i Ror Comáin. O'Conor Don (Dermot, the son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech) died at Ballintober, at an advanced age, on the 16th of September, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors at Roscommon."

bápuccáð ar an-reirion rin. Ro bað ðibþiðe ðomnall mac muirceartaiz ǵairþ mic brian mic tairðcc uí brian, 7 mac uí ǵra buiðe .i. brian mac céin mic oilealla ó ǵailnǵaib connaçt co nðruing ðuairlið cenmotat.

An ǵobernour céðna Sir Rirðerð ðo þuiðe þe haǵhað cluana ðubain an céo lá ðo marta. Bá hé baof irin mbaile írin Matǵamain, mac toirpðeal-baiz mic matǵamna, mic toirpðeal-baiz, mic Matǵamna uí brian o nabartar Sliocð matǵamna. Ro fáccbað nuimþi éccimnte ðo muinþir an ǵobernora þri þé tþi rǵctmuine báttar acc iomþuiðe an baile. Ir an ðara lá þiçt

^u *Murtough Garv.*—In the Description of Clare, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, he is called Moriortagh Garagh of the castles of Cahircorkrane and Rahe.—See his death entered under the year 1585, *supra*.

^w *Gailenga of Connaught.*—The Gailenga of Connaught, who received their name from Cormac Gaileng, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster, originally possessed the whole of the diocese of Achonry, but at the period of which we are now treating, their territory was very narrow. O'Hara Boy possessed about the eastern half of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Cluain-Dubhain*, now Cloon-oan Castle, in the parish of Kilkeedy, about six miles to the north-east of Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See note ^f, under the year 1569, p. 1632, *supra*. Only one side of this castle now remains perfect. It is twenty-nine feet in length and about sixty feet in height. All its outworks are entirely destroyed, and no idea can be formed of their extent or character. It is highly probable that this castle was re-edified since the year 1586, as the present walls could not have belonged to so strong a castle as this is said to have been when stormed by Bingham. Sir Henry Doewra, in his *Relation of Services done by Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland*, gives the following account of the taking of this Castle of Cluain-Dubhain, and of Castle Nacally, or Hag's Castle, a circular

fortress of great strength, situated on an artificial island in Lough Mask, near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.—See note ^r, under the year 1195, p. 102, and note ^e, under 1233, p. 268, *supra*:

“Aboute this tyme Sir Richard Byngham laye at the seidge of Clan Owen in Thowmond, a strong Pyle manued and kept against her Majestie, by Mahowne O'Bryan, a most dangerous enemye to the state; a cheiffe champion of the Pope's, and a great practyzer with fforraigne Powers ffor the Invasion of this Realm of Ireland. At this seidge Sir Richard Byngham had but one hundred English souldiers and some ffewe kearne of the countrie, by reason whereof he was dryven to noe small payne in skrymisheing, watchinge, and wardinge, with soe ffewe men; neverthelesse, within seaven dayes he wanne the castell, and slew the said Mahowne O'Bryan, and the warde within, and razed the said castell, without the ffurtheraunce of any great ordynance.

“After that Sir Richard marched ffrom this castell to Castell-ne-callye, within the which the traytors were, and enclosed themselves. Att his ffirst comeing thether he parlyed with them, advyceing them to remember the obedyence which they owed to hir Majestie, and to yeilde themselves to hir Majestie's mercye, assuring them that in soe doinge they shoulde ffinde that ffavoure in all respects, that other hir Highnes subjects did; but they myndeinge nothing lesse

death on this occasion, among whom were Donnell, son of Murtough Garv^u, son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brien; and the son of O'Hara Boy, namely, Brian, the son of Kian, son of Oilíoll of the Gailenga of Connaught^u; and many other gentlemen besides.

The same Governor, Sir Richard, on the first of March, laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain^x, then in possession of Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, from whom the Sliocht-Mahon are named. An indefinite number of the Governor's people were left there, besieged the castle for three weeks, and on the twenty-second day of the same month they made

then to submit themselves on any such conditions, saide they would not doe any hurte, but keep themselves there in saffetye, ffor that they were ffearefull to trust any Englishman, allleadginge manye ffrivelous and impertynent causes, movinge them to stande vpon their garde. Herevppon Sir Rychard proceeded to beseige them in the said castell, which was a strongeroundeffortresse erected ffarr within the Loghe, vppon a smalle compasse of grounde soe scant by the wall that scarce a standinge place was left vnto it. The seidge was all by water in boats, and could not otherwyse bee attempted, insoemuche as Sir Richard goinge aboute to bourn a boate or two of theires that they had docked and layde vpp vnder the castell wall, to the ende they might not escape awaye, and that alsoe he might watche and warde them with ffewe men (haveing but a small companye there, and those alsoe soore wearyed, bruised with stonpes, and galled with shott at the seidge of Clanowen), was fforsed by the suddayne ryseinge of contrarye weather, which muche ffavoured the enemye, to leave the attempt with the loss of one of his boats and two or three of his soul-diers; himself and others being in the said boate hardlye escaped by the healpe of other boates, which other boates came not in tyme to his succoure, thoroughe the negligence of such as he had put in truste with them, and appoynted to come and joyne with him. The boat which he

soe lost the enemyes gatt, in which and in another boate of theire owne, before Sir Richard could retourne to chardge them with a ffreche supplye from his camp lyeing on the shoare, they shipped themselves, and with greate secleritye escaped into the woodes, ffearing that at the next chardge Sir Richard would haue wonne the castell.

"Captain Mordante and others had the chase of them by water. Theise traytors beinge thus escaped to the woodes and mountaines oute of Castell-ue-callye, their accomplies alsoe fledd out of the other castell, both which, and one stronge pyle of ffarroge M^cDonnell's, Sir Richard razed to the ground, ffor that they were not fitt or stood serviceable to be kept to the English, and were very daungerous to be in the possession of the Irisherye. Riccard Bourke, alias the *Pall* of Ireland, a man of no small accompte amonge his septe, and all the ill affected Irisherye, repayred to Sir Rychard at his first comeing to Castell-ne-callye, beinge indeede the cheiffe of theire confederacye. This man, vnder cullor of dutyfull subiection, intended to haue betrayed Sir Richard and all his companye (but intelligence herof beinge given, and manye appaunte prooffes had of his trayterous intentions and devyces), this *Pall* of Irelande was soone executed by Martiall Lawe. This was assuredlye the most daungerous member in all the countye of Mayo, especiallye ffor the draweing in of

don mÍ céona no gabrat co díocra doípríftail ag cup do éum an baile do gabail. Baí Maéamain fóp taiblíb an éapléin acc diubhaccad cloé 7 caprac fóp an luét báttar imó bun ag cup rár, 7 raiúgíó fíur, 7 do pala óó go no haimpíó go hinnelloipeac dúrcor do péilérí é gurí bó marb gan anmain. Tuccaratt an barba an baile iarom iar marbadh maéamna, 7 ge maó lainn leó anacal dfaégbail noéa nruairíot idir. Ro légaó an lé riar don baile ó mullaó go talmain. Rob oiróípuccéad anma 7 onópa do Sir Rírdert bionggam an coircc rin, uair ní baóí fop tír tírim i nerrinn baile baó daingne 7 ba dítoélaigi ina cluain dubáin.

Do chuair an gobernoir iarain me haccáid capléin na caillígi fop loé mífcca, 7 pob é an baile rin digínn daingín cóiccíó connacht. Báttar iatt baóí accá barbaétt an tan rin Rírdert a búrc (dia ngoiréi dñman an éorpan) mac Riocairt, mic Rírdert, mic uilliam, mic emainn, mic Riocairt uí éuairceci, 7 uáéer, mac emainn, mic uillicc, mic emainn mic Riocairt uí éuairceci. Do éuattar do reacna Seppion, 7 do éaomna a ccorp ir in ccapléin rin. Ro gab an gobernoir acc iompuide an baile, 7 do éur luét a cftair, nó a cúicc darpéraigib do poigníb a raibe ar in ccampa i mídon laí do ionnpaigíó an baile, 7 ní bo torba dóib uair no marbaó dpong da ndaoínib, 7 no fágaibíot arépac dá narpéraigib, 7 do cóidíot an luét ele pó iombáéad gur an ccampa. Iar niméétt doibíde arpíó no éinníot na búrcraig rin gan bítt le barbaétt baile ar bítt i naghaid pprionna Saxon. Do cóidíot luét da arépac co na mnab, 7 co na leanbaib don létt ele don loé ór cómar an éampa. Do búr an gobernoir an baile dia níir iarain, 7 bá irin ccampa rin do cpochaó leir mac mec uilliam búrc .i. Riocairt ócc (ar a ttabarétai pál fá erinn) mac Ricairt mic Sfein an teapmainn iar marbaó a deapbáttar ele peme rin .i. tomar puad agápaige capléin na nenuige ar fionnloé éfra i

Scotts, a thing which Sir Richard ever doubted, and which the Bourkes undoubtedly intended."

^y Was razed to the ground, literally, "the west side of the town was knocked down to the ground."

^x Impregnable, dítoélaigi.—This might be translated: "There was not upon dry land in Ireland a castle more firm, or more difficult to be razed than Cluain-Dublain."

^a *Deamhan-an-Chorrain*, i. e. the demon of the reaping-hook.

^b To avoid, &c.—An English writer would say, "that they might not be obliged to attend the sessions."

^c Their efforts were fruitless, literally, "and it was not profit to them."

^d In danger of being drowned, fo iombáéad, literally, "under drowning." A storm arose

vigorous and irresistible exertions to take the castle. Mahon was on the battlements of the castle, casting down stones and rocks upon those who were at the base applying engines and apparatuses to it to demolish it; and it happened to him that he was aimed straight in the head with the shot of a bullet, which killed him on the spot. The warders, on Mahon's death, surrendered the castle; but though they expected quarter, they did not at all receive it. The western side of the castle was razed to the ground^y. This achievement exalted the name and character of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not upon dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable^z fortress than Cluain-Dubhain.

The Governor afterwards proceeded to attack Caislen-na-Caillighe [the Hag's Castle], in Lough Mask, which was the stronghold of the province of Connaught. These were they who guarded it at the time: Richard Burke, who was called Deamhan-an-Chorrain^a, the son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci; and Walter, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci. They had gone to this castle to avoid^b the session, and to protect their persons. The Governor proceeded to lay siege to the castle; and he sent the crews of four or five boats, of the flower of the choicest men in the camp, to attack the castle in the middle of the day. But their efforts were fruitless^c, for a number of their men was slain; they left behind one of their boats, and the rest returned, in danger of being drowned^d, for the camp. After their departure the Burkes resolved that they would not [in future] defend any castle against the Sovereign of England; and they went in two boats, with their wives and children, to the other side of the lake, opposite the camp. The Governor destroyed the castle after their departure. It was in this camp that he hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Oge, usually styled Fal-fo-Eirinn^e, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon^f, after his other brother had been killed, namely, Thomas Roe, the claimant of Caislen-na-nenuighe^g on Finnloch-Ceara in Connaught.

on the lake, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the castle. When the Editor examined the ruins of this castle in 1838, he found it exceeding difficult to land on the artificial island on which the castle stands, in consequence of a brisk breeze on the lake, which raised remarkable billows near the castle.

^e *Fal-fo-Eirinn*, i. e. the hedge or fence of Ireland. Docwra calls him the "Pall of Irelande."

^f *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla, in the barony of Clonmorris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 197, note ^k.

^g *Caislen-na-nenuighe*, i. e. the castle of An-

cconnaictaib. Rob éiccefn an baile rin do tábairt don góbernnóir iar mbá-
 rucchað Ríocairt 7 tómai, go po bhríeas lár é amail po bhríeas na bailte
 rin ele. Bá irin tan céona po crioas lár an ngóbernnóir diar mac uatéir
 pava mic dauid mic emainn mic uillic a búrc, Teboit 7 Maolir a nanmanna.
 Oronz mór do éicceas connact do gabail lár na búrcasab rin, 7 a ndol
 ma ccommbaíd tréuireacta iar ppéil éoin na bliasna po. Robaó díbrioe
 clann ndomnaill galloclac, 7 Sédaiz iaréar connact. Do cuirriot a nimir-
 gísa, a mná, 7 a muinteapa i ndaingmb, 7 i ndíreabab an tíre. Tánaioc
 an góbernnóir pe a nágaid go baile an rodba, 7 po leicc a peact nó a hoct do
 bandasab pó iaréar connact i ndiaid na ndíbríeas, 7 ó na puairriote gheim
 for na foglaóab po aircepiot muintir murchaíð na ttaas, 7 muintir plecta
 eoccam uí plaitéaraið po buí (an dár leó fein) po dlícheas an tan rin.
 Ro marbaó dha leó ríoe mná, 7 miondasóine, aitreabab 7 aer anppann. Ro
 crioerat teboite ó tuatail pfríogbala tróð 7 congmaia tige naoidíð. Do
 gabad leó beór eogan, mac domnaill an éoccaíð, mic an giolla duib, mic mur-
 chaíð mic eogan uí plaitéaraið, 7 po baraiðpiot é iar na gabail. Pillit
 tar anair iaram i cefn an góbernnóra go ccreasab 7 co nevalab iomdab.

Coblaó albanac do teact i tair i nimir eoccam i ndúthab uí doáaraið
 ir in eiaz toir tuaid do tair éonail. Robtar iat bá huairle 7 bá cinn éonrapal
 ar in ccoblaó rin da mac Shemair mic alartrapann, mic éoin éatanaiz mec
 mec domnaill .i. domnaill gorm, 7 alartrapann, 7 giolla erpuicc mac dubgaill
 mic donchaíð éaim mic giolla erpuicc méacailín co ndruing ele duairlib cen-
 mo éat. Bá moa a naim 7 a noirdearcur inar amail tangatpar. Do rónaó

nies, situated opposite Caislen-na-Caillighe, on Hag-island, in Finlough Carra, near Ballinrobe. There was also a small nunnery at this place, which, according to Downing, "was founded and given by Thomas Burke, chief of the Burkes of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong, upon condition that, if any woman of his posterity would vow chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her during her life, as appears by the several Inquisitions after the dissolution of Cong."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note c.

^h *Clann-Donnell Galloglach*, i. e. the Mac Don-

nells of Mayo, who were hereditary leaders of Gallowglashes.

ⁱ *The Joyces of West Connaught*.—These were a family of Welsh descent, seated in the barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, pp. 44, 248, 249, 382.

^k *The descendants of Owen O'Flaherty*.—These were the O'Flaherties of Connemara.—See Genealogical Table in the *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362, where all the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty are given by

This [last-mentioned] castle had to be given up to the Governor after the execution of Rickard and Thomas ; and it was demolished by him, as the other castles had been. It was about the same time that the Governor hanged the two sons of Walter Fada, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, whose names were Theobald and Meyler. A great portion [of the people] of Connaught, about the festival of St. John this year, joined these Burkes in their treason. Among these were the Clann-Donnell Galloglach^a and the Joyces of West Connaught^l. They sent away their moveables and their women into the fastnesses and wilds of the country. The Governor went to Ballinrobe to oppose them, and dispatched seven or eight companies of soldiers through West Connaught in search of the insurgents ; and these [soldiers], not having caught the robbers, plundered the people of Murrough-na-dTuagh and the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty^k, who were, as they thought themselves, under [the protection of] the law at that time. They killed women, boys, peasants, and decrepit persons. They hanged Theobald O'Toole^l, the supporter of the destitute, and the keeper of a house of hospitality. They, moreover, took prisoner Owen, the son of Donnell-an-Chogaidh^m, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Murrough, son of Owen O'Flaherty, and put him to death after taking him. They then returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils.

A Scotch fleet landed in Inishowen, O'Doherty's country, in the north-eastern angle of Tirconnell. These were the gentlemen and chief constables of that fleet : Donnell Gorm and Alexander, the two sons of James, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell ; and Gillespick, the son of Dowell, son of Donough Cam, son of Gillespick Mac Ailin [Campbell] ; with many other gentlemen besides. Their nameⁿ and fame were greater than their appearance.

name, and their relationship to Murrough-na-dTuagh shewn.

^l *Theobald O'Toole*.—He lived in the island of Omev in Iar-Connaught, where his ancestor, who was of the O'Tooles of Leinster, settled at an early period. The pedigree of this Theobald, who had a son, Edmond O'Toole, of Omev or Imagia, in Conmaicne-mara, is given as follows by Duald Mac Firbis : Theobald, son of Faelan [or Felim], son of Tuathal, son of Tuathal, son of Hugh, son of Awley, son of Dermot Oge, son

of Dermot Sugagh, i. e. the Merry, son of Dunchuan, son of Tuathal, son of Dunlang, son of Gilla-Kevin of the Green, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhggaill, in whom the Connamara branch meets the chieftains of Imaile and Feara Cualan.—See Mac Firbis's genealogical work, and also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 280, 281.

^m *Donnell-an-chogaidh*, i. e. Donnell of the war.

ⁿ *Their name, &c.*, i. e. the forces they took with them, and their military preparations on

πορλονγορτα πεόιλ ιομόα λεό ιριν τίρ ι τευόατταρ, γ βάτταρ αέρ πέιζ
 πορualλαέ, γ λυέτ πυράιλμε πειλγμοή, γ μίόυιόιζέε μαίττρα να αεριοό αομή-
 ποαυρ acc τοέτ δια ραίγχιό αν ού ριν έο νάρ ράγαίβριοτ αέμίαοίν δια νήρ
 ι μιοιρ εόέόαιν θαρβαρ νό θαρπειρ δο έυρ ριν. Λοτταρ ιαροή λάιμ lé ριν
 γ lé Μοόαιρν δο έρμανν μέγεραιέ, δο τυαιέ λυιρεε, γ δο μιοόβυλεε γο
 ρανγατταρ γο ηυιρ ιμλβη έιρνε. Οτ έυαλατταρ να βύρκαίγ βάτταρ πορ ραν
 ρρογαίλ, γ πορρ αν οίβήρρεε πέμπαίτε .ι. Ριρόρρ α βύρε mac οίμαιν αν έορ-
 ράιν, γ clann emainn abúρc, γ clante ndómnaill gallocclac ρεcele na nalbanac
 πο έυιρριοττε τεαέτα co tinneapnac δια τοογαίρμ έυα, γ πο ραιόριοτ co
 ρρυιγβιτετίρ έόαλα ιομόα, γ α νοιογμίαλα δο ουτκαίγ ι αόόίγεαό connaéτ δια
 τεόιραό οιοό ρήν α κορναή ρρ μυντιρ αν ρριοηρρα. Λοταρ να halbanaiγ
 ταρ έιρνε λάρ να ηαιέρρεαίβ ριν, γ ρανγατταρ αν αέονα ηυιόε έτιρ όαίβ, γ
 όροβαοίρ co πο γαβρατ αγ milleaό θαρτραιγε, γ αιηρρε, τάναίcc Ριρόρρ γ
 clann emainn ina cclno anηριν. Δο έαεο αν γοβήρνοιρ πέ α nacchaó γο
 ρlicceac. Ράccbaio na halbanaiγ αν τοιρρ ριν, γ πο γαβρατ βάόρρ δο όαρ-
 τραιγε, γ lá ταόό βήηνα όό ιρην ιμβρειρνε όάτταρ τεόρα ηοιόέ ι νορμυιμ θα
 έτιαρ. Ρο αρccνάτταρ αρ ριν δο όραιόρλιαό, γ ní πο αιρρρταρ co cillρónain,

this occasion, did not sustain the martial character which fame had reported of them.

^o *The haughty robbers.*—The Irish word *féiγ*, which is explained *γέρ*, sharp, by O'Clery, and bloody, by O'Reilly, really means *acer*, *atrox*; *πορualλαέ* means, indignant, proud, or haughty.

^p *The perpetrators of treacherous deeds*, *λυέτ πυράιλμε πειλγμοή*.—In this phrase *πυράιλμε* is the genitive singular of *πυράίλεαμ*, to offer, incite, provoke; *πειλγμοή* .i. *γνίόμ* *πείλλε*, a deed of treachery.

^q *The opponents of goodness*, *αυιουγαό μαίττρα* means, to help to do good; and *μίοαυ-οιυγαό μαίττρα*, as in the text, means the very opposite.

^r *Miodhbholg*, a district on the margin of the Lower Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. The name is locally pronounced Meeluck.—See note ^r, under the year 1432, p. 882, *supra*.

^s *To their assistance*, literally; “to invite them

to them.”

^t *The first march*, *αέονα ηυιόε* .i. *an éeo ar tíρ*, i. e. the first day's march.

^u *The Governor.*—This was Sir Richard Bingham, whose brother, George Bingham, is the ancestor of the Lords Lucan and Clanmorris, and of the late Major Bingham of Erris, in the county of Mayo. Richard Bingham (afterwards Sir Richard Bingham) makes his first appearance in Irish history as one of the bloody actors at Dun-an-oir, near Smerwick in Kerry in 1580. There is preserved in the British Museum, Titus B. xii. p. 115, an original letter from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated Smerwick Road, 3rd November, 1580, conveying intelligence of the arrival of a ship with men, pressed. And, p. 116, another letter, dated 11th November, 1580, from Smerwick, same to same. His cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which begins, “*To the glory of the Lord of Hosts*,” states that he served at Smerwick in Ireland. It is curious

They pitched camps in [that part of] the country where they landed, where they had much flesh meat. The haughty robbers^o, the plunderers, the perpetrators of treacherous deeds^p, and the opponents of goodness^q, of the neighbouring territories, flocked to join them there; so that there was nothing of value in Inishowen, whether corn or cattle, which they did not carry off on this occasion. They afterwards passed along by the River Finn and the Mourne to Termon-Magrath, to the territory of Lurg, and to Miodhbholg^r, until they arrived at the borders of the Erne. When the Burkes, who were engaged in plundering and insurrection, as before stated, namely, Richard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clann-Donnell-Galloglagh, had heard the news of [the arrival of] these Scots, they expeditiously sent messengers, inviting them to their assistance^s, and stating that they would obtain many spoils and a territory worthy of them in the province of Connaught, should they themselves succeed in defending it against the people of the Sovereign. The Scots, upon receipt of these messages, proceeded across the Erne by the first march^t, until they arrived [in the district lying] between the Rivers Duff and Drowis; and they proceeded to plunder Dartry and Carbury, where they were met by Richard and the sons of Edmond [Burke]. The Governor^u proceeded to Sligo to oppose them, upon which the Scots departed from that district^w, and passed southwards through Dartry, and by the side of Beanna-bo^x in Breifny. They remained three nights in Dromahaire, from whence they proceeded to Braid-Shliabh^y; and they never halted until they arrived at Kilronan^z,

to remark how treacherous all his attacks have been. Sir Henry Docwra, who was himself a fierce soldier, draws Sir Richard's character in colours rather agreeable. But courage and cruelty were admired in this age, even by the Four Masters themselves. Cox hides the exact nature of this attack on the Scots in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1586.

^w *District*, oipeap.—This word is otherwise written aipeap, which occurs frequently in these Annals in the sense of territory, district, or region.—See the year 1558, where oipeacan na n-oipeap is used in the sense of “to plunder the districts.”

^x *Beanna-bo*, now Benbo, a mountain at

Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim.

^y *Braid-shliabh*, now locally pronounced in Irish Óráib-íliab, and anglicised Braalieve, or Braulieve, a mountain situated about four miles to the south of the town of Dromahaire, on the southern boundary of the parish of Killannumery, where the county of Leitrim adjoins that of Roscommon. The lie or direction of its ridge is nearly south-east and north-west. It is to be distinguished from the neighbouring mountain of Breic-shliabh, or Breclsieve.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 481.

^z *Kilronan*.—See note ^o, under the year 1339, p. 564, *supra*.

Ro gabratt an dú rin i ccoicepiú na bpeirne, maige luirce, 7 ua noilella. Tánaiucc an gobernoir don taobh tuar co bél an áta paba i tuir oilella. Báttar dublínib co cñd coicteoiri ir na hionaduib rin gan neactar diobh dionnraighib apoile. Ro gabrat na halbanaigh lám for imteect torac oidee phlicte piorboirce, 7 ro gabrat riar tuaid do tír oilella do dol tar dhoicte cula maóile. Báttar trí banna do muintir an gobernoira ag coiméid an dhoicte in oidee rin. Do pala na halbanaigh ina cñd go ro fíraib ghiaib ngairib stoppa, 7 pob eiccn do na halbanchaib iongabail an dhoicte, 7 gabail tar an at alla tuar de. Do cóiríot an oidee rin go rliaib gam, 7 ar ná marac go haro na rias. Do deachaib an gobernoir uaduib a bél an áta paba ar namarac amail na biaib a aipe fíri a marimóircaect itir, 7 baí for pud connact co cñd cóig lá ndécc acc tionol rocpaibe amail porcaemnacair, 7 baí beór brat 7 caircélaib uada ar na halbancóib in aipíte rin. O pob eplaím lair an líon ráimce alí, luib o maimpíir bñdóda i luighib connact torac oidee fíor dhoirce fogmair, 7 ní ro aipir do ló no doidee co ráimce i mñón laoi ar na marac go haro na rias gan rabad, gan raucchaib do na halbancóib. Ar amne battar ríde for a cionn ina ccobailtighib gan fáirtíir gan fúirtíir, act amail bió leó fíin gan fírtíir an tír eactaircneoil ina ttangattar. Bá ré céid ní léir bñgattar ar a mbuan coirpíim gair a ngiollamraide agá nguin ag muintir an gobernoira reónón an baile. Ro éirgeatar na halbanaigh ar a haite co haetlaím, 7 do cóiríot i minnell 7 i nootuccaib amail ar deach

^a *Ballinasfad*, bél an áta paba, i. e. mouth of the long ford, a small village in the barony of Tirerrill, at the base of the Curliu hills, and about⁴ four miles to the north of Boyle.

^b *Cul-Maoile*, now Collooney, a small but well-known town at the junction of the Owenmore and Owenbeg rivers, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^c *To abandon the bridge*, iongabail an dhoicte, i. e. to relinquish their design of crossing the bridge in despite of the Governor's soldiers.

^d *Sliabh-Gamh*, now Slieve Gamph, and sometimes incorrectly translated the Ox Mountains. —See note^d, under the year 1285, p. 442, *supra*. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^e *The requisite number*.—William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, states, in his pedigree of the Count Lally Tolendal, that Dermot O'Maollalla, second Baron of Tully-Mullally, went to Ballinrobe on this occasion to join Sir Richard Bingham, at the head of his vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others; but this is a mere fabrication.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 180, note^k; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 394. Sir Richard Bingham was met on this occasion by the Earl of Clanrickard and O'Kelly, as also by Bermingham at the head of his vassals, among whom, no doubt, was O'Mullally, the ancestor of Count Lally Tolendal.

^f *Bannada*, a village in the parish of Kilmac-

where they stopped, in the vicinity of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. The Governor went from the west to Ballinafad^a in Tirerrill; and both parties remained in those places without coming in contact with each other. The Scots [at length] began to move from that place in the beginning of a wet and very dark night; and they proceeded north-westwards through Tirerrill, with the intention of crossing the bridge of Cul-Maoile^b; [but] three companies of the Governor's people were guarding the bridge on that night. The Scots advanced to them, and a fierce conflict was fought between them. The Scots were obliged to abandon the bridge^c, and to cross the ford on the west side of it. After this they went on the same night as far as Sliabh-Gamh^d, and on the following day to Ardnarea. The Governor departed from Ballinafad on the following day, as though he had no intention of pursuing them; and he went through Connaught for fifteen days, collecting forces as he could; and during that time he had [people employed] to spy and reconnoitre the Scots. When he had the requisite number^e ready, he marched from the monastery of Bannada^f in Leyny of Connaught, in the beginning of a very dark night in autumn, and stopped neither day nor night until he arrived at Ardnarea, about the noon of the day following, without giving any warning to the Scots. The way^g the Scots were on his arrival was, sleeping on their couches, without fear or guard, just as though that strange country into which they had come was their own without opposition. They were first aroused from their profound slumbers by the shrieks of their military attendants^h, whom the Governor's people were slaughtering throughout the town. The Scots then arose expertly, and placed themselves as well as they were able in order and battle-array, to

teige, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo. In Sir Henry Docwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham, a very curious description of Bingham's movements are given, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to give the entire of it, as it agrees in substance with the narrative of the Four Masters. He describes the situation of the places thus:

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bannada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye, marched

towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye, in the highway towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight miles from the abbeye of Belclare."

^a *The way*, ar amne .i. ramlarò.—This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

^b *Military attendants*.—The *giollanpaíde* of the Irish were the same, or nearly the same, as the *calones* of the classical writers.

po féudar do éocar ppi muintir an gbeirnoia. Ní bó torba dóib innirín uair ní mó ná an céona raitte dia raiḡuib po diubraiciriot an tan po rraoín-eaḡ porra go dian dáraḡtaḡ do raiḡiḡ na habann tarla por a cciomn .i. an muaiḡ maigreac m̃rḡlḡraḡ. Ro fáccbaio ppi i ppaenlige uaḡaib c̃in báttar aḡ ionnraigḡ na habann, ḡ iar poḡttain dóib dia raiḡiḡ ní harriom̃ ppi a huḡt do ponraḡ, aḡt uol ina hiom̃d̃om̃ain gan anad̃h uair po baḡ f̃l̃r̃r̃ leḡ a mbátaḡ inár a marbaḡ do muintir an gbeirnoia. Aḡt c̃f̃na arreaḡ a cumair po marbaḡ a ngar do dá m̃ile uib an tan rin. Ní rabáttar clann emainn a búrc irin m̃br̃h̃rim rin óir do c̃óir̃pet co t̃r̃r̃ib cédaib f̃l̃r̃ an lá iar an maḡom rin diarraḡ c̃reac gur na halbanchaib, ḡ iar c̃cloir̃teaḡt na r̃c̃él rin dóib po r̃caoir̃riot ó ioile, ḡ po anraḡ clann emainn a búrc i ndaingm̃ḡt̃ib a nduit̃eḡ f̃éin. Ro t̃riallraḡ ma mbaoi d̃ultaḡaib ḡ d̃albanchaib ma p̃foḡair aḡhaḡ do t̃abair̃t ar d̃ol a nullt̃oib, ḡ ḡiḡ iad̃uḡe puaraḡttar a c̃c̃pochaḡ ḡ a marbaḡ d̃ur̃m̃ór in ḡaḡ t̃ir̃ t̃r̃ér a t̃tuḡḡaḡttar pia r̃iú tangad̃ar t̃ár Eir̃ne. Aḡair na cloinne r̃éim̃ráti .i. Emann mac uilicc mic emainn, mic Riocair̃d ui c̃uair̃pece do c̃pochaḡ lár an ngob̃er̃noir̃ iar̃r̃ an maḡom rin. Ba ham̃laḡ boi r̃iḡe, ḡ r̃é ar̃raḡ ar̃ac̃ liath gan lúḡ gan láñtapaḡ gur bó héicc̃h̃ a iom̃c̃ar i náraḡ aḡá b̃reit̃ gur an c̃c̃poic̃h̃.

Aḡo mac eoc̃c̃ainn, mic d̃om̃naill, mic eoc̃c̃ain, mic d̃om̃naill na maḡmañt̃ ar̃d̃onrapal cloinne r̃iocair̃d do écc, m̃il̃iḡ ar̃ m̃éḡ, ḡ cupaḡ ar̃ calmataḡ an t̃í t̃f̃r̃a anñrin rin.

Alar̃p̃r̃ann mac r̃om̃air̃le buḡe, mic Alar̃p̃r̃ainn, mic eóin c̃at̃ánaḡ mac mec d̃om̃naill na halban do marbaḡ le cair̃tin m̃er̃p̃man, ḡ le hAḡo mac an decc̃ánaḡ uí ḡallc̃ubhair̃ a m̃i maḡ do r̃oñnraḡh.

Ser̃p̃ion do c̃ongm̃áil i ngail̃l̃m̃ i mí decem̃ber na bliad̃na po in po báraic̃cheaḡ iom̃aḡt̃ ban ḡ f̃l̃r̃, ḡ po báraḡḡeaḡ ann emann ócc mac emainn mic maḡnura mec r̃iḡh̃ḡ, ḡ ochtar d̃iolm̃aineac̃ do ḡeap̃alt̃achaib ma r̃oḡair̃ iar̃ p̃p̃aḡail a r̃eapa porra go mbáttar ar̃ aon lar̃ na halbañoib rin po marbaḡ i nard̃ na r̃iaḡ.

Conn mac air̃t̃ óicc, mic neill, mic air̃t̃, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eoḡain

ⁱ *Salmon-full*, maigreac.—See the reference to maḡ maigreac, i. e. the River Maigue abounding in salmon, under the year 1580, note ², p. 1730, *supra*.

^k *Was hanged*.—Sir Henry Doeiora (MS.

Bibl. Harl. No. 357, foll. 235, b.) says that this Edmond Burke, though very old, was hanged for abetting his sons to persevere in their rebellious practices, and that, though Sir Richard Bingham might have executed him by martial

engage the Governor's people. But this was of no avail to them, for they had scarcely discharged the first shower of darts before they were routed by the Governor's people, [and driven] towards the river which confronted them, namely, the loud-sounding, salmon-full¹ Moy. On their way towards the river many were laid low; and when they arrived at the river they did not stop at its banks, but plunged without delay into its depths, for they chose rather to be drowned than be killed by the Governor's people. In short, near two thousand of them were slain on this occasion. The sons of Edmond Burke were not [present] at this onslaught, for on the day before that defeat they had gone forth with three hundred men, in quest of booty for the Scots; but, hearing the news [of this disaster of the Scots], they kept aloof from them, and remained in the fastnesses of their own country. Such of the Scots and Ulstermen as were with them [i. e. with the sons of Edmond Burke] attempted to effect their passage into Ulster; but they were almost all hanged or slain in the several territories through which they passed, before they could cross the Erne. The father of the sons already mentioned, namely, Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Richard O'Cuairsci, was hanged^{*} by the Governor after this defeat. He was a withered, grey, old man, without strength or vigour, and they were obliged to carry him to the gallows upon a bier!

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn [Mac Sweeny], Chief Constable of Clanrickard, died; and the person who then departed was a soldier in stature, and a hero in valour.

Alexander¹, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, was slain by Captain Merryman and Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May.

A session was held at Galway in the month of December of this year, and many women and men were put to death at it; and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, and eight soldiers of the Geraldines along with him, were put to death, information having been given against them that they had been along with those Scots who were slain at Ardnarea.

Con, the son of Art Oge, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry,

law, he preferred having him put on his trial by the common law that his estates might be confiscated to Her Majesty.

¹ *Alexander*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, in Irish, "that he was the kinsman of Ineenduv, the wife of O'Donnell, and

δο δολ αρ ριυβαλ ερειέε ι νουτχαιγ μεγυιόρ ο λοέ (.ι. λοέ ειρνε) ροιρ. Mac megyiόρ .ι. αού mac conéonnaét mic conéonnaét do bñitē go mbuióin mbicc marcpluaγ φορ éonn co po figē pccainnear épóda (τορρα ι mbeól áta painpéoiγ, γ conn do mārbaó lá mac mēgyiόρ go nupmór a muintire am aille ριρ, γ an épē do ióbaó tap air gup na muintēraib ó puccaite.

Feilim dub mac airt mic ciunn uí neill duine deaprccaigte do dúthaiγ pleácta airt, γ a mac do mārbaó lá haoó mac mēgyiόρ.

Mac ruibne bágaíneac bñian ócc mac maolmuire do mārbaó 18 mai la mall mñrgeac mac maolmuire mic aótha.

Aimrñr pluc, arbar ettoirpēac, γ iomat enói mñra an bliadain ρι.

Parliament áta eliaé do epioénucchaó an bliadain ρι, γ tap gac ní dá nbeapnaó and do cñglaó oíðpeacé iapla cille dapa lé coroin tsaγan.

Eogan ulltaé (mac donnchaó .ι. an doctúρ) γ po ba doctúρ ap aoi pfoγlaina an teogan íρin, uair po deaprcenaig ríðe do doctuipib leigir na hepeann ipin aimrñr ρin ι mbaói do écc.

An topical maγ congail .ι. eogan ballac décc lá péle bñgve do ponnraó.

Corbmac mac doinnail meγ congail décc 17 do mārta.

Cúicc céo eipñbaó do dol a hepinn do éongnaím lá bainpíogain Shaxan ι ccoccaó plonupaip, γ gē po uiótaigte a nupmór ipin tñr ρin do deachaió a nainm γ a noipdeapcur fón éopaip ap aoi ngeipaitteácta γ ngeipcció.

the mother of Hugh Roe, son of Hugh, son of Manus."

^m *At the entrance of a certain ford*, áta painpéoiγ, i. e. *ad os vadi cujusdam*. The adjectives painpéoiγ and epóalta, are nearly synonymous, and mean "certain, particular."

ⁿ *Was finished*, i. e. closed its session. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, and it was dissolved on the 14th of May following.

^o *The Earl of Kildare*.—This should be "The Earl of Desmond," for this Parliament had nothing whatever to decide concernig the Earldom of Kildare; but in relation to the estates belonging to the Earldom of Desmond, it found that the Earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into open rebellion, had secretly conveyed

all his lands to feoffees, in hope to have cut off Her Majesty from the escheate of his lands, and this Parliament therefore passed an Act, "that all conveyances, made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in the Exchequer, within a year, or be void." Sir Richard Cox remarks, that this Act did not pass the houses without great difficulty, and perhaps had not passed at all, if John Fitz Edmond Fitzgerald, to prevent the Earl of Desmond's forfeiture, had not produced a feoffment made by that Earl before he entered into rebellion, which had taken effect and baffled the expectations of the undertakers, if Sir Henry Wallop had not gotten a document which proved that the Earl had entered into a confederacy of rebellion with the

son of Owen, went upon a predatory excursion into Maguire's territory, east of the Lough (i. e. Lough Erne). The son of Maguire, namely, Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, with a small party of cavalry, came up with Con, and a fierce conflict was fought between them at the entrance of a certain ford^m, in which Con was slain, together with the greater part of his people, by the son of Maguire. The prey was restored to the respective persons from whom it had been taken.

Felim Duv, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, an accomplished man, from the country of the descendants of Art, and his son, were slain by Hugh, the son of Maguire.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Brian Oge, the son of Mulmurry) was slain on the 18th of May, by Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh [Mac Sweeny].

There was [much] wet weather and unproductive corn, but a great supply of nuts, in this year.

The Parliament of Dublin was finished^a this year; and the most remarkable Act passed in it, [was one by which] the inheritance of the Earl of Kildare^o [*recte* Desmond] was annexed to the Crown of England.

Owen Ultach^p (the son of Donough), i. e. the Doctor, died; and this Owen was a doctor in regard of learning, for he excelled the medical doctors of Ireland in the time in which he lived.

The official Mac Conghail, i. e. Owen Ballagh, died on the festival of St. Bridget.

Cormac, the son of Donnell Mac Conghail, died on the 17th of March.

Five hundred^a Irishmen left Ireland, in order to assist the Queen of England in the Flemish war; and though the greater part of them were cut off, their name and renown for heroism and bravery spread throughout Europe.

very persons to whom he conveyed the estates (of whom John Fitz Edmond was one), two months before the conveyance; but that upon the producing of the document, and the discovering of the fraud and subtlety, the honest part of the house were ashamed to abet so ill a cause, and that accordingly the Act was made to prevent the like contrivances.—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 384; and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, vol. i. pp. 8, 9.

^p *Owen Ultach*.—His real name was Donlevy, or Mac Donlevy. He was physician to O'Donnell. The exact nature of the construction of the original Irish will appear from the following literal Latin version:

“Eugenius Ultoniensis filius Dionysii (i. e. Doctoris), et erat doctor quoad eruditionem hic Eugenius, nam præcelluit ille Doctoribus medicinæ Hiberniæ tempore quo floruit, obiit.”

^a *Five hundred*.—Cox states that Sir William

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1587.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-seven.

The son of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) was taken by the English. His capture was first effected thus : the English, with the Justice and the Council in general, had contracted a great dislike to the Earl O'Neill, Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh (although he was obedient to them), in consequence of the accusations and complaints of Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, who was always in opposition to him ; and because Joan, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh, the son of Manus, was married to the Earl of Tyrone. Moreover, the name and renown of the above-named

present at it, yet he would do what he thought fit.' The Marshal reply'd : 'He mistrusted false measures wou'd be used.' The Deputy said : 'He defyed him, or any man who shou'd think any false measure should come by him.' The Marshal told him : 'He defyed him also.' Hereupon the Deputy, with the flat of his hand, touch'd his cheek once or twice, and laying his other hand on his right shoulder, said : 'Well, well, Marshal, if you defyed a man in my place in another country, he would have hanged you.' The Marshal hereat held up his staff, as if he would have struck the Deputy ; but Mr. Fenton, the Secretary, and Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, interposing themselves, the Marshal fell back, and rising up said : 'It will be proved you have done ill in this matter.' The Lord Deputy answer'd : 'You lye, if you say I have done ill in this matter.' Said the Marshal : 'You lye ;' and, correcting himself : 'If you were not Lord Deputy, I would say, you lye ; but I care not for Sir John Perrott.' The Deputy said : 'If I were but Sir John Perrott, I would teach you to use me thus ; and if you did not dote I would commit you to prison.' 'If you do,' answer'd the Marshal, 'I wou'd come out whether you wou'd or no.' The Lord Deputy said : 'Get you hence, for tis no reason

to talk with you ; for a man would think you are drunk.' 'You are drunk,' replied the Marshal. What was the end of this discourse is not known, nor the cause of it, only tis believed that the Marshal was a great friend to Cullan."

The cause of this will be yet elicited from the State Papers. The truth is, that Perrott, notwithstanding his treacherous capture of the young O'Donnell, was one of the best friends to the old Irish race that was ever appointed Chief Governor of Ireland, and a great lover of fair play ; while the Marshal was a base and slanderous defamer, who wished to remove Perrott, that he himself might be enabled to ruin Turlough Luineach and the Earl of Tyrone.

Perrott, finding himself beset with base enemies, who forged letters against him in O'Neill's name, grew impatient to be recalled, and earnestly petitioned Elizabeth to relieve him from a burden, which the perverseness of her subjects in Ireland of the English race had rendered intolerable, and whom he had provoked beyond all possibility of reconciliation by restraining their oppressions of the ancient Irish natives. "I can please your Majesty's Irish subjects," said he, "better than the English, who, I fear, will shortly learn the Irish customs, sooner than the Jews did those of the Heathens. My

anm ḡ epdearcur an macaoim rémraite aoð ruad mac aoða ró cóicc cóicc-
fóib epceann oib ruá ríu rainicc co haoir éspóata ap aoí ngaoiri, ḡ ngliocair,
mfar, ḡ oirdeartaip. Atberoir dha cáe i ccoiteinne gur bó tairnnglraic
oir é, ḡ mað dia léccéi co haoir mpsóma cco ttiocpað buaidreac inri
epceann uile tpeimic, ḡ tria iarla típe heógan diamac daoínleic nó imep-
daoir, ḡ nó bérdaoir a mbáire o robtar caratpað ppi apoile amail peme-
bertmar. Comó ap na potaib rin po epúideac a ccomairle lar an iurcip ḡ
lá gallaib duiblinne cip hairmimbip do géndair imon ní rin po omnaigrioc,
comó fair deipib leó long co na foirinn co bpion ḡ co ccomaim do eplumac
oca in at cliaic duiblinne, ḡ a faoideac laim cle ppi hepinn foirtuac, amail
bið ppi clndaiget do deachac go po gabac calac i ccuan éiccin do oirpar-
aib tpe conaill. Rainicc iapom an luing lá tinfó na gaoite anar gan
anað gan oirpim go po gabh forp hi pncuan rúligi po epcomair Raia
maolain, baile rin comodaic for up an mpa lá mac ruibne panac peic
mam, aon eipide do cuaircib caia tigeapina ó cconail ó cín mair. lar mbic
don baip rin for a hangcuipib iomporbaig in dú rin tangatcar opong don
foirinn in fcarbaic biucc i ttip inéccorce clndaigetac ró gne ríoa ḡ caon-
compaic, ḡ gabait for bpaic ḡ tairccélað for creic, ḡ conpað ppi an ccac
do cuipitcar for a ccionb, ḡ po airnóipoc co mbuá pion ḡ ccomaim leó ina
luing. Oo cuala mac ruibne co na muinip an ní rin po gabraic ag clndac
ḡ comól an piona combtar mfpca. larp ppiop pcel na luinge hírin do luic
na cipice ina compoccur báttar acc tionol ap gac airb dia raiigib. Bá hanb
do palatdon aoð ruad rémraite a bic (for a baotréim baoir, ḡ for a cuairt
macdaica ḡ peabpað) ina natpoccur in ionbaib rin, ḡ po fupairpoc an

soul is a witness to my Saviour, Jesus, this is truth which your true and faithful subject speaketh. I am weary of my place, but never to serve your Highness."—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1588.

^s *As they were allied to each other.*—This was evidently written after the result of the united efforts of Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Hugh Earl of Tyrone had been witnessed; for it is quite impossible that it could have been foreseen while Hugh Roe O'Donnell was a lad, and while Hugh Earl of Tyrone was a loyal English sub-

ject, fighting against the Earl of Desmond. The Four Masters should have written the above sentence thus:

"And the English feared that if he should arrive at the age of maturity, and be elected the chief of his race, that he and the Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they had strong reasons to suspect, should they unite in rebellion, a contingency which appeared highly probable, from the alliance subsisting between them (as we have already mentioned), they might shake the English government in Ireland, till it should totter

youth, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, had spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, for his wisdom, sagacity, goodly growth, and noble deeds; and the people in general were used to say that he was really the prophesied one; and [the English feared] that if he should be permitted to arrive at the age of maturity, that the disturbance of all the island of Ireland would result through him and the Earl of Tyrone; and that, should they unite in their exertions, they would win the goal, as they were allied^s to each other, as we have before mentioned. To deliberate on premises, a council was held by the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin, [and to consider] what manœuvre they might adopt to prevent this thing which they feared; and the resolution which they came to was, to prepare a ship at Dublin, and send it, with its crew^t, laden with wine and beer, north-eastwards, keeping Ireland to the left, until it should put into some harbour of the harbours of Tirconnell, as if it had gone for the purpose of traffic. The vessel [sailed northward to Benmore in the Route and then] turned westwards; with a favourable breeze of wind, without stopping or delaying, until it put in at the old harbour of Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, a castle erected on the margin of the sea, some time before, by Mac Sweeny Fanad, [a family the chief of which] had been one of the generals^u of the lords of Tirconnell from a remote period. The ship being there stationed at anchor, a party of the crew came on shore in a small boat, under the guise of merchants, in the semblance of peace and friendship; and they began to spy and explore [the country], and to sell and bargain with those who came to them; and they told them that they had wine and ale in their ship. When Mac Sweeny and his people heard of this, they began to buy the wine, and [continued] to drink of it until they were intoxicated. When the inhabitants of the neighbouring district heard the news of the arrival of this ship, they flocked to it from every quarter. The Hugh Roe before mentioned happened at this time to be in the

to the very foundation, and shew to the world an instance of Irishmen conquering in their own cause.”

^t *With its crew.*—The commander of this vessel was a Dublin merchant, named John Bermingham, and the crew consisted of fifty armed men.—See P. O’Sullivan Béare’s *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*,

&c., c. 24; Pet. Lombard *de Regno Hiber. Comment.* c. 24; Ware’s *Annals of Ireland*, ad ann. 1588; and the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan’s *Histoire d’Irlande*, tom. iii. p. 465.

^u *Generals*, i. e. one of the leaders of his gal-lowglasses. This family, though an offshoot of the great family of O’Neill of Tyrone, came first into

taor féigh popuallac baos ina farras páir coct is dú rin. Bá roðainn ón a éogaotad rom in ionbaid rin uair ní bó comlán a cóice bliadna décc dó in tan rin, 7 ní baos aon dia d'fcoimairligib dia oisdaib, na dia ollamnaib ina éaoimteaet dia peimiomtur ná dó féducad comairle dó. An tan po clor la luét an taircélaib eipiom do coct don baile imroat por cula ar po cédoir do cum a luinge. Ro riadagib rom la mac ruihne, 7 lar na maiuib ar cna, 7 faidit dailimain 7 deogmairibda uata gur an luing do cuingio pioná don aoidib dur fainicc. Atbertat na cfnadagte na baos leó dia pfion ní ba mó am oldár diol ná fairne, 7 na leicpirtir uaduib por tír do roigib naé aoin, aet namá dia ttiopad uatað dağdaoine ina ndócum dia luing po gébtaoir ina mbaoi do pion 7 cormaim ina ceumang. Opo hairnidead an tairécc do Mac ruihne bá haónár lair indrin, comio í comairle appiet lair aod do éócupead lair irin luing, 7 iar ceindead por an ccomairle rin dóib do éóioiot in fcar bícc baos por up na tpağa, 7 impairst é co ndeacatar munh irin luing. Ro páitigead friú, 7 do bpieta hi cubacail inioctarraig in innsón na luinge iad gan fuirpead gan frrnaðad, 7 po boe occa pppistal 7 occa pppioctaleam somhtar rubaig poimínnnaag. An tan bá haíneim dóib iruide po hiaðad comla an hairte tar anéir, 7 po gata a nairm porra, 7 po gabad an cócc mac aod ruad don éur rin. Do deacaid pccéla an gabala rin fon cepic i ccoitcínne, 7 po tionoilrte ar gac airm do fairgib an éalað puirte, dur an ccaomrattooir fcaribdaogal éiccin por aor na ceilece. Ní baos bá do roðain, ar po báttar i momdomain an éuain iar rrinhgéarraig an angeaire cuca, 7 ní rabattar longa náit laoidhga aca dia ttoghaim naé dia ttarpaétain. Tánacc Mac ruihne na tuat a ceuma éaig gur an ccalad, 7 ba hoide ríde don Aod hírin, 7 baos ríde occ spail giall 7 aittipe oile dapa a éipe. Ní bó tophda uopom ón ar ní baos i ccóiccead ulað giall nó gébtair app. Dala na luinge 7 na poirne baí innte ó do bspertat in po bað toirgide leó do aittiribh an típe, lotar lá tpietan an tpiota gó pangatar an múir, 7 ppiotporc na conaire pemedeoatar go po gabrat cuan an at

Tirconnell from Scotland. Christopher Irwin, in his *Historiæ Scotiæ Nomenclatura*, *Edinburgi*, 1697, states, that their first habitation was "M'Suan Castle, in Knapdale, a countrey belonging to Argile."

* To go to the place, i. e. to have a drink of

wine, and to see a Spanish ship.

* At the circumstance, i. e. he felt ashamed at not being able to entertain his guest as he had expected.

† Until they were jolly and cheerful, combtar rubaig poimínnnaag. Here it will be observed

neighbourhood on an excursion of thoughtless recreation, and youthful play and sports; and the vehement and fool-hardy people who were along with him requested of him to go to the place^w. It was easy for them to prevail on him to do so; for at this time he was not quite fifteen years of age; and there were none of his advisers, tutors, or ollavs, along with him, to direct him or give him counsel. When the spies heard of his arrival in the town, they immediately went back to the ship. He was welcomed by Mac Sweeny and the other chieftains; and they sent their waiters and cupbearers to the ship for wine for the guest who had arrived. The merchants said that they had no more wine [remaining unsold], excepting what the crew required for their own use, and that they were unwilling to give any more of it out for any one; but they added, that if a small party of gentlemen would come to them into the ship, they should get all the wine and ale that was in their possession. When Mac-Sweeny received this message, he felt ashamed at the circumstance^x, and accordingly he decided upon inviting Hugh to the ship. This being agreed upon, they went into a small boat which was on the margin of the strand, and rowed it over to the ship. They were welcomed, and conducted without delay or loitering into an apartment in the lower centre of the ship; and they were waited on, and attentively served, until they were jolly and cheerful^y. When they were here making merry, the door of the hatch was closed after them, and their arms were stolen from them; and thus was the young son, Hugh Roe, taken. The rumour of this capture spread throughout the country in general; and the inhabitants flocked from all quarters to the harbour, to see if they could bring any danger upon the machinators of the treachery. This was of no avail, for they were in the depth of the harbour, after having hauled in their anchor; and they [the natives] had no ships or boats to pursue or take revenge of them. Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who was the foster-father of that Hugh, came, among the rest, to the harbour, and offered hostages and other pledges for him; but this was of no avail to him, because there was not in the province of Ulster a hostage that they would accept in his stead. As for the ship, and the crew which were in it, having secured the most desirable of the hostages of the territory, they sailed with the current of the tide until they reached the sea, and retraced

that the adjectives have a plural termination, which is contrary to the idiom of the modern

Irish language, in which we would say, *go páb-
uap pábáí poimeannáí*.

chlaé. At clop po céadóir ipin ccaétraig uile a éiríocht rom pámlaí, 7 bá paoisíú lair an iurair, 7 lair an ccomairle aroctain éuca gen sup b6 for a ríne iurair 7 po forcongaipriot a éabairt dia raigíó. Do patéad eicem combáttar acca accallam 7 acc áccomairc pcel ndó occá mídeáin, 7 occa incheachad do éairccélaó for a aipóib fpi ré foda. Pó deóid tra po forcongaipriot a éor i ccaipriall comódaingín cloéda baóí ipin ccaétraig aipm i mbáttar dponga deapmapa do paopclandais mac mílead i ccuimpeac 7 hi ccuimíocht, 7 aipail dponngallais. Ba f6 pob aipf 7 pob aipcecc tuile dóib do lo 7 baóais ag eccaoine a nettualaing 7 a nimnig fpi aipile, 7 ag coitpecht fpi na hainbriéais nó himbriéa for paopclandais pocenélcha epeann ar éina.

Mac méic Conmapa an taoíbe éiar do cloinn éulém .i. cumída mac Slain, mic taoíg, mic conmída, mic conmapa, mic Slain décc. B6 an conmída pin inéan emainn mic Semair mec Piarair décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1588.

Aoir Crioit, mile, cuicc céb, oéimogatt, a hoct.

Mac ruibne bagaineac Niall mínceac mac maolmuirpe, mic aóda mic neill do marbaó lá donnchaó mac maolmuirpe mínceig, mic maolmuirpe, mic neill i ndoirinir im fel briúde do fonaó. Bá hamlaí do rónaó indrin iar marbaó brian óicc amail pémeberpmap lá niall mínceac, Ro hionnarbaó donnchaó co na luét línainna i cconnaétais lá niall beóir, 7 po baóí real i pparpaó gall, 7 athaó oile ar aon lá hua neill, 7 do róine iondraigíó foda iméian for niall mínceac amail ná po paois niall, uair bá dóig lair ná tiocpaó donnchaó don tír an ecfin nó maraó rom innce. lair mbíe do donn-

^z *Endowments.*—The word aipde signifies a mark, sign, token, or characteristic. What the annalists say is, that the Lord Deputy and Council felt curious to sound the depth of the intellectual powers of a youth, whose promising and aspiring abilities induced the people to believe that he was the person predicted by St. Columbkille as their deliverer.

^a *Stone castle.*—This is the Bermingham Tower

in the Castle of Dublin.—See an account of this treacherous capture of the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell, in Dr. O'Connor's suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 105, where the writer draws largely on his own imagination for particulars. The most trustworthy account of this capture is perhaps that given by the Four Masters, which is abstracted from the Life of Hugh Roe

their former course back again, until they landed in the harbour of Dublin. It was soon heard all over the city that he had thus arrived; and the Lord Justice and the Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh, though indeed not for love of him; and they ordered him to be brought before them, and he was brought accordingly; and they continued for a long time to converse with him, and to ask questions of him, to examine and criticise him, that they might explore his [natural] endowments^z. At last, however, they ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle^a which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity, and also some of the old English. The only amusement and conversation by which these beguiled the time by day and night was, lamenting to each other their sufferings and troubles, and listening to the cruel sentences passed on the highborn nobles of Ireland in general.

The son of Mac Namara of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, namely, Cumeadha, the son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died. The wife of that Cumeadha, [who was the] daughter of Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1588.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-eight.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Niall Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall) was slain on Doirinis^b, on St. Bridget's Day, by Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Niall. That event happened thus: after Brian Oge had been slain by Niall Meirgeach, as we have already stated, Donough, with his followers, were, moreover, banished into Connaught by Niall, and he remained for some time with the English, and for some time after that along with O'Neill. [At last] he made an incursion from a far distance against Niall, what Niall did not expect, for he thought that Donough would not come into the country while he [Niall] should live in it. Donough, after having passed

O'Donnell, written by Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, of which there is a copy, in the handwriting of the late Edward O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.— See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish*

Writers, p. 190.

^b *Doirinis*, now Derryness, an island off the coast of the parish of Inishkeel, in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 73.

chað teopa hoide i noiamraib 7 i noiboibelaib an tíre, puair a fíor co mbaos mac puibne i ttrian ióctair baigellaic, 7 po cuip luét brata do éaircélað fair, 7 puccrat pccéla do faiccið donnchaib go ttiocfað rom tar trais aníor ar a bparac. baos ríom co líon a cumaing eplaín do tsgmáil ppur comó ann conpangattar acc an ttoirínir [recte noirínir] pémpáite go po pígib pccainnir cpoða ttorra go po marbað Mac puibne annrín co noiruing móir dia luét lfháimna, 7 do cloinn tpuibne na muman. Ro dicthada mac puibne dha, 7 po cuipeað a éhó go háe eliaé. Mac puibne do gairm do donnchað iapom.

Eoin modarba mac aodá, mic neill óicc mec puibne do marbað la oiruing do luét lfháimna mec puibne donnchað.

Aod mac néill mic toirpdealbais bfinais uí baigill (tanairte baigellaic) décc.

Domnall mac néill puair mic neill uí baigill co na mac do marbað lá tadec ócc mac tadec, mic toirpdealbais uí baigill ar trais rannpdaig ran ttrian ióctair irín pfoimmar do ronnad.

An calbaic ócc mac cuinn mic an calbais uí domnall do marbað lá oiruing do muirir domnall (.i. lá Maígnur óg ó rraicén), mic aeda mic maígnura í domnall i coir pinne.

Maolmuire mac emainn, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaib mec puibne do marbað lá nall garb mac cuinn mic an calbais uí domnall.

Iarla tíre heogain, aod mac pirdorca, mic cuinn bacais mic cuinn do tiorol plóig lánmóir do toet for ua néill toirpdealbais lúneac. Ní po hanad lar an iarla go riact co na plóg tar modairn tar deircc go po gab airpín ag an ccappaic lét. Ro dail ua domnall aod mac maígnura i ccomdail an iarla a élmna go líon a pocraide act éhna ní éamicc ineallma. O neill toirpdealbais baos ríde co pocraide móir daon rante 7 daon aonta in aghaid an iarla 7 uí domnall. Robtar iad baos i pparpað uí neill .i. Art ócc a mac co mbuandadaib iomda (.i. caprin) Uilliam murreth mac poibíro go mbanna raigduiríde, 7 oirong do cloinn tpuibne na muman im Murchaib na

^c *Lower Third of Boylagh*, i. e. that part of the barony of Boylagh now called the Rosses, and situated between the north island of Aran and the River Gweedore.

^d *Certain strand*, trais rannpdaig.—See note ^m on at rannpdaig, under the year 1586, p. 1856, *supra*.

^e *Lower Third*.—See note ^c, *supra*.

three nights in the wilds and recesses of the country, received intelligence that Mac Sweeney was in the Lower Third of Böylagh^c; and he sent spies to reconnoitre him; and the spies brought news to Donough that he would come up [i. e., southwards] across the strand on the day following: he [Donough] was prepared with all his forces to oppose him. They met at Doirinis, before mentioned, where a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Mac Sweeney was slain, together with a great number of his followers, and of the Clann-Sweeney of Munster. Mac Sweeney was beheaded, and his head was sent to Dublin. Donough was then styled Mac Sweeney.

John Modardha, the son of Hugh, son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeney, was slain by the followers of Mac Sweeney (Donough).

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Niall Roe, son of Niall O'Boyle, and his son, were slain by Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Boyle, on a certain strand^d in the Lower Third^e, in the autumn of this year.

Calvagh Oge, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, by Manus Oge O'Sraithein^f, one of the followers of Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus.

Mulmurry, the son of Edmond, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeney, was slain by Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

The Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con) mustered a very great army to march against O'Neill (Turlough Lui-neach). The Earl never halted until he had crossed the Mourne and the Derg, and encamped at Carraic-liath^g. O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) came to join the Earl, his son-in-law, with a number of his forces, but, however, he did not come with all of them. O'Neill (Turlough) had [on the other hand] a great army of unanimously combined forces to oppose the Earl and O'Donnell. These were they who were with O'Neill on this occasion: Art Oge, his son, with a great number of Connaughtmen, [namely] Captain William Mostin, the son of Robert, with a company of soldiers a party of the Mac Sweenys of Munster,

^f O'Sraithein, now *anglice* Strohane.

^g Carraic-liath, now Carricklea, or Carricklee, a townland situated between the rivers Finn and

Mourne, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^o, under the year 1557, p. 1550, *supra*.

marc mac maolmuire mic donnchaib co rocaide ele cenmotát. Niall garb, 7 Aod mac an dfganais uí gallcubair (dia ngoiréi an tan rin Aodh mac an calbais uí domhnaill) do bhit go plioct an calbais uile, 7 co na luét lfhaimna daon pann, 7 daon aonta lá hua néill, 7 bá hann batтар pibe 1 ccairlén na pinne. Báttar dponz dia muintir ag arlac aoda im ionnpaisib oide do éabairt ar an iarla uair baof an iarla ag cpeachaib 7 acc orccain na tpe etir na haibnib rin .i. Fíonn, 7 Moðarh. Nír bó miað lairpíom inopin lá huail 7 ionnocbáil, 7 atbert ná hionnpaisgeaib iarla 1 ndoréa oide itir, aét po bað 1 poillri laoi lánfolair nó peappad iomairis nugra ppir. Ro comailpíom inopin uair po ionnpais an iarla ar a bapac, 7 po meabaid piam, 7 po fágais an iarla daoine iomda imaille pé heachaib, 7 pé hédaib iolarda ar éina, an ceo lá May inopin.

Más eocagáin tigeapna cenél piachaib .i. Connla mac concobair mic laighe mic connla mic aoda décc, 7 ní baof ó éin máir inall do cenél piacac mic néill ppi po bað mó daðbar eccaoine inar, 7 a mac brian, 7 miall mac ppora do bhit ino fpaonta ppi apoile im tigeapnar an tpe.

Eogan manntac mac emainn, mic ploinn, mic concobair uí eoin tigeapna ua ppiacpac aione décc, 7 a mac aod buide do oiponead ina ionad. Tanairde an tpe céona do écc .i. toirpdealbac mac puaidri an doipe uí eoin.

Coblac mór .i. oet ppiet long do éoet ó pfs na ppáinne for ppirge irin mbliadain po, 7 aobepad a poile gur bó hñ po ba mñmarc leo cuan 7 calad

^b *Murrough-na-mart*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Beeves.

ⁱ *Magnanimity*.—"Ionnócbáil .i. méio mñman."—*O' Clery*.

^k *Owen Manntagh*, i. e. Owen the Toothless. He succeeded his uncle, Rory of the Wood, as Chief of Óiill O'bh-Fiachrach, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, in the year 1578. For a curious order of the Council of Connaught in his favour, see *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404.

^l *A great fleet*.—This fleet is usually referred to by historians as the Invincible Armada. Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, in which he gives a most interesting account of the battles between the Armada and the Queen's

fleet, states that this mighty armament, which was styled "*Classis invincibilis*," consisted of 130 ships, in which were 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, and 2,630 great guns. Cox has the following notice of this fleet, in connexion with the Deputy, Sir William Fitz William :

"Sir William Fitz William, Lord Deputy, was sworn on the 30th of June, 1588. He had formerly been a very good Governour in Ireland, but being answered at Whitehall (wher he sought some reward for his services), that the Government of Ireland was a preferment, and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of that office.

"It was not long after his coming before the Invincible Armado was forced to coast about

with Murrough-na-mart^h [O'Flaherty], the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough; with many others besides them. Niall Garv [O'Donnell], Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was then usually styled Hugh, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell), with all the descendants of Calvagh, and their followers, joined O'Neill with one accord on this occasion. These were then in Castlefinn. Some of his people were requesting of Hugh [O'Gallagher] to make a nocturnal attack upon the Earl, who was then preying and plundering the country between the Rivers Finn and Mourne; but, through pride and magnanimity^l, he did not deem this honourable, and said that he would not at all attack an Earl in the darkness of the night, but that he would give him a fierce battle in the broad light of day. This he performed, for on the following day he attacked the Earl, and defeated him. The Earl left behind great numbers of men, horses, and spoils, on this occasion. This was on the first of May.

Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, namely, Connla, son of Conor, son of Laighne, son of Connla, son of Hugh, died; and there had not been a long time before any one of the descendants of Fiacha, the son of Niall, who was more generally lamented; and his son, Brian, and Niall, the son of Ross, were in contention with each other for the lordship of the territory.

Owen Manntagh^k, the son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died; and his son, Hugh Boy, was elected in his place. Turlough, son of Rory-an-Doire O'Heyne, Tanist of the same territory, died.

A great fleet^l, consisting of eight score ships, came from the King of Spain upon the sea in this year. Some say that their intention was to have taken

Scotland, so that many of them became shipwreck'd on the northern shoars of Ireland, to the number of 17 ships and 5394 men" [the exact number given by Thady Dowling]. "By this shipwreck much treasure (which belonged to the Queen by her prerogative) fell into the hands of the natives. The Deputy issued out a Commission to make enquiry after it; but that proving ineffectual, and he being desirous to have a finger in the pie, went personally to Ulster in November, to the great charge of the Queen and countrey, but to very little purpose;

whereupon he grew so enraged that he imprisoned Sir Owen O'Toole" [*recte*, Sir Eoin or John mac Toole O'Gallagher], "and O'Dogherty, who were the best affected to the state of all the Irish; and the former he kept during his time, and the other he detained two years, until he was forced to purchase his discharge."—*Iibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397.

It is added, in Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1589, that "this hard usage of two such persons caused a general dissatisfaction among the gentlemen in Ulster."

do gabail hī ceiriochaib Saxon dia ccaom̃pataoír starbaogal oíogbail fuirre. Nír bō hamlaib dō pala dōib, uair do eccaim coblaic na bainplogha rruí for an pparpge, 7 po gabrat cīetir longa dōib, 7 po rgaosl 7 po hīrīnīd an cūio ele don cōbllaic po aīrīraib na ceirio ccom̃poccur .i. don taob tōir do rāraib, 7 don taob tōirtuair do Alban, 7 don taob tōirtuair dēirinn. Ro báiofō oronga móra do na pparinneacāib ir na hoīrīraib rin iar lāinbīrīfō a long, 7 terna an cūio po ba luza dōib tar anāir don rprānī, 7 atberat a poile go po fáccbaō naoí míle dōib don cūir rin.

Arb iurpīr na hepeann .i. Sīr Iohn Pappot do dōl i Sacpoib, 7 Sīr uilliam pītzūuilliam do tēct i nepinn ina iurpīr ina ionaō.

O deaðāō Matgāmāin mac loclainn, mic Ruairī, mic muireadhais mic matgāmna buide tigeapna ceneōil pīrīmaic dēcc.

Uilliam mac dom̃naill (.i. an doctur) mic amlaoib mic donnchaib uí miallain do marbaō i ndorur mainpīrte innīr lā cloinn uí grīobēta .i. clann tīrīfain mic Sīain, mic tairēcc, mic loclainn.

Sloicceāō mōr lā iurpīr na hépeann Sīr uilliam pītzūuilliam, 7 la gobepnōir cōicceō connac̃t Sīr Rīrdearb bionggam, 7 le Pīrēīdent dā cōicceō mūman .i. Sīr tomar norīr, 7 lā forgla pīr nepeann cenmotā cōicceāō ulaō do dōl for ua Ruairc, 7 for Mac ruibne na tīuaē do pōine cōbaō 7 com̃aonta lā cūio don cōbllaic rprānneac̃ rin po pēīrīaīōrīom̃. Ro mīllīot na plōīg rin

^m *On the coasts*, literally "*in finibus Angliæ*."

ⁿ *Nine thousand*.—This was probably the number reported; but it appears from a document in the State Papers' Office, London, signed by Geoffrey Fenton, that the total number of ships lost by the Spaniards on this occasion was eighteen, and the total number of men, 6194. This document runs as follows:

"Ships and men sunke, drowned, killed, and taken upon this coast of Ireland in the month of September, 1588, as followeth: In Lough Foyle, in Tirconnell, one shipp, 1100 men; in Sligo, three great shipp, 1500 men; in Tyraughlie, one shipp, 400 men; in Clear Island, one shipp, 300 men; in Fynglasse, O'Male's country, one shipp, 400 men; in O'Fflaertie's country, one shipp, 200 men; in

the Shannon, two shipp, 600 men; in Tralie, one shipp, 24 men; in Dingle, one shipp, 500 men; in Desmond, one shipp, 300 men; in Irris, two shipp, none lost, because the men were taken into other vessels, but the vessels and ordenance remained; in Shanuan, one burnt, none lost, because the men were likewise embarked in other shipp; in Gallway Haven, one shipp, which escaped and left prisoners 70; drowned and sunk in the N. W. sea of Scotland, as appeareth by the confession of the Spanish prisoners (but in truth they were lost in Ireland), one shipp, called St. Mathew, 500 tonnes, men 450; one of Byshey of St. Sebastian's, 400 tonnes, men 350: total of shipp 18; total of men 6194.

"(Signed), G. F. FENTON."

harbour, and landed on the coasts of England^m, if they could get an opportunity. But this did not happen to them, for they were met on the sea by the Queen's fleet, which captured four ships; and the rest of the fleet were scattered and dispersed along the coasts of the neighbouring countries, namely, to the east of England, to the north-east of Scotland, and the north-west of Ireland. Great numbers of the Spaniards were drowned, and their ships were totally wrecked in those places. The smaller part of them (i.e. the remainder) returned to Spain; and some say that nine thousandⁿ of them were lost on this occasion.

Sir John Perrott, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, went to England; and Sir William Fitzwilliam^o came to Ireland as Justice in his stead.

O'Dea (Mahon^p, the son of Loughlin, son of Rory, son of Muireadhach, son of Mahon Boy), Lord of Kinel-Fearmaic, died.

William, the son of Donnell (i.e. the Doctor), son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Neillán, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Ennis, by the sons of O'Greefa^q, namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlin.

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam; Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of the province of Connaught; and Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of the two provinces of Munster; together with the most of the men of Ireland, the people of Ulster excepted, to march against O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who had formed friendship and alliance with some of the Spanish fleet^r which we have before mentioned.

The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, give a list which agrees with the foregoing, with the exception of the number drowned and sunk in the north-west sea of Scotland, of which it takes no notice; but it adds, that 700 men were lost in "Galloway Bay."—See the *Icon Antistitis*, where there is a curious account of the shipwrecked Spaniards who were cast on the coast of Galway.

^o *Sir William Fitzwilliam*, Lord Chief Justice. He was sworn Lord Deputy on the 30th of June, 1588.—This entry should have been inserted by the Four Masters before their account of the great Spanish fleet.

^p *Mahon*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Mahon is mentioned as the proprietor of the castles of Beallnelyke and Moghowny, in the barony of Tullag-I-Dea (now Inchiquin).

^q *O'Greefa*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare just referred to, he is called O'Griffée, and set down as the proprietor of the castle of Ballygriffée, in the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. This name is now usually anglicised Griffin, though always called O'Gríobéa in Irish. The Griffins of Corgrick, near Foynes Island, in the county of Limerick, and Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, are of this family.

^r *Some of the Spanish fleet*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare informs us, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 121, that one thousand Spaniards, under

gac ní gur a pangatтар dá mbaói nísma ó muinistir na bainmíogna oá ruca go oíobaoí, 7 ó oíobaoí co fínn, ar a aoí ní ro gabrat gríim nó gabáil dua Ruairc ná do mac fuibne don éur rin. Bá don éuairc rin trá do gabad ó doáptaiḡ Sfan ócc mac Sfan, mic peilim, mic conéobair cappaíḡ, 7 ó gall-éubair Sín éoin mac tuatáil baib, 7 do éuaib an iúrtir go hat cliaí, 7 ro pccáoilpíot pír epeann dia ttiḡib.

Áoḡ mac an oíccánaíḡ uí galléubair (dia ngoiréi aoḡ mac an éalbaiḡ uí doínnail) do marbaḡ lair an ingin duib ingín treamair mec doínnail bñ uí doínnail aoḡ mac maḡnura. Ba hamlaib' ro arpiót lé an marbaḡ rin do ḡmóm. Áoḡ do bñé do ḡpér i pann pleacta oíir an éalbaiḡ uí doínnail, 7 a mbñé uile daoín lñé ir pann uí neill toirpdealbaiḡ luimḡ baói aḡ coccad do ḡpér pé hua ndoínnail 7 pé a cliaimain an tiapla ó neill .i. aoḡ mac an pírōpca. Arail ele beór ro marbaḡ a brátair oíl deapbétair alartriann lá haod mac an oíccánaíḡ amail pemeberctmar. Ro batar beór foḡa ilé eccraittir aice pír cen motat ríde. Bá galair cñé 7 bá tocpad mñman lé gan dioḡail a uabair 7 a diumara pair. Ro eccaoín a himnead, 7 a héttualang pír an ampaib albanaiḡ baói for a tuillme 7 for a tuarpuḡtal do ḡpér, 7 ina comatect in gac maḡin go ro tingeallrat ríde pía gomoir ellma for a for congpaírri daíte a neccraittir for a mbíobbaib cecib tan do tocpad éuca. Do pala oin don aoḡ hírin toct (lá boḡpfaḡ bríḡe 7 lá hionnocebáil mñman cñ foraitmct a palaḡ nó a eccraittir) go hairm i mbaói rí i maḡ gailín. lair toct oíom don baile ro aiccill rí a rainmuinistir .i. na halbanaiḡh, 7 ro ráib pír 7 ro aplaiḡ iad im éomallad in ro geallrat. Do rónad fuirpéir rin, uair ro ionnpaiḡpíot an tairpeccal i mbaói aoḡ, 7 ro gabrat aḡá oíubpacad do raiḡuib 7 do peiléraib go pparccabpíot marb gan anmain, 7 ro marbaḡ beór amaille pír an ro baḡ cairpí lair dia rainmuinistir.

Mac mec conmapa an tciúbe toir do cloinn cuilem .i. taḡcc mac

Antonio de Leva, were relieved and protected by O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny Tuethius on this occasion, who saved them from the fury of the Queen's officers and conducted them in safety to their ship; but that, unfortunately, the ship foundered and they were all drowned in sight of the harbour.

⁵ *Sir John, the son of Tuathal.*—In Ware's *Annals of Ireland* he is called Sir Owen Mac Toole, which is not very incorrect; but in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397, he is called "Sir Owen O'Toole," which is ridiculously incorrect.

⁶ *Pride and arrogance.*—The reader will bear

These forces spoiled every thing to which they came in their course, not belonging to the Queen's people, from the Suck to the Drowes, and from the Drowes to the Finn; yet they were not able to overtake or apprehend O'Rourke or Mac Sweeny on this occasion. It was on this expedition that O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), and O'Gallagher (Sir John, the son of Tuathal^a Balbh), were taken prisoners. The Lord Justice (then) went to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their [respective] homes.

Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was usually called Hugh, son of Calvagh O'Donnell), was killed by Incenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus). It was thus she was enabled to effect this killing: Hugh had constantly sided with the descendants of Calvagh O'Donnell, who were all conjointly leagued with O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), who was always at war with O'Donnell and his son-in-law, the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha). Moreover, her dearly beloved brother, Alexander, had been, as we have before stated, slain by Hugh, son of the Dean, and besides these she had many other causes of enmity towards him; and it was sickness of heart and anguish of mind to her that revenge was not taken of him for his pride and arrogance^t. She complained of her troubles and injuries to the Scottish auxiliaries, who were constantly in her service and pay, and who were in attendance on her in every place; and they promised that they would be ready at her command, to wreak vengeance upon their enemies, whenever they should meet with them. Hugh [one time] happened to be coming up, in pride, vigour, and high spirits (without remembering the spite or the enmity against him) towards the place where she was, at Magh-gaibhlin^u. When he had come to the town, she addressed her faithful people, i. e. the Scots; and begged and requested^w of them to fulfil their promise. This was accordingly done for her, for they rushed to the place where Hugh was, and proceeded to shoot at him with darts and bullets, until they left him lifeless; and there were also slain along with him the dearest to him of his faithful people.

The son of Mac Namara, of the eastern part of Clann-Cuilein (Teige, the

in mind the O'Gallaghers are the senior and most royal family of all the Kinel-Connell.

^a *Magh-gaibhlin*, now Mongavlin, a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe,

and county of Donegal. Ordn. map, sheet 63.

^w *Begged and requested*: literally, "and she told them, and requested of them to perform what they had promised."

δομναίλλ ριαβαίγ mic conmfda, mic donnchaíð, mic Ruaiðri do cpochað i ngaillim.

Mac uí concóbaíρ ρuaið .i. mac Ταίðεε óicc mic ταίðεε buíðe, mic caíal ρuaið do cpochað i ngaillim beóp:

O cfinnéitciγ ρionn .i. brian mac δομναίλλ mic donnchaíð décc, uaiéne mac donnchaíð óicc mic aoða, mic amlaoisb, γ an giolla ouð mac διαρμαδα mic aoða mic ρuaiðri uí ceinneiðig i neapaontað γ i nimpíρain pé poile imon ciγeapnar γup ab amlaíð do ρíðaiγpíoc an ciγeapnar do ρionn ícoppa ap óó, an τainm ap uaiéne.

* *The manner in which.*—The Irish idiom, γup ab amlaíð, i. e. so that it was the way, is of very frequent occurrence, and it is impossible to translate sentences so constructed into anything like readable English, without deviating

from the construction of the Irish. The above entry should be thus made English: "O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, &c.) died; upon which a contention arose between Owny, the son of Donough Oge, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot,

son of Donnell Reagh, son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory), was hanged at Galway.

The son of O'Connor Roe, i. e. the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe, was also hanged at Galway.

O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Donough) died; [upon which] Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot, son of Hugh, son of Rory O'Kennedy, were at strife and contention with each other concerning the lordship; so that the manner in which^x they made peace was by dividing the territory in two between them, and the name was conferred on Owny.

concerning the chieftainship. At length, however, they agreed to settle their differences by dividing the territory equally, and conferring

the name of O'Kennedy Finn upon Owny, who was adjudged to be the senior."

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